Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871

12 GOLD STREET — Chemicals - Dyestuffs - Drugs - Paints - Oils - Fertilizers — NEW YORK, N.Y.

November 6, 1933

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MONOHYDRIC ALCOHOLS

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Ethyl	B. P. 78°
Isopropyl	B. P. 82°
Isobutyl	B. P. 107°
Normal Butyl	B. P. 118°
Methyl Amyl	B. P. 131°
Ethyl Butyl	B. P. 149°
Normal Hexyl	B. P. 156°
Octyl (ethyl hexyl)	B. P. 185°

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FROM the wide range of commercial alcohols offered by the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, an alcohol of almost any degree of volatility, water solubility, hydroscopicity, or solvent power can be selected.

These alcohols are serving many industries in countless different ways. They are employed in the manufacture of textiles, leather, protective coatings, paper, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and automobiles. Some of them are used as solvents for resins, shellac, cellulose esters, dyes, essential oils, while others serve in extraction processes, as coupling agents, penetrants and anti-foam materials.

The low boiling alcohols have been generally used as anti-freeze materials for automobile radiators while the glycols, being non-evaporating, act as permanent anti-freezes for this same purpose. The glycols when nitrated are used in the manufacture of dynamite that not only has great resistance to freezing but also retains its sensitivity at low temperatures—an unusual property. Being hydroscopic as well as water-soluble these dihydric alcohols also act as conditioning agents for glue, tobacco and cosmetics. They are also used as liquids in hydraulic systems and as water-soluble lubricants for textile fibres. Large quantities of lacquer solvents are produced from the lower boiling alcohols while "Glyptal-type" resins are prepared from the higher boiling members for both the lacquer and plastic industries.

The answer to some of your problems may result from a study of the properties of these commercial alcohols. Full information about any of them will be furnished gladly by our Technical Division.

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Methyl Carbitol	B. P. 190°
Carbitol*	B. P. 198°
Butyl Carbitol	B. P. 231°
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Triethylene Glycol	B. P. 288°

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

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Closing Market Developments

Tin Salts Firm

Tin salts were firm as a result of the slight advance in the basic metal to 49⅞c. per pound at the close of the week. Demand for textile chemicals from the Paterson, N. J., district was good, with many mills replacing depleted stocks upon the settlement of the labor disturbance. Otherwise the market was a rather slow affair. The alkali 1934 schedule of prices had not been announced up until a late hour Friday. Antimony metal was slow.

Saffron Higher

Prices for Spanish saffron were advanced to $13.25 to $13.50 per pound late last week. Strong and higher exchange raised import costs and spot quotations reflected that development.

Miscellaneous Oils Quiet

Chinawood oil was dull late in the week but firmness abroad continued to be reflected here and on the coast. Corn oil met with somewhat better inquiry and the market had a steadier tone though prices were about stationary. Tallow offerings were light and the market retained a steady tone. The general list of animal, vegetable and fish oils was quiet with the prevailing tone steady.

Los Angeles Gasoline Cut

Major gasoline marketers reduced service station gasoline prices 3c. per gallon in Los Angeles and the southern California territory, according to dispatches from the Pacific Coast late last week. Regular grade was posted at 16½c. per gallon.

Quicksilver Slightly Unsettled

Although prices for quicksilver were still quoted at $66 to $67 per flask late last week, lack of demand prevailed and sellers intimated that quoted levels might be shaded on a firm order.

Group packaging N. Y. Q. products in New York Quinine and Chemical Works plant

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Bismuth Subcarbonate
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Codeine Phosphate
Codeine Sulphate
Iodine Resublimed
Iodoform
Menthol-Y
Morphine Alkaloid
Morphine Sulphate
Opium Gum *(Gran. and Powd.)*
Potassium Iodide *(Cryst. Gran. and Powd.)*
Quinine Sulphate and other Quinine Salts
Strychnine Alkaloid
Strychnine Sulphate
Thymol Iodide

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1. Lacquer dries rapidly—in minutes, not hours.
2. Lacquer dries hard—and remains so.
3. Lacquer is print-proof.
4. Lacquer is stable in the drum or can; no seeds; no granules; no "skinning."
5. Lacquer produces a clean surface, free from nibs, grit, and dirt.
6. Lacquer does not water-spot—it is washable.
7. Lacquer cleans more easily—it is alkali as well as acid-proof.
8. Lacquer is stain-proof.
9. Lacquer will not wrinkle—all coats unite into one uniform film.
10. Lacquer "touches-up" perfectly
11. Lacquers can be "tailor-made" to fit many special uses.
12. Lacquer is longer-lived and retains its beauty.

A thin spot caused by excessive sanding? A bare spot over which the spray passed too quickly? A minor damage incurred in handling? Every finisher knows how difficult they are to avoid. But he knows, too, that with lacquer these blemishes can be "spotted-out" or "touched-up" quickly, easily, and inexpensively.

No need to refinish the whole unit, or even a panel, when lacquer is used. No need to wait for the repaired spot to be baked. A touch of the gun directed at the blemish itself, a brief air-drying period followed by a little rubbing, and a beautiful, unbroken surface defies the eye to detect the repair.

In his recommendations to the finisher, no manufacturer can afford to overlook the fact that LACQUER "TOUCHES-UP" EASILY AND PERFECTLY.

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Current Market Quotations

When not otherwise indicated, quotations are spot (f.o.b. New York) prices on large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 2.

A

Acetal, drums	lb.	.75 @	1.00
Acacia (see Gum, Arabic)			
Acetaldehyde, drums	lb.	.18½@	.21
Acetamide, C. P., works, bottles, kegs	lb.	.95 @	1.35
Acetanilide, technical, 95 p.c., barrels	lb.	.24	Nom.
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.26 @	.28
Acetin, technical, drums	lb.	.30 @	.32
Acetone, drums, car lots	lb.	.10 @	—
less car lots	lb.	.10¼@	—
tanks	lb.	.09 @	—
Methyl (see M)			
Oil, barrels	gal.	1.15 @	1.50
Acetophenone, bottles	lb.	1.45 @	2.25
Acetphenetidin, kegs	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Acid:—			
*Acetic, commercial, 28 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	2.91 @	3.16
carboys	100 lbs.	3.40 @	3.65
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.50 @	5.75
carboys	100 lbs.	6.00 @	6.25
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.88 @	6.18
carboys	100 lbs.	6.38 @	6.63
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.85 @	7.10
carboys	100 lbs.	7.35 @	7.60
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.83 @	8.08
carboys	100 lbs.	8.32 @	8.57
84 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	8.23 @	8.56
carboys	100 lbs.	8.73 @	9.19
glacial, natural, U.S.P., commercial, barrels	100 lbs.	10.02	@10.27
carboys	100 lbs.	10.52	@10.77
C. P., carboys	100 lbs.	14.00 @	—
synthetic, 99½ p.c. aluminum drums, cans, carlots	100 lbs.	10.02 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	10.27 @	—
U.S.P. reagent, 99.8 p.c., carboys, car lots	100 lbs.	10.52 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	10.77 @	—
pure, 30 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	4.00 @	4.25
carboys	100 lbs.	4.50 @	4.75
36 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	4.53 @	4.78
carboys	100 lbs.	5.00 @	5.25
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.60 @	7.85
carboys	100 lbs.	8.10 @	8.35
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	9.62 @	9.87
carboys	100 lbs.	10.12	@10.37
redistilled, 28 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	3.18 @	3.43
carboys	100 lbs.	3.68 @	3.93
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.05 @	6.30
carboys	100 lbs.	6.55 @	6.80
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.48 @	6.73
carboys	100 lbs.	6.98 @	7.23
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.52 @	7.77
carboys	100 lbs.	8.02 @	8.27
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	8.62 @	8.87
carboys	100 lbs.	9.12 @	9.37
(Open market prices 10c. per 100 lbs. higher.)			
Acetic anhydride, drums	lb.	.21 @	.25
Acetylsalicylic, barrels	lb.	.70 @	.75
Animal, fatty, drums	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼
Anthranilic, refined, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.95
technical, barrels	lb.	.75 @	—
Arsenous, technical (see Arsenic, White)			
U.S.P., pwd., drums, kegs	lb.	.18 @	—
Benzoic, technical, kegs	lb.	.40 @	—
U.S.P., kegs	lb.	.53 @	.58
Battery, carboys	100 lbs.	1.80 @	3.50
Boric, technical, 99½ p.c., granular, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton	80.00 @	—
barrels	ton	90.00 @	—
car lots, delivered, sacks	ton	85.00 @	—
barrels	ton	95.00 @	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton	90.00	@95.00
barrels	ton	100.00	@105.00
powdered, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton	85.00 @	—
barrels	ton	95.00 @	—
car lots, delivered, sacks	ton	90.00 @	—
barrels	ton	100.00 @	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton	95.00	@110.00
barrels	ton	105.00	@110.00
U.S.P. $15 per ton higher.			
Broenner's, barrels	lb.	1.16 @	1.21
Butyric, 60 p.c., tech., works, carboys	lb.	.28 @	—
95 p.c., w.w., works, carboys	lb.	.70 @	—
edible grade, works, cbys.	lb.	1.30 @	—
Camphoric, cans	lb.	2.25 @	—
Carbolic (see Phenol).			
Chicago, barrels	lb.	2.10 @	—
Chlorosulphonic, drums	lb.	.04½@	.05½
Chromic, 99 p.c., drums, delvd. N. Y.		.12½@	.14¼
Cinnamic, refined, bottles	lb.	2.85 @	3.25
Citric, crystals, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
kegs	lb.	.29½@	—
granular, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
kegs	lb.	.29½@	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.29½@	—
anhydrous, granular, drums	lb.	.32 @	—
powder, drums	lb.	.32½@	—
Cleve's, barrels	lb.	.52 @	.54
Coconut oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.04	Nom.
Corn oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.04	Nom.
Cottonseed oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.04	Nom.
Cresylic, 95-97 p.c., dark, drums	gal.	.44 @	.47
97-99 p.c., pale, drums	gal.	.47 @	.50
Crotonic	lb.	.50 @	1.00
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
Epsilon, barrels	lb.	.77 @	.79
Formic, domestic, 90 p.c., carlots, carboys	lb.	.11 @	.11½
less car lots, carboys	lb.	.12 @	.13
imported, carboys	lb.	.12½@	.14
Gallic, technical, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.65
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.74 @	—
Gamma, barrels	lb.	.77 @	.79
Glucenic, technical, 50 p.c., concentration, 500-lb. barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
H, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Hydriodic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. diluted, carboys	lb.	.50 @	.51
Hydrobromic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. diluted, carboys	lb.	.18 @	.20
Hydrochloric (see muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, works, cyl.	lb.	.80 @	1.30
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., barrels	lb.	.07 @	.07½
lead carboys	lb.	.09 @	.09½
48 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.11½@	.12
52 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.12½@	.13
60 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.15 @	.15½
Hydrofluosilic, 35 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11 @	.12
Hypophosphorus, U.S.P., 30 p.c., demijohn	lb.	.75 @	—
Koch, barrels	lb.	.56 @	.57
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04½
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Acid, lactic, 44 p.c., dark, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.09½
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12
U.S.P. X, 85 p.c., carboys	lb.	.55 @	.57
U.S.P. VIII, 75 p.c., carboys	lb.	.53 @	.55
Laurent's, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.67
Maleic, crystals, kegs	lb.	.35 @	—
Malic, powdered, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.60
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.06½@	.07½
tanks, sulphuric, unit	lb.	.0085@	.009
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls.	lb.	.16 @	.18
99 p.c., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.20
Monosulphonic, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	1.60
Muriatic, 18 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
20 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.10 @	—
carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	1.45 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.70 @	—
22 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	1.95 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	2.20 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
6-lb. bottle	lb.	.08 @	.11
Naphthenic, drums	lb.	.10½@	.11
contracts	lb.	.09½@	—
Neville & Winther's, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.87
Nitric, 36 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.00 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	5.25 @	—
38 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.50 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	5.75 @	—
40 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.00 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	6.25 @	—
42 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.50 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	6.75 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.11 @	.12
7-lb. bottles	lb.	.12 @	.22
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming)			
Oxalic, domestic, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.11¼
imported, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	.12½
Para-aminobenzoic, freight allow, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Peri, barrels	lb.	.52 @	—
Phenylacetic, bottles	lb.	2.25 @	3.25
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phosphoric, U.S.P., 50 p.c. (spec. grav., 1.347), carboys, demijohns	lb.	.14 @	—
10 p.c., diluted, U.S.P., carboys, demijohns	lb.	.07 @	.07½
85 p.c., syrupy, U.S.P., (spec. grav. 1.710), demijohns	lb.	.14 @	.15
89 p.c. (spec. grav. 1.750), demijohns	lb.	.15 @	.16
technical, 50 p.c., carboys	lb.	.08 @	.08
75 p.c., carboys	lb.	.09 @	.10½
Picramic, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.70
Picric, car lots, barrels	lb.	.30 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
Propionic, 98 p.c., works, drums	lb.	.35 @	—
80 p.c., to 85 p.c., drums	lb.	.15 @	.17½
Pyrogallic, crystals, cans	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
resublimed, cans	lb.	1.75 @	1.80
Rincinoleic	lb.	.20 @	.28
Salicylic, technical, barrels	lb.	.40 @	—
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.40 @	.45
Sebacic, technical, works, barrels	lb.	.58 @	—
Stearic, distilled or saponified, double pressed, bags	lb.	.09½@	.10
single pressed, bags	lb.	.09 @	.09½
triple pressed, bags	lb.	.12¼@	.12¾
Sulphanilic, C.P., works, bottles	lb.	1.46 @	1.51
technical, works, drums	lb.	.15 @	.17
Sulphuric, 60 deg., tanks	ton	11.00 @	—
66 deg., tanks	ton	15.50 @	—
carboys, car lots	100 lbs.	1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
98 p.c., tanks	ton	16.50 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
9-lb. bottles	lb.	.08 @	.17
fuming (oleum), 20 p.c., tanks	ton	18.50 @	—
Tannic, technical, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.40
U.S.P., fluffy, barrels	lb.	.80 @	.85
Tartaric, U.S.P., domestic, crystals, barrels	lb.	.25½@	—
kegs	lb.	.26 @	—
powdered and granular, barrels	lb.	.25 @	—
kegs	lb.	.25½@	—
imported, crystals, shipment, in bond, bags	100 lbs.	230 lire	
spot, in bond	100 lbs.	240 lire	
Tobias, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.77½
Trichloracetic, bottles	lb.	2.45 @	2.50
Tungstic, technical, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.70
chemically pure, kegs	lb.	3.60 @	4.00
Aconite leaves, bales	lb.	.10 @	.12
Root, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
Aconitine alkalpid, amorphous, vials	oz.	17.00 @	—
crystals, vials	oz.	29.00 @	—
Adeps lanae anhyd., drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
hydrous, drums	lb.	.14 @	.15
Agar, agar, No. 1, bales	lb.	.51 @	.52
No. 2, bales	lb.	.45 @	.46
No. 3, bales	lb.	.35 @	.36
Agaric, white, bales	lb.	.22 @	.23
Albumen—			
Blood, dark, c.a.f., bags	lb.	.12 @	.17
light, c.a.f., barrels	lb.	.45 @	.53
Egg, edible, domestic, bbls.	lb.	.83 @	.84
imported, cases	lb.	.83 @	.84
Milk, ground, carloads, sacks	ton	No stocks	
unground, carloads, sacks	ton	No stocks	
Vegetable, edible, works, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Alcohol—			
Amyl, normal (see also Fusel oil, refined), from pentane, car lots, del'd, drums	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, delivered, drums	lb.	.157 @	—
tanks, delivered	lb.	.143 @	—
secondary, car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.112 @	—
less car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	.117 @	—
tanks, freight allowed	lb.	.102 @	—
Benzyl, bottles	lb.	.85 @	1.15
Butyl, normal, works, tanks	lb.	.09½@	—
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.10½@	—
less car lots, wks., drums	lb.	.11 @	—
less than 50 gals., works, drums	lb.	.16 @	—
secondary, car lots, drums	lb.	.086 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.076 @	—
Capryl, pure, works, drums	lb.	2.50 @	—
technical, works, drums	lb.	.85 @	—
Alcohol, Cinnamic, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	3.25
denatured, completely, No. 5, revised, 188 proof, car lots, works, drums	gal.	.34 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.40 @	.42
tanks	gal.	.30 @	—
anhydrous, 5c, higher.			
special, No. 1, 190 proof, works, barrels	gal.	.376 @	.454
drums	gal.	.346 @	.426
tanks	gal.	.304 @	—
anhydrous, 5c, higher.			
Diacetone, tanks, contract	lb.	.15 @	—
spot, tanks	lb.	.16 @	—
pure, tanks	lb.	.17 @	.18
Ethyl, 190 proof, from molasses, car lots, barrels	gal.	2.44½@	—
drums	gal.	2.41½@	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	2.56½@	2.58½
drums	gal.	2.53½@	2.55½
tanks	gal.	2.87½@	—
(from grain, 5c. higher)			
absolute, drums	gal.	4.70 @	4.90
Isoamyl, primary, works, can	gal.	4.00 @	4.50
Isobutyl, refined, works, drums	gal.	.75 @	—
Isopropyl, refined, 91 p.c., drums	gal.	.50 @	—
98 p.c., drums	gal.	.85 @	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Phenylethyl, bottles	lb.	4.00 @	4.40
Propyl, normal, refined, works, drums	gal.	.75 @	—
Aldehol, denaturing grade, works, drums or tanks	gal.	.70 @	.83
Aldol, tech., car lots, drums	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.31 @	—
Aletris, root, bags	lb.	.18 @	.20
Alizarin red (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet, root, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Aloe, Barbados, true, cases	lb.	.85 @	.90
Cape, cases	lb.	.10 @	.10½
Curacao, cases	lb.	.10 @	.10¼
gourds, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.55
Socotrine, kegs	lb.	.28 @	.29
Aloin, barrels, cans	lb.	.77 @	.82
Alphanaphthol, refined, barrels,	lb.	.80 @	.85
technical, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Alphanaphthylamine, barrels	lb.	.33 @	.34
Althea root, cut, cases	lb.	.20 @	.22
Alum:—			
Ammonia, burnt, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.50
Potash, ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.50
Potash-chrome, barrels	lb.	.06¼@	—
Soda, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
Alumina acetate, c.p., 20 p.c., solution, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
Chloride, anhydrous, commercial, works, drums extra, up to 100 lbs	lb.	.08 @	—
140 to 875 lbs	lb.	.07 @	—
1,100 to 11,000 lbs	lb.	.06 @	—
12,100 to 40,000 lbs	lb.	.05 @	—
45,000 lbs and up	lb.	.04 @	—
crystals, commercial, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.06½@	.07
solution, works, drums	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
Hydrate, heavy, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.06¼
light, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.16½
Oleate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.16½@	.16¾
Palmitate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.19 @	.20
Resinate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.12½@	.14
Stearate, precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.17 @	.18
Sulphate, commercial, car lots, works, bags, barrels, 100 lbs.		1.25 @	1.40
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.50 @	1.65
iron-free, car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.05
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.50
Aluminum, 98-99 p.c. virgin, powder (see Bronze powder).	lb.	.2290@	—
Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	26.00	@35.00
Amidopyrene, cans	lb.	4.00 @	4.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, commercial, tanks (50,000 lbs.)	lb.	.04½@	—
refrigeration, tanks	lb.	.05½@	—
pure, cylinders	lb.	.15½@	.21½
Acetate, kegs	lb.	.26 @	.33
Aldehyde, drums	lb.	.65 @	.70
Aqua, 26 deg., carboys	lb.	.05½@	—
car lots, drums	lb.	.02½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.02¾@	—
tanks (on NH_3 content)	lb.	.02 @	—
tankwagon	lb.	.0240@	—
Bicarbonate, car lots, works, barrels	lb.	5.15 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.75 @	—
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.17
Borate, barrels, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.35½
Bromide, granular, barrels	lb.	.39 @	.40
Carbonate, tech., domestic, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.12½
imported, casks	lb.	.08 @	.12½
U.S.P., lump, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.09
casks	lb.	.07 @	—
powder, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
Chloride, technical (see Ammoniac, sal)			
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
Citrate, kegs	lb.	.80 @	.86
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
Hypophosphite, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Iodide, jars	lb.	3.55 @	3.60
Laurate	lb.	.10 @	—
Linoleate, 80 p.c., anhydrous, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
Naphthenate	lb.	.11 @	—
Nitrate, technical, casks	lb.	.03¾@	.05
Oleate, barrels	lb.	.10 @	—
Oxalate, neutral, crystals, powder, barrels	lb.	.22 @	—
pure, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.23 @	.30
Persulphate, kegs	lb.	.20 @	.22½
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F., barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
technical, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.11½
monobasic, pure, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.42
technical, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.11½
Ricinoleate	lb.	.15 @	—
Salicylate, U.S.P., kegs	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
Sulphate, domestic, f.o.b. cars, producing points or ports, Nov.-Dec. delivery, bulk	ton	24.00 @	—
200-lb. bags	ton	26.00 @	—
100-lb. bags	ton	27.00 @	—
export, f.a.s. New York, double bags	ton	No prices	
imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, Nov.-Dec. shipment, European, bulk	ton	24.00 @	—
bags	ton	26.00	Nom.
Japanese, bulk	ton	No prices	
Sulphocyanide, kegs	lb.	.36 @	.48
Ammoniac (see Gum, ammoniac).			
Ammoniac, sal, gray, domestic, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.00 @	5.25
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.50 @	5.75
imported, casks	lb.	.06½@	.06
lump, imported, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
white, domestic, granular, casks, car lots, contracts, works	100 lbs.	4.45 @	4.90
imported, casks	100 lbs.	4.20 @	4.70
Amyl acetate, normal (from fusel oil), works, tanks	lb.	.14½	Nom.
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15½@	.16
less car lots, freight allowed	lb.	.16 @	.16¼
(from pentane), delivered, tanks	lb.	.135 @	—
car lots, del'vd, drums	lb.	.142 @	—
less car lots, delivered, drums	lb.	.149 @	—
secondary car lots, drums	lb.	.127 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.132 @	—
tanks	lb.	.113 @	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol).			
Butyrate, bottles	lb.	.95 @	1.50
Chloride, normal, works, drums	lb.	.61 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.66 @	—
Chlorides, mixed, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.127 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.133 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.125 @	—
Nitrite, bottles	lb.	1.80 @	1.85
Salicylate, cans	lb.	.65 @	1.25
Amylene, less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.21 @	—
Anethol, bottles	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Angelica root, domestic, bales	lb.	.20 @	.23
imported, natural, bales	lb.	.60 @	.65
twisted, bales	lb.	.65 @	.70
Angostura bark, bales	lb.	.19 @	.20
Anilin oil, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
tanks	lb.	.13½@	.14¼
Oil for red, drums	lb.	.38 @	.40
Anise, Spanish, bags	lb.	.10¼@	.10¾
star, bags	lb.	.11 @	.11½
Anisic aldehyde, bottles	lb.	2.05 @	3.05
Annatto paste, boxes	lb.	.34 @	.37
Seed, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Anthraquinone, 99.5 p.c., sublimed, barrels	lb.	.45 @	.56
Antimony chloride solution (butter of antimony), domestic, carboys	lb.	.13 @	.17
imported, carboys	lb.	.14½@	—
Metal, bulk	lb.	.06¾@	.07
Needle, powdered, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.11
Salt, 63% to 65%, kegs	lb.	.22 @	.24
Sulphuret, golden, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.20
Vermilion, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.42
White pigment, f.o.b. Texas, freight allowed, pale, ivory, barrels	lb.	.06¾@	.06¾
pure white, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	.12¾
standard white, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09¾
Antipyrine, bulk, cans	lb.	2.60 @	2.65
Apomorphine, cans	oz.	23.70	@23.90
Archil, extract, concentrated, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.25
double, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
triple, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Areca nuts, powdered, bbls.	lb.	.10 @	.11
Arecoline hydrobromide, bottles, vials	oz.	5.00 @	5.25
Argols, crude, 80 p.c., casks	lb.	.07 @	.08
80 to 85 p.c., casks	lb.	.14 @	.15
Arnica flowers, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
Root, bales	lb.	.40 @	.41
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powdered, bags	lb.	.08½@	.08¾
barrels	lb.	.08½@	.09
Arsenic, metal lump, cases	lb.	.40 @	.43
Iodide (arsenous), bottles, jars,	lb.	5.30 @	5.35
Red, imported, cases	lb.	.14 @	.14¾
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous)			
White, powdered, kegs	lb.	.04 @	.04½
Arsenous chloride, liquid, bottles,	lb.	1.85 @	—
Asafetida, cases	lb.	.16 @	.17
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.33 @	.35
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous).			
Asphaltum, Barbadoes (Manjak), A, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.06
AA, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.12
California, barrels	ton	32.50	@41.00
Cuban, bags	ton	60.00	@150.00
car lots, bags	ton	50.00	@60.00
Egyptian, bags	lb.	.12 @	.15
Gilsonite, select, bags, car lots, works	ton	30.50	@32.00
ex-warehouse, bags	ton	51.00	@53.00
Maltha, barrels	ton	48.00	@50.00
Mexican, barrels, drums	ton	18.00	@21.00
Texas, barrels, drums	ton	15.00	@25.00
Trinidad, commercial, barrels,	ton	28.00	@35.00
varnish grade, barrels	ton	100.00	@120.00
Atropine alkaloid, vials	oz.	5.25 @	5.50
Sulphate, vials	oz.	2.35 @	2.60

B

Balm of Gilead, buds, bags	lb.	.21 @	.23
Barberry bark, bags	lb.	.10 @	.11
Root bark, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Barbital, cases	lb.	2.50 @	2.90
Barium carbonate, natural (witherite), 90 p.c., ground, car lots, works, bags	ton	45.00 @	—
99 p.c., through 200 mesh, car lots, works, bags	ton	43.00 @	—
precipitated, bags	ton	56.50	@61.00
Chlorate, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.16
Chloride, C.P., crystals, barrels,	lb.	.13 @	.14
technical, crystals, domestic, car lots, barrels, bags	ton	72.00	@74.00
less car lots, deliv'd N. Y., barrels, bags	ton	83.00	@87.00
Dioxide (peroxide), drums	lb.	.11 @	.15
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.16
Fluosilicate, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.16
Hydroxide (hydrate), barrels,	lb.	.04¾@	.05
Iodide, bottles	lb.	4.50 @	4.55
Nitrate, casks	lb.	.08½@	—
Oxide (monoxide), drums	lb.	.10 @	.12
Sulphate, technical (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
X-ray, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Barytes, domestic, floated, car lots, barrels	ton	30.50 @	—
f.o.b. St. Louis, barrels,	ton	22.00 @	—
paper bags	ton	22.20 @	—
cloth bags	ton	23.00 @	—
less car lots, barrels	ton	24.00	@25.00
Southern, off color, works, bulk	ton	12.00	@16.00
spot, ex-warehouse, bulk	ton	19.00 @	—
imported, ground, c/l. ex-dock, to arrive, barrels	ton	24.00	@29.00
ex-warehouse, barrels	ton	27.50	@31.00
unground, ex-dock, bulk	ton	13.00	@14.00

Bauxite, mines, bulk	ton.	5.00 @	8.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Bay rum, imported, barrels	gal.	.65 @	.70
Bayberry bark, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Belladonna leaves, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
Root, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
Benzaldehyde, technical, drums	lb.	.60 @	.62
U.S.P., IX. drums	lb.	1.10 @	1.20
U.S.P., X, drums	lb.	1.20 @	1.30
Benzene (benzol), 90 p.c., works, drums	gal.	.27 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.22 @	—
nitration, works, drums	gal.	.28 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.23 @	—
pure, works, drums	gal.	.27 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.22 @	—
Benzidin base, barrels	lb.	.67 @	.69
Benzol (see Benzene).			
Benzoyl chloride, drums	lb.	.40 @	.45
Peroxide, works, cans	lb.	1.65 @	1.90
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., bottles	lb.	.56 @	1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).			
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., tins	lb.	1.10 @	1.20
Chloride, 95@97 p.c., refined, drums	lb.	.40 @	.41
technical, drums	lb.	.30 @	.31
Formate, cans	lb.	2.75 @	3.50
Benzylidin acetone, bottles	lb.	2.15 @	3.00
Berberis root, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Betanaphthol, sublimed, barrels	lb.	.60 @	—
technical, car lots, barrels	lb.	.22 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.24 @	—
Benzoate, boxes, kegs	lb.	2.35 @	2.50
Betanaphthylamine, technical, kegs	lb.	.53 @	.55
Beth root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Bismuth citrate, U.S.P., VIII. boxes	lb.	2.65 @	2.70
Hydroxide, boxes	lb.	2.65 @	2.70
Metal, ton lots	lb.	1.20 @	—
Nitrate, crystals, jars	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Oxychloride, boxes	lb.	2.95 @	3.00
Subbenzoate, boxes	lb.	2.25 @	2.30
fiber drums	lb.	1.65 @	1.70
X-ray, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	2.60 @	—
Subgallate, barrels	lb.	1.50 @	—
Subiodide, bottles	lb.	4.08 @	4.13
Subnitrate, powder, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	1.40 @	—
Subsalicylate, 82@86 p.c., barrels	lb.	2.45 @	2.50
Trioxide, powder, boxes	lb.	3.45 @	3.50
Bismuth-ammonia, citrate, U.S.P., scales, cans	lb.	5.20 @	5.25
U.S.P., powder, cans	lb.	3.30 @	3.35
Black—			
Bone, powdered, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.15
Carbon gas, litho ink qualities, bags	lb.	.22 @	.30
standard, rubber, ink and paint qualities, bags	lb.	.05 @	—
cartons	lb.	.05½@	—
cases	lb.	.06½@	—
works, Texas, bags	lb.	.0272@	.0275
Louisiana, bags	lb.	.0282@	.0295
export, fully compressed, f.a.s., gulf ports, 312½-lb. cases	lb.	.05½@	—
uncompressed, cases	lb.	.05¾@	—
varnish grade, highest, bags	lb.	.35 @	.55
medium, bags	lb.	.16 @	.26
Coach, in japan, cans	lb.	.42 @	.44
Drop, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.17
in oil, cans	gal.	2.32 @	—
Iron oxide, com., barrels	lb.	.04½@	.07
Magnetic, barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.08¼
C.P., barrels	lb.	.10 @	.15
Ivory, genuine, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.35
Lamp, commercial, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.08
grinders, blue-tone, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.18
litho, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.22
special high-grade, bbls.	lb.	.26 @	.42
velvet, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.12
in oil, cans	gal.	2.32 @	4.90
(Black dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Black haw bark, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Root bark, bales	lb.	.13 @	.15
Black Indian hemp root, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Blanc fixe, dry, precip., high-grade, works	ton.	70.00	@75.00
by-product, car lots, works	ton.	60.00	@65.00
pulp, works, bulk	ton.	42.50	@45.00
Bleaching powder, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	1.75 @	2.00
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.25
Blood, dried, domestic, New York, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, bulk	unit.	2.35 @	—
high-grade ground, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, f.o.b. Chicago, bulk	unit.	2.25 @	—
soluble, see Albumen.			
imported, November shipment, c.i.f. ports, bags	unit.	2.75 @	—
Bloodroot, bales	lb.	.10 @	.12
Blue—			
Alkali, toner, barrels	lb.	.90 @	—
contracts	lb.	.85 @	—
Bronze, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.36
Celestial, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.15
Chinese, barrels	lb.	.33 @	.37
in oil, cans	gal.	9.06 @	—
Cobalt, imitation, in oil, cans, quarts		2.34 @	—
half-pints		.37 @	—
Milori, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
Prussian, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
in oil, cans	gal.	9.06 @	—
Soluble, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
Ultramarine, dry, cobalt grades, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.25
grinding grades, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.30
jobbing grades, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.10
lithographic grades, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.20
in oil, cans	quarts.	2.10 @	—
(Blue dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Blueing root, bales	lb.	.12 @	.14
Blue mass, U.S.P., cans, kegs	lb.	.84 @	.86
Blue stone (see Blue vitriol).			
Blue vitriol, 99 p.c., crystals, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	3.75 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	3.90 @	4.50
Bone, raw, 4½ p.c. ammonia, 80 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	26.00	@27.00
Indian	ton.	No prices	
South American, to arrive	ton.	24.50 @	—
steamed, domestic, 1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	22.00	@23.00
imported, 1-1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60-70 p.c. phosphate, c.i.f. ports	ton.	26.00 @	—
meal steamed, domestic, 3 p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago, bags	ton.	23.00	@25.00
imported, bags	ton.	25.00	@27.00
Boneset leaves, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Borage flowers, bales	lb.	.19 @	.20
Borax, technical, 99¼ p.c. granular, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	36.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	46.00 @	—
car lots, delivered, sacks	ton.	40.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	50.00 @	—
less car lots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	45.00	@50.00
barrels	ton.	55.00	@60.00
Borax, technical, powdered, contracts, minimum 80 tons, delivered, sacks	ton.	41.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	51.00 @	—
Borax, technical, powdered, car lots, delivered, sacks	ton.	45.00 @	—
barrels	ton.	55.00 @	—
less carlots, ex warehouse, sacks	ton.	50.00	@55.00
barrels	ton.	60.00	@65.00
crystals, $6 per ton higher.			
U.S.P., $15 per ton higher.			
Bordeaux mixt., paste, bbls.	lb.	.08¼@	.10½
powder, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.10½
Borneol, bottles	lb.	1.35 @	2.00
Brasilwood, sticks, shipment	ton.	26.00	@28.00
Extract (see Hypernic).			
Brimstone (see Sulphur).			
Bromides (see name of base).			
Bromine, purified, works, car lots, cases	lb.	.36 @	—
1,000-lb. lots, cases	lb.	.38 @	—
smaller lots, cases	lb.	.45 @	—
Bromoform, U.S.P., jars	lb.	1.75 @	1.90
Bronze powder, aluminum, pure, bulk	lb.	.50 @	.75
linings, bulk	lb.	.75 @	1.50
Gold, bulk, litho, grades	lb.	.40 @	.55
moulding	lb.	.55 @	.80
printing ink	lb.	.70 @	1.10
radiators	lb.	.45 @	.50
sprayers	lb.	.60 @	.85
Broomtop, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Brown:—			
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton.	37.00	@45.00
Sienna, American, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.04
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03½
Italian, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.11
Italian, raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.11
in oil, cans	gal.	2.80 @	5.38
Spanish, high grades, bulk	lb.	.03 @	—
low grades, bulk	lb.	.02¼@	—
Umber, American, burnt, powdered, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.03½
Turkey, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04½@	—
car lots, barrels	lb.	.04 @	—
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04¼@	—
car lots, barrels	lb.	.04 @	—
in oil, best grades, cans	gal.	2.16 @	4.26
Vandyke, domestic, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03½
imported, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05½
in oil, cans	gal.	2.16 @	3.94
Brucine, alkaloid, cans	oz.	.20 @	.21
sulphate, cans	oz.	.12 @	.13
Byronia root, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Buchu leaves, bales	lb.	.20 @	.21
Buckthorn bark, true, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
Berries, bags	lb.	.23 @	.24
Burdock, root, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Burgundy pitch, dom., stands	lb.	.06¼@	.07
imported, stands	lb.	.11 @	.12
Butanes, commercial, 16-32 deg., group 3, tankcars	gal.	.04 @	—
Butternut bark, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
Butyl acetate, normal, car lots, drums	lb.	.11 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.11½@	—
tankcars	lb.	.10 @	—
secondary, car lots, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.09½@	—
tanks	lb.	.08 @	—
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).			
Aldehyde, works, drums	lb.	.35 @	.38
Lactate, drums	lb.	.20 @	—
Propionate, works, tanks	lb.	.20 @	.22
works, drums	lb.	.21½@	.23
Stearate, works, drums	lb.	.25 @	.30
Tartrate, drums	lb.	.55 @	.60
Butyric ether, drums	lb.	.80 @	—

C

Cadmium, bromide, jars, bottles	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Iodine, bottles, jars	lb.	3.55 @	3.60
Lithophone (see Yellow)			
Metal, cases	lb.	.55 @	.65
Red (see R)			
Sulphide (see Yellow)			
Caffeine alkaloid, contract 1,000 lbs. or more, bulk	lb.	2.15 @	—
less than 1,000 lbs., cans, cases	lb.	2.20 @	2.30
Citrated, cans	lb.	1.80 @	1.95
Hydrobromide, jars, bottles	lb.	6.07 @	5.12
Calabar beans, bags	lb.	.15 @	.16
Calamus root, bleached, cases	lb.	.25 @	.27
Calcium acetate, delivered, bags, 100 lbs.		3.00 @	—
Arsenate, car lots, drums	lb.	.07 @	.08
Bromide, jars	lb.	.60 @	.62
Carbide, drums	lb.	.03 @	.04
Carbonate (see Chalk, precipitated and Whiting).			
Chloride, flake, domestic, 77 to 80 p.c., bags	100 lbs.	1.72 @	1.85
drums	100 lbs.	1.75 @	1.85
car lots, works, drums,	ton.	19.50 @	—
imported, 75 p.c., drums	ton.	19.50 @	—
solid, domestic, 73 to 75 p.c., drums	100 lbs.	1.85 @	1.85
car lots, works, drums	ton.	17.50 @	—
imported, shipment, casks,	ton.	17.50	@18.50
Gluconate, pharmaceutical grade, powdered, granular, 125 lb. barrels	lb.	.47 @	—
25-pound lots	lb.	.54 @	—
technical, 125-lb. barrels	lb.	.25 @	—
Glycerophosphate, 100-lb. lots, barrels, kegs	lb.	1.15 @	—
Hydrate, works, bags	ton.	11.50	@12.00
barrels	100 lbs.	.60 @	.85
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.55 @	.60
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	3.55 @	3.60
Lactate, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.29 @	.31
Nitrate, imported, 15 p.c. N, c.i.f. ports, bags	ton.	25.50 @	—
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.20
Phosphate, barrels, dibasic, precipitated, 38-42%, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bags.	unit.	.78	Nom.
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
Stearate, precip., barrels	lb.	.17 @	.18
Sulpnate (see plaster of paris).			
Sulphide, crude, drums	lb.	.21½@	.24
luminous, tins	lb.	.75 @	.80
Calendula flowers, bales	lb.	.50 @	.60
Calomel, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.23 @	—
Camphor, slabs, cases	lb.	.49 @	.50
tablets, tins	lb.	.53 @	.54
powdered, cases	lb.	.49 @	.50
Monobromate, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.60 @	1.65
Camwood bark, ground, bbls.	lb.	.16 @	—
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Canary seed, Argentine, bags	lb.	.03¼@	.03½
Morocco, bags	lb.	.04¼@	.04½
Turkish, bags	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼
Candles:—			
Paraffin, 6s, 14 oz., case of 40 sets	set.	.09 @	.09½
6s, 14 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set.	.10 @	.10½
6s, 12 oz., 40-set cases	set.	.08½@	.08½
6s, 12 oz., case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set.	.09 @	.09½
Stearin, 6s, 16 oz., plain cases	set.	.12 @	.20
Canella alba bark, bales	lb.	.26 @	.27
Cannabis, herb, bales	lb.	.14 @	.16
Cantharides, Russian, cases	lb.	3.00 @	3.10
powdered, boxes	lb.	3.50 @	3.60
Chinese, whole, cases	lb.	1.10 @	1.15
powdered, boxes	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Caraway seed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.09¾@	.10¾
Carbazole, refined, barrels	lb.	.75 @	—
Carbinol:—			
Butyl, normal, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
secondary, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
Diethyl, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
Isobutyl, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
small lots, works	gal.	5.00 @	—
Methylpropyl, works, drums	lb.	.66 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.75 @	—
Carbon bisulphide, drums	lb.	.06½@	.12
Dioxide, cylinders	lb.	.06 @	.08
Tetrachloride, C.P., car lots, drums	lb.	.07¾@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08½@	—
commercial, car lots, drums,	lb.	.05¼@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.06 @	—
Cardamom seed, bleached, cases,	lb.	.70 @	1.10
decorticated, cases	lb.	.66 @	.67
green, bags	lb.	.43 @	.44
Carvol, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	3.25
Cascara sagrada bark, one year, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
two years, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
new crop, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Case-hardening mixture, 45 p.c., less car lots, drums	lb.	.19½@	—
granular, drums	lb.	.11½@	—
30 p.c., lump, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.12½@	.13
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.13½@	.14
Argentine, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.14½@	.15
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.15 @	.15½
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, bags	lb.	.10 @	.10¾
No. 3 bales	lb.	.07½@	.07¾
shortstick, bales	lb.	.09 @	.09¾
China, rolls, selected, cases	lb.	.05¼@	.05½
broken, extra, bags	lb.	.04 @	.04½
Saigon, cases	lb.	.16½@	.17
Cassia buds, cases	lb.	.11 @	.12
Cassia fistula, baskets	lb.	.10 @	.11
Castile soap, white, 40-lb. case	lb.	20.00 @	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.25
Castoreum, cans	lb.	10.00	@18.60
synthetic, bottles	lb.	19.00 @	—
Castor oil (See oils).			
Castor pomace, 5½ p.c. ammonia, car lots, f.o.b. works, bags	ton.	16.50 @	—
imported, c.i.f. southern ports, Nov. shipment, bags	ton.	20.50 @	—
Catnep, leaves, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
Celery seed, bags	lb.	.40 @	.42
Celluloid, scrap, amber	lb.	.15 @	.16
black, mixed	lb.	.04½@	.05½
colored, single	lb.	.05 @	—
transparent	lb.	.16 @	.17
ivory, grained	lb.	.13 @	.14
ungrained	lb.	.13 @	.14
shavings, amber	lb.	.10½@	.12½
colored, mixed	lb.	.05 @	.08
ivory	lb.	.11 @	.12
white	lb.	.11 @	.12
Cellulose, acetate, barrels, bags, ton lots	lb.	.80 @	.90
less ton lots	lb.	1.00 @	—
scrap, transparent, bags	lb.	No stocks	
Cerium hydrate, works	lb.	.65 @	—
Oxalate, works, 500-lb. barrels, works, 100-lb. kegs	lb.	.25 @	—
	lb.	.28 @	—
Chalk, precipitated, car lots, extra light, casks	lb.	.03 @	.04
heavy, casks	lb.	.03 @	.04
light, casks	lb.	.03 @	.04
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cases	lb.	.16 @	.17
Roman, bales	lb.	.65 @	.70
Charcoal, common, barrels	lb.	.05½@	—
willow, powdered, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.07
Chestnut extract, clarified, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.01¾
tanks	lb.	.01¼@	.01¾
powdered, f.o.b. works, bags,	lb.	.04½@	—
China clay, domestic, lump, mines, bulk	ton.	8.00 @	9.00
powdered, spot, bags	ton.	10.00	@15.00
imported, lump, bulk	ton.	15.00	@25.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.03
Chloral hydrate, drums	lb.	.75 @	.80
Chlorine, liquid, car lots, delivered, cylinders	lb.	.05½@	—
contracts, cylinders	lb.	.05½@	—
less car lots, cylinders	lb.	.07½@	—
tanks, works, freight equalized	100 lbs.	1.75 @	—
Pacific Coast, delivered	100 lbs.	2.25 @	—
Chloroacetophenone, f.o.b. works, tins	lb.	2.00 @	—
Chloroform, technical, drums	lb.	.20 @	.21
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.30 @	.31
Chlorophyl, oil-soluble, tins, bottles	lb.	1.50	Nom.
Chloropicrin, commercial, cylinders, works	lb.	.90 @	1.25
Chrome acetate, 7½@8 p.c. chrome, barrels	lb.	.05 @	—
Cake, works, bulk	ton.	13.00	@14.00
Colors (see Green, etc., also Dye)			
Oxide (see Green, Chrome Oxide)			
Sulphate, pearl, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.40 @	.45
powder, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.45 @	.50
scales, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.45 @	.50
Trioxide (see Acid, Chromic)			
Chrysarobin, cans	lb.	2.50 @	2.55
Cinchona bark, quilla, short, bags	lb.	.55 @	.60
long, cases	lb.	.60 @	.65
broken, bags	lb.	.16 @	.18
chips, bags	lb.	.16 @	.18
Cinchonidine alkaloid, powdered, crystals, cans	oz.	.76 @	.82
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.45 @	—
Cinchonine alkaloid, powdered, crystals, cans	oz.	.45 @	.56
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.32 @	—
Cincophen, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	2.75 @	—
boxes, drums, kegs	lb.	2.85 @	3.00
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, f.f.c., bottles	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, bales,	lb.	.11 @	.12
No. 2, bales	lb.	.09 @	.09¼
Citral, 100 p.c., cans	lb.	1.90 @	2.20
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes	lb.	.57 @	—
Citronellal, bottles	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Citronellol, bottles	lb.	2.10 @	3.00
Cleaners' naphtha (see Petroleum solvents).			
Clove, Madagascar, bales	lb.	.11 @	.11¼
Zanzibar, bales	lb.	.10¾@	.11
Clover tops, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Coaltar, barrels	bbl.	8.50 @	9.00
Cobalt acetate, barrels	lb.	.75 @	.80
Carbonate, technical, barrels,	lb.	1.34 @	1.40
Hydrate, barrels	lb.	1.66 @	1.76
Linoleate, paste, barrels	lb.	.39 @	.40
solid, 8½ p.c., barrels	lb.	.42	Nom.
Oleate, barrels	lb.	.26 @	—
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	1.15 @	1.25
Resinate, fused, A, barrels	lb.	12¼@	—
1 p.c., barrels	lb.	11¾@	—
2 p.c., barrels	lb.	.16 @	.16¼
3 p.c., barrels	lb.	.17 @	.17½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.41 @	.42
Cocaine hydrochloride, cans	oz.	9.75	@10.00
Cochineal, gray, bags	lb.	.36 @	.40
Teneriffe, silver, bags	lb.	.37 @	.41
Cocilliana bark, bags	lb.	.35 @	.40
Cocoa butter, bulk, car lots, bags	lb.	.10¼@	.10¾
Codeine, 100-oz. lots, alkaloid, cans	oz.	11.70	@12.45
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	10.50	@10.55
Phosphate, cans	oz.	9.00	@ 9.05
Sulphate, cans	oz.	10.50	@10.55
Codliver oil (See oils)			
Cohosh root, black, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
blue, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
Colchicine alkaloid, vials	oz.	24.00	@25.00
Colchicum seed, bags	lb.	.50 @	.55
Collodion, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.13 @	.14
flexible, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
Colocynth, pulp, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Colombo root, bales	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Coltsfoot leaves, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Condurango bark, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
Conium leaves, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cans	lb.	.28 @	.29
S.A., U.S.P., cans	lb.	.30 @	.31
Copper, electrolytic	lb.	.08¾@	—
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.15½
Chloride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.18
Cyanide, technical, barrels	lb.	.39 @	.44
Iodide, bottles	lb.	5.07 @	5.12
Oleate, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	.14½@	.17
red, kegs	lb.	.14¾@	.15¾
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
Stearate, precip., barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol).			
Copperas, crystals and granular, car lots, works, bags	ton.	14.00	@15.00
barrels	ton.	16.00	@17.00
bulk	ton.	12.00	@13.00
Copra, coast, bags	lb.	.0145@	.0150
Coriander seed, Morocco, bags,	lb.	.05½@	.05¾
bleached, bags	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Corn syrup, 42 deg., bbls. 100 lbs.		2.73 @	—
43 deg., barrels 100 lbs.		2.78 @	—
Cornsilk, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
Corrosive sublimate, boxes, fiber drums, kegs	lb.	.77 @	.82
Cottonroot bark, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Cottonseed hull, ash, 25-30 p.c. potash, deliv'd, bulk	unit-ton.	1.35 @	—
Coumarin, cans	lb.	3.10 @	3.35
Cramp bark, genuine, bales	lb.	.25 @	.26
so-called, bales	lb.	.06 @	.08
Cranesbill root, bales	lb.	.08 @	.10
Cream tartar, crystals, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.18½
kegs	lb.	.18¼@	.19
powder, granular, barrels	lb.	.17½@	.18
kegs	lb.	.18 @	.18½
Creosote, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	.46 @	.47
Beechwood, bottles	lb.	.80 @	.85
Carbonate, bottles, carboys	lb.	1.49 @	1.75
Oil, grade 1, works, tanks	gal.	.11 @	.13
II (coaltar solution), works, tanks	gal.	.10 @	.13
III, works, tanks	gal.	.09 @	.13
Cresol, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.10¼@	.11
Crotonaldehyde, technical, car lots, drums	lb.	.32 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.34 @	—
Cubeb, berries, XX, bags	lb.	.28 @	.30
powdered, cases, bags	lb.	.33 @	.35
Cudbear, powdered, boxes	lb.	.19 @	.28
Culver's root, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Cumin seed, Morocco, bags	lb.	.15½@	.15¾
Cutch, Philippine, car lot, bales,	lb.	.03 @	—
less car lot, sales	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
Extract, Borneo or Philippine, solid, 33 p.c., bags	lb.	.04½@	—
Cyanamide, 21-22 p.c., nitrogen, domestic, pulverized, f.o.b. works, freight allowed, bags	unit.	1.07½@	—
granular, delivered, bags,	ton.	34.00	Nom.
Cyanide-chloride mixture, 75 p.c., less car lots, drums	lb.	.14 @	.15
granular, drums	lb.	.16 @	.17

D

Damiana leaves, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Dandelion root, German, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Deertongue leaves, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
Degras, common, domestic, works, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.03½@	.04
English, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.04
German, barrels	lb.	.03¼@	.03¾
neutral, domestic, barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.08
English, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.07½
German, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
Derris root, bales	lb.	.20 @	.21
Dextrin, British gum, bags, 100 lbs.		3.72 @	3.92
corn, canary, bags	lbs.	3.47 @	3.67
white, bags	100 lbs.	3.32 @	3.52
potato, imported, bags	lb.	.07¾@	.08¾
tapioca, bags	lb.	.06¾@	.07¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, Diacetone)			
Diamyl ether, works, drums	lb.	.60 @	—
small lots	lb.	.77 @	—
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.20½@	—
Dianisidin, barrels	lb.	2.35 @	2.45
Diatomaceous, earth, domestic, car lots, bags	ton.	60.00	@80.00
less car lots, bags	ton.	75.00	@95.00
Dibutyl phthalate, drums	lb.	.20½@	—
Dicalcium phosphate (see calcium phosphate, dibasic).			
Diethyl carbonate, commercial, drums	lb.	.31¾@	—
refined, 99 p.c.	lb.	.50 @	—
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.26 @	.27
Diethylanilin, drums	lb.	.52 @	.54
Diethyleneglycol, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.14 @	.16
less car lots, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
Monoethyl ether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.16 @	.18
Monobutyl ether, works, drums,	lb.	.27 @	.30
Diethylene oxide, car lot, works, drums	lb.	.26 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.27 @	—
tankcars	lb.	.25 @	—
Digitalis leaves, bales	lb.	.32 @	.33
Digiycol oleate, barrels	lb.	.16 @	—
Dill seed, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
Dimethyl phthalate, drums	lb.	.24½@	—
Dimethylanilin, drums	lb.	.26 @	.28
Dinitrobenzene, barrels	lb.	.15½@	.16¼
purified, barrels	lb.	.17½@	.18¼
Dinitrochlorobenzene, barrels	lb.	.13½@	.15
Dinitronaphthalene, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.38
Dinitrophenol, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.24
Dinitrotoluene, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
Dinitrotoluene oil, drums	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Diorthotoluolguanidin, drums	lb.	.42 @	.45
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Diphenyl, car lots, works, bbls.	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.25
Diphenyl oxide, bottles	lb.	1.05 @	1.25
Diaphenylamine, barrels	lb.	.31 @	.32
Diphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.33 @	.34
Diphenylmethane, bottles	lb.	1.75 @	2.00
Disodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, dibasic).			
Divi-divi, shipments, bags	ton.	30.00	@31.00
Extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.05¼
Doggrass, root, cut, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Dogwood bark, dom

Dye, coaltar:—				
Color Index No.				
31 Amido naphthol red G	lb.	.50	@	.54
36 Chrome yellow 2G	lb.	.65	@	.70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50	@	1.00
83 Victoria violet	lb.	.80	@	1.00
97 Amido naph. red G	lb.	.45	@	.40
73 Sudan II	lb.	1.00	@	1.25
79 Ponceau 2R	lb.	.50	@	.60
88 Bordeaux B	lb.	.90	@	.95
138 Metanil yellow	lb.	.75	@	.80
151 Orange II	lb.	.28	@	.34
165 Lake red C	lb.	1.15	@	1.25
176 Fast red A	lb.	.60	@	.75
179 Azo rubin	lb.	1.00	@	1.05
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	@	1.65
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	@	.90
189 Lake red R, powdered	lb.	3.00	@	3.10
202 Chrome blue black U	lb.	.32	@	.40
204 Chrome black A	lb.	1.75	@	2.00
208 Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	@	2.00
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	@	2.00
224 Resorcin brown B	lb.	.75	@	.80
235 Resorcin dark brown	lb.	.75	@	.80
148 Acid black 10B	lb.	.50	@	.70
262 Brilliant concent	lb.	.90	@	1.00
268 Sudan IV	lb.	1.00	@	1.25
282 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	@	.80
289 Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	@	1.00
299 Chrome black F	lb.	.60	@	.65
307 Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	@	.85
326 Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00	@	2.25
331 Bismarck brown	lb.	.44	@	.46
332 Bismark brown 2R	lb.	.44	@	.46
364 Paper yellow	lb.	.85	@	.90
365 Chrysophenin G	lb.	.58	@	.70
383 Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.50	@	1.75
387 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	@	1.30
394 Direct violet N	lb.	1.25	@	1.30
401 Developed black BHN	lb.	.50	@	.75
406 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.25	@	.30
415 Direct orange R	lb.	.60	@	.70
419 Direct fast red F	lb.	.75	@	.85
420 Direct brown M	lb.	1.00	@	1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.40	@	.42½
496 Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	@	.50
502 Direct azurin G	lb.	.75	@	.80
512 Direct blue RW	lb.	.80	@	1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.10	@	1.25
520 Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	@	1.00
539 Direct fast black FF	lb.	.75	@	1.00
561 Direct black EW	lb.	.25	@	.50
562 Direct black RX	lb.	.35	@	.45
468 Direct green B	lb.	.75	@	.90
494 Direct green G	lb.	1.00	@	1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.35	@	1.00
620 Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	@	1.50
636 Fast light yellow 2G	lb.	2.00	@	3.00
680 Acid green B	lb.	1.50	@	1.75
685 Methyl violet	lb.	.85	@	.90
692 Acid violet	lb.	1.00	@	2.00
708 Phosphin	lb.	1.50	@	1.55
812 Primulin	lb.	.50	@	.52
814 Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	@	2.25
865 Nigrosin (water soluble)	lb.	.35	@	.50
Sulphur black	lb.	.20	@	.25
Sulphur blue	lb.	.40	@	1.00
Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	@	.50
Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	@	—
Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	@	.54
Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	@	.50
Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	@	.50
1147 Indigo, 20 p.c., paste	lb.	.15	@	.18
Benzo fast black L	lb.	.90	@	1.00
Zambesi black	lb.	.75	@	.80
Dyes, natural (see name of article).				

E

Echinacea root, bales	lb.	.20	@	.21
Egg yolk, granular, cases	lb.	.40	@	.41
spray, cases	lb.	.42	@	.44
Elder flowers, bright, bales	lb.	.14	@	.15
dark, bales	lb.	.12	@	.13
Elecampane root, bales	lb.	.05½	@	.06½
Elm bark, grinding, bales	lb.	.08½	@	.10
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.14	@	.15
select, bundles, cases	lb.	.16	@	.18
Emetine hydrochloride, bottles, vials	oz.	13.00	@	13.25
Ephedra, bales	lb.	.05½	@	.06
Ephedrine, alkaloid, 100-oz. bottles	oz.	1.40	@	—
Hydrochloride, 100-oz. tins	oz.	1.15	@	—
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins, crystals	oz.	1.15	@	—
powder	oz.	1.20	@	—
Epsom salt, domestic, technical, bags	100 lbs.	2.10	@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	2.20	@	—
U.S.P., car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.15	@	—
car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25	@	—
less car lots, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.60	@	3.00
dried, less car lots, bags	lb.	.06	@	.08
imported, U.S.P., barrels, kegs	100 lbs.	2.25	@	2.50
bags	100 lbs.	2.00	&	2.10
Ergot, Russian, Polish, bags	lb.	.33	@	.35
Spanish, bags	lb.	.40	@	.42
Eserine salicylate, bottles, vials	oz.	23.00	@	23.25
Sulphate, bottles, vials	oz.	24.00	@	24.25
Ether, concentrated, drums	lb.	.09	@	—
U.S.P., anesthesia, drums	lb.	.22	@	.23
U.S.P., 1890, drums	lb.	.36	@	.37
washed, drums	lb.	.34	@	.35
Synthetic, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.08	@	—
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.09	@	—
Acetic, drums	lb.	.11½	@	—
Nitrous, concentrated, bottles	lb.	.75	@	.77
Ethyl acetate, car lots, drums	lb.	.08½	@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.09	@	—
tankcars	lb.	.07½	@	—
tankwagon	lb.	.08	@	—
anhydrous, car lots, drums	lb.	.09½	@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.10	@	—
tankcars	lb.	.08½	@	—
99 p.c., U.S.P., drums	lb.	.10	@	.12
Bromide, technical, drums	lb.	.50	@	.55
Chloride, drums	lb.	.22	@	.24
Cinnamate, bottles	lb.	3.40	@	4.50
Crotonate	lb.	1.00	@	1.25
Iodide, bottles	lb.	5.70	@	5.75
Lactate, less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.30	@	.33
Oxalate, drums	lb.	.37½	@	.50
cans	lb.	.52	@	.55
Ethylbenzylaniline, drums	lb.	.88	@	.90
Ethylene bromide, drums	lb.	.65	@	.70
Dichloride, drums, delivered	lb.	.06	@	.09
Ethyleneglycol, refined, drums	lb.	.26	@	.29
Monobutyl ether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.20	@	—
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.21	@	.23
tanks, works	lb.	.19	@	—
Monoethylether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15	@	—
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.16	@	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14	@	—
Monoethyl ether acetate, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.16½	@	.17
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.17½	@	.18
tanks, works	lb.	.15½	@	—
Ethylidin, anilin, drums	lb.	.45	@	.47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, drums	lb.	.12½	@	—
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulfonamide, barrels	lb.	.55	@	—
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, barrels	lb.	.60	@	—
Eucalyptol, cans	lb.	.55	@	.60
Eucalyptus leaves, bales	lb.	.05	@	.06
Eugenol, cans	lb.	2.00	@	2.40
Euphorbia bales	lb.	.06½	@	.08

F

Feldspar, Maine, pottery, works, bulk	ton.	15.50	@	16.50
North Carolina, works, bulk,	ton.	15.00	@	16.00
enamel, 100 mesh, works	ton.	13.50	@	14.50
glass, 20 mesh, works	ton.	10.00	@	11.00
Fennel seed, French, bags	lb.	.07½	@	.08
German, large, bags	lb.	.15	@	.16
small, bags	lb.	.15	@	.16
Fenugreek seed, bags	lb.	.04	@	.04½
Fir, balsam, Canada, cans	gal.	6.75	@	10.00
Oregon, barrels	gal.	.90	@	1.20
Fish berries, bags	lb.	.13	@	.15
Fish scrap, dried, unground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia and 15 p.c. bone phosphate, Chesapeake, factories, bulk, contracts, futures, unit-ton.		2.50	@	10 Nom.
ground, 11@14 p.c. ammonia, 15 p.c. bone phosphate, f.o.b. Baltimore, bags	ton.	38.00	@	40.00
wet, acidulated, 6 p.c. ammonia, 3 p.c. phosphoric acid, East Coast factory, bulk, contracts	unit-ton.	2.50	&	.50
Flake, white, barrels, kegs	lb.	.10	@	.13¾
Fleaseed, French, black, bags	lb.	.13½	@	.14
Indian, blonde, bags	lb.	.05	@	.06
Fluorspar, domestic, acid grade, 98 p.c., works	ton.	28.00	@	—
enameler's, 96 to 98 p.c., bags	ton.	30.00	@	—
ground, car lots, bulk, works	ton.	35.50	@	—
No. 1 standard ground, works, bulk	ton.	27.50	@	—
bags	ton.	31.50	@	—
No. 2, lump, works	ton.	12.00	@	14.00
washed, gravel, 85 and 5, bulk, works	ton.	12.00	@	14.00
ground, bags, works	ton.	26.50	@	—
imported, 97 p.c., powdered, bags	ton.	27.50	@	29.50
Formaldehyde, car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.06	@	—
less car lots barrels	lb.	.06½	@	.07
Formaldehydesulfoxylate, drums	lb.	.37½	@	.40
Fringetree bark, bales	lb.	.10	@	.11
Fuller's earth, domestic, mines, bulk	ton.	15.00	@	20.00
imported, powdered, car lots, bags	ton.	24.00	@	26.00
Furfural, tech., contract, 150,000 lbs., works	lb.	.10	@	—
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.12½	@	—
refined, car lots, druma, works	lb.	.15	@	—
less car lots, druma, works	lb.	.17½	@	.20
Fusel oil, crude, drums	gal.	.75	@	—
refined, drums	lb.	.16	@	.18
Fustic extract, crystals, barrels	lb.	.20	@	.23
liquid, barrels	lb.	.09½	@	—
solid, drums	lb.	.16	@	.18

G

G salt, barrels	lb.	.42	@	.43
Galangal root, bales	lb.	.08	@	.09
Gall extract, barrels	lb.	.18	@	.20
Gambier, common, bags	lb.	.04	@	.05½
plantation, bags	lb.	.06½	@	.08½
Singapore, cubes, bags	lb.	.06	@	.07
Extract, bbls	lb.	.08	@	.10
Gasoline, at refinery, Bayonne, U. S. Motor below 65 octane, tanks	gal.	.06½	@	—
above 65 octane, tanks	gal.	.06½	@	—
California, 56-58, 375 e.p.	gal.	.06	@	.06½
Gulf Coast, U. S. Motor, export, bulk	gal.	.05½	@	—
60-62, 350 e.p., export, bulk	gal.	.05¾	@	—
60-62, 400 e.p., export, bulk	gal.	.05¾	@	—
64-66, 375 e.p., export, bulk	gal.	.06½	@	—
Louisiana - Arkansas 58-60, 450 e.p.	gal.	.05	@	.05¼
58-60, 437 e.p., U.S. Motor	gal.	.05	@	.05¼
64-66, 375 e.p.	gal.	.05½	@	.06¼
67-70, 350 e.p.	gal.	.06	@	.06¼
Oklahoma-Texas, N. S. Motor, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., 57 octane	gal.	.04½	@	.04¾
57-64 octane	gal.	.04¾	@	.04¾
65 octane	gal.	.05¾	@	.05½
60-62, 400 e.p.	gal.	.04½	@	.04¾
64-66, 390 e.p.	gal.	.04½	@	.04¾
64-66, 375 e.p.	gal.	.04¾	@	.04¾
68-70, 350 e.p.	gal.	.05¼	@	.05½
Natural, 11-12 vapor pressure	gal.	.06¼	@	.06½
14-16 vapor	gal.	.06½	@	.06¼
16-18 vapor	gal.	.06¼	@	.06¾
22-24 vapor	gal.	.06	@	.06½
26-30 vapor	gal.	.05¼	@	.05¼
Pennsylvania, 52-54, 450 e.p., naphtha	gal.	.05¾	@	.05½
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U. S. Motor	gal.	.05½	@	.05¾
60-62, 400 e.p.s.r.	gal.	.05½	@	.05¾
26-30 vapor	gal.	.05¼	@	.05½

Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices (State and Federal tax included):—

	T.W.	S.S.
Atlanta	gal. .23	.23
Boston	gal. .177	.187
Chicago	gal. .178	.178
Cincinnati	gal. .19	.21
Denver	gal. .18	.205
Louisville	gal. .20	.20
Minneapolis	gal. .184	.184
New Orleans	gal. .198	.208
New York	gal. .177	.187
San Francisco	gal. .185	.205

Gelatin, silver, cases	lb.	.49	@	.55
Gelsenium root, bales	lb.	.06½	@	.07
Gentian root, bales	lb.	.11	@	.12
ground, barrels, boxes	lb.	.14	@	.15
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.15	@	.16
Geraniol, cans	lb.	1.10	@	3.00
Geranyl acetate, bottles	lb.	2.50	@	3.50
Ginger root, African, bags	lb.	.04½	@	.06
Cochin lemon, bags	lb.	.04	@	.04¼
Jamaica, fancy, bold, bags	lb.	No stocks		
medium, bold, bags	lb.	.19	@	.19½
grinding, bright, bags	lb.	.18½	@	.19
dark, bags	lb.	.18	@	.18½
Japanese, bags	lb.	.06	@	.07
Ginseng root, cultivated, cases	lb.	2.00	@	4.00
wild, Southern, cases	lb.	6.00	@	7.00
fibers, cases	lb.	1.75	@	2.00
Glauber's salt, domestic, car lots, works, bulk	ton.	15.00	@	—
bags	100 lbs.	1.00	@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.10	@	—
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.10	@	1.60
barrels	100 lbs.	1.25	@	1.70
imported, bags	100 lbs.	.75	@	1.10
anhydrous (see Soda sulphate).				
Glue:—				
Bone, common grades, car lots, bags	lb.	.09	@	.12
better grades, car lots, bags,	lb.	.12	@	.16
Casein, kegs	lb.	.18	@	.22
Hide, high-grade, car lots, bags	lb.	.23	@	.28
medium grade, car lots, bags	lb.	.19	@	.23
low grade, car lots, bags	lb.	.15	@	.19
Imported, medal, bags	lb.	.15	@	.17
Glycerin, C.P., drums extra	lb.	.10¼	@	.10¾
cans	lb.	.11¾	@	.12
dynamite, car lots, drums included	lb.	.09½	@	—
Glycerin, dynamite, less car lots, drums lucluded	lb.	.09¾	@	.10
saponification, loose, drums	lb.	.06½	@	06¾
soapiye, loose, drums	lb.	.06	@	.06¼
30 degrees, yellow, drums	lb.	.09½	@	.09¾
Glycol stearate, drums	lb.	.18	@	—
Gold (RFC price, Nov. 3)	oz.	32.57	@	—
Golden seal root, bales	lb.	.85	@	.90
powdered, boxes	lb.	1.05	@	1.10
Grains of paradise, bags	lb.	.08¾	@	.09
Graphite, amorphous, barrels	lb.	.04	@	.10
flake, barrels	lb.	.05	@	.15
lubricating grades, cans	lb.	.25	@	.75
Gray powder (see Mercury and chalk.)				
Grease—				
House, tierces	lb.	.02½	@	.02¾
White, tierces	lb.	.02¾	@	.02⅞
Yellow	lb.	.02½	@	.02⅝
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras.)				
Green—				
Chrome, C.P., dark, barrels	lb.	.23	@	.33
light, barrels	lb.	.23	@	.25½
medium, barrels	lb.	.26	@	.27½
in japan, cans	lb.	.48	@	—
in oil, cans	gal.	12.26	@	—
Chrome oxide, domestic, bbls.	lb.	.19	@	.21
imported, kegs	lb.	.20	@	.22
Commercial, barrels	lb.	.06½	@	.10
Grinders', barrels	lb.	.08	@	.10
Jobbers', barrels	lb.	.06¾	@	.07
Limeproof, kegs	lb.	.09¾	@	.15
Paris (see P).				
Verdigris (see V).				
(Green dyes are listed under Dye.)				
Grindelia robusta, bales	lb.	.06½	@	.07
Gualac resin, cases	lb.	.18	@	.20
strained, cases	lb.	.65	@	.70
Wood	lb.	.04	@	.05
Guaiacol, liquid, demijohns	lb.	1.55	@	1.65
Carbonate, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.80	@	1.85
Guarana, powdered, cases	lb.	.60	@	.65
Gum, Aloe (see A).				
Ammoniac, tears, cases	lb.	.50	@	.55
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bags	lb.	.07¾	@	.08
white sorts, No. 1 bags	lb.	.16	@	.17
No. 2 bags	lb.	.14	@	.15
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.11	@	.12
Asafetida (see A).				
Asphaltum (see A).				
Benzoin, Siam, cases	lb.	1.05	@	1.45
Sumatra, cases	lb.	.20	@	.23
Camphor (see C).				
Chicle, bags	lb.	.20	@	.21
Copal, Congo, Amber, pale, bags	lb.	.12	@	.17
dark, bags	lb.	.09¼	@	.10
sorts, bold, bags	lb.	.06¾	@	.07½
kettle size, bags	lb.	.06	@	.07
chips, bags	lb.	.05	@	.05½
dust, bags	lb.	.04	@	.04½
Ivory, opaque, bold, bags	lb.	.25	@	.25½
kettle size, bags	lb.	.18	@	.19
kettle size, No. 2, bags	lb.	.13	@	.14
sorts, bags	lb.	.08½	@	.09
Pale, bags	lb.	.20	@	.25
selected, hard	lb.	.15	@	.19
Picture, bags	lb.	.45	@	.48
East India, Batu, scraped, bags	lb.	.05½	@	.06½
unscraped, bags	lb.	.04½	@	.05¼
nubs and chips, bags	lb.	.04¼	@	.05
Black, bold scraped, bags	lb.	.06¾	@	.07¼
unscraped, bags	lb.	.04¾	@	.05¼
nubs and chips	lb.	.04¾	@	.05¼
Pale, bold, Singapore, bags,	lb.	.16	@	.17
Macassar, bags	lb.	.12½	@	.13
nubs, Singapore, bags	lb.	.11	@	.13
Macassar, bags	lb.	.11	@	.13
chips, bags	lb.	.05½	@	.07
Manila, Loba A, baskets	lb.	.13	@	.13¼
Loba B, baskets	lb.	.12¼	@	.13
Loba C, baskets	lb.	.11¼	@	.12
Loba D, baskets	lb.	.09	@	.09¼
Loba DU, baskets	lb.	.08½	@	.09
CBB, baskets	lb.	.09	@	.09½
CNE, baskets	lb.	.07	@	.07½
DBB, baskets	lb.	.09	@	.09½
DK, baskets	lb.	.06½	@	.06¾
Dust, baskets	lb.	.04½	@	.05
MA, baskets	lb.	.06½	@	.07
MB, baskets	lb.	.06	@	.06¼
WS, baskets	lb.	.09	@	.09½
Pontianak, genuine, bold, bags	lb.	.17	@	.18
chips, bags	lb.	.06½	@	.07
split, bags	lb.	.15½	@	.16
nubs, bags	lb.	.12	@	.12½
mixed, bold, bags	lb.	.13	@	.14
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cases,	lb.	.12½	@	.13
A/D, mixed, cases	lb.	.17	@	.18
E, cases	lb.	.08	@	.09
dust	lb.	.06	@	.07
Singapore, No. 1, cases	lb.	.15	@	.16
No. 2, cases	lb.	.09½	@	.10½
No. 3, cases	lb.	.07	@	.07½
chips, cases	lb.	.07	@	.08
dust, cases	lb.	.05¼	@	.06
Elemi, No. 1, cans	lb.	.11½	@	.12¼
No. 2, cans	lb.	.11¼	@	.12
Ester, dark, barrels	lb.	.05¾	@	.06
light, barrels	lb.	.06	@	.06¼
Euphorbium, cases	lb.	.19	@	.20
Galbanum, cases	lb.	.80	@	.85
Gamboge, pipe, cases	lb.	.60	@	.65
powdered, barrels	lb.	.65	@	.70
Ghatti, soluble, bags	lb.	.09	@	.09½
superior, bags	lb.	.06½	@	.07
Guaiac (see G).				
Karaya, powdered, barrels, boxes, drums, XXX	lb.	.23	@	.25
XX	lb.	.15	@	.16
No. 1	lb.	.10	@	.11
No. 2	lb.	.08	@	.09
Kauri, Brown, scraped, cases,	lb.	.30	@	.40
No. 1, cases	lb.	.20	@	.25
No. 2, cases	lb.	.12½	@	.16
No. 3, cases	lb.	.11½	@	.12
Chips, cases	lb.	.06½	@	.08½
Dust, cases	lb.	.04	@	.06
White, No. 1, pale, cases	lb.	.52	@	.56
No. 1 ordinary, cases	lb.	.38	@	.42
No. 2 ordinary, cases	lb.	.20	@	.25
No. 3 ordinary, cases	lb.	.13	@	.15
Chips, cases	lb.	.11	@	.14
Dust, cases	lb.	.06	@	.12
Kino, tins	lb.	.75	@	.80
Mastic, cases	lb.	.37½	@	.40
Myrrh, U.S.P., cases	lb.	.21	@	.22
Olibanum, siftings, cases	lb.	.06½	@	.07
tears, cases	lb.	.10	@	.22
Opium (see O).				
Paracoumarone (see P).				
Rosin (see R).				
Sandarac, casks	lb.	.48	@	.50
Scammony, cases	lb.	1.10	@	1.25
Senegal, picked, bags	lb.	.15	@	.16
sorts, bags	lb.	.07½	@	.08
Talha, bags	lb.	.05	@	.06
Thus, barrels	280 lbs.	8.25		Nom.
strained, barrels	280 lbs.	8.25		Nom.
Tragacanth, Aleppo:—				
No. 1, cases	lb.	1.00	@	1.05
No. 2, cases	lb.	.90	@	.95
No. 3, cases	lb.	.80	@	.85
No. 4, cases	lb.	.70	@	.75
No. 5, bags	lb.	.60	@	.65
No. 6, bags	lb.	.14	@	.15
sorts, bags	lb.	.11	@	.12
Yacca, bags	lb.	.04	@	.04¼

H

Heliotropin, crystals, cans	lb.	1.85	@	2.10
Hellebore root, white, powdered, barrels	lb.	.10	@	.11
Hematine, crystals, barrels	lb.	.16	@	.26
Hemlock extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.04½	@	—
Hempseed, Manchurian, bags	lb.	.02½	@	.03
Henbane leaves, bales	lb.	.10	@	.11
Henna leaves, bales	lb.	.07½	@	.08
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.10	@	.11
Heptane, mixed, 75-115 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.10	@	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.12	@	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.13	@	—
normal, 88-100 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.12	@	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.14	@	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.15	@	—
Hexalin, drums	lb.	.30	@	—
Hexane, normal, 60-70 deg. C, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11	@	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.13	@	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.14	@	—
laboratory grade, Group 3, car lots, drums	gal.	.17	@	—
l.c.l., drums	gal.	.23	@	—
Hexamethylenetetramine, U.S.P., drums, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.46	@	.47
technical, drums	lb.	.37	@	—
Homatropine hydrobromide, bottles, vials	oz.	13.00	@	13.50
Hoofmeal, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-	ton.	1.40	@	1.60
Hops, domestic, 1933 crop, bales,	lb.	.36	@	.40
1932 crop, bales	lb.	.33	@	.36
1931 crop, bales	lb.	.26	@	.29
imported, 1933 crop, bales	lb.	1.00	@	1.20
1932 crop, bales	lb.	.90	@	1.00
Horehound, bales	lb.	.06½	@	.07
Hydrangea root, baleg	lb.	.06½	@	.07
Hydrastine, alkaloid, vials	oz.	9.00	@	9.50
Hydrochloride, vials	oz.	9.00	@	9.50
Sulphate, vials	oz.	11.00	@	11.50
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).				
Hydrogen peroxide, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.08¾	@	.04
bottles	gross.	6.75	@	15.25
100 volume, carboys	lb.	.20	@	—
Hydroquinone, barrels, kegs	lb.	1.10	@	1.15
Hyocine hydrobromide, vials	oz.	14.00	@	14.26
Hyoscyamine alkaloid, vials	oz.	15.00	@	—
Hydrobromide, vials	oz.	15.00	@	—
Sulphate, vials	oz.	15.00	@	—
Hypernic, solid, boxes	lb.	.17	@	.20
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.15	@	.19

I

Iceland moss, bales	lb.	.07½	@	.08
Ichthyol, bottles	lb.	4.00	@	4.25
Indian red (see Red Indian).				
Indigo, Madras, barrels	lb.	1.25	@	1.30
synthetic, liquid, barrels	lb.	.12	@	—
Indol, C.P., bottles	lb.	31.00	@	33.00
Infusorial earth (see Diatomaceous earth).				
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).				
Iodine, crude, kegs	per kilo.	15s 1d		
resublimed, kegs	lb.	2.10	@	2.15
tincture, barrels	gal.	3.00	@	—
Iodoform, 300 lbs. to 100 lbs., kegs	lb.	4.25	@	4.40
Ionone, bottles	lb.	3.50	@	8.00
Ipecac root, whole, bags	lb.	.75	@	.80
powdered, boxes	lb.	.85	@	.90
Irish moss, ordinary, bales	lb.	.06	@	.07
bleached, prime, bales	lb.	.08	@	.12
Iron acetate, c.p., 17 p.c. solution, barrels	lb.	.04	@	.05
Chloride, crystals, technical, barrels, kegs	lb.	.05	@	.08
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.07½	@	.08
solution, carboys	lb.	.06½	@	.06¾
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, pearls, cans	lb.	.72	@	—
powder, cans	lb.	.84	@	—
scales, cans	lb.	.77	@	—
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	1.45	@	1.80
Iodide, bottles	lb.	5.05	@	5.50
syrup, demijohns	lb.	.42	@	.43
Nitrate, commercial, kegs	lb.	.02¾	@	.03
Oxalate, powdered, kegs	lb.	.47	@	.50
scales, cans	lb.	.85	@	.90
pearls, cans	lb.	.90	@	.95
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc.).				
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cans	lb.	.84	@	—
scales cans	lb.	.89	@	—
ferrous, cans	lb.	.25	@	—
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cans	lb.	.89	@	—
scales, cans	lb.	.64	@	—
Reduced, 90 percent, cases	lb.	.75	@	.80
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas).				
U.S.P., crystals, barrels	lb.	.03¾	@	.04
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown scales, cans	lb.	.57	@	.58
granular, cans	lb.	.47	@	.48
pearls, cans	lb.	.47	@	.48
green, scales, cans	lb.	.57	@	.58
granular, cans	lb.	.47	@	.48
pearls, cans	lb.	.47	@	.48
Iron-ammonia oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.27½	@	.28¼
Iron-potash-oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs	lb.	.32¼	@	.40
Iron-soda oxalate, barrels, kegs,	lb.	.27½	@	.28½
Isoeugenol, bottles	lb.	3.00	@	4.25
Isopentane, works, drums	lb.	.48	@	—
small lots	lb.	.58	@	—
Isopropyl ether, car lots, drums,	lb.	.07	@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08	@	—
tanks	lb.	.06	@	—

J

Jaborandi leaves, bales	lb.	.11	@	.12
Jalap root, bales	lb.	.16	@	.25
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.20	@	.25
Juniper berries, bags	lb.	.05½	@	.06

K

Kamala, tins	lb.	.19	@	.20
Kava kava root, bales	lb.	.13½	@	.14
Kerosene, at refinery, Bayonne, S.W. export, bulk	gal.	.05½	@	—
cases	gal.	.1765	@	—
W.W., bulk	lb.	.05½	@	—
export, bulk	gal.	.05½	@	—
cases	gal.	.18	@	—
Gulf ports, export, prime white, bulk	gal.	.04½	@	—
water white, bulk	gal.	.04½	@	—
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-53 water white, bulk	gal.	.03½	@	.03¾
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 water white	gal.	.03¼	@	.03¾
42-44, water white	gal.	.03¾	@	.03½
Pennsylvania, 45 water white	gal.	.04½	@	.05
46, water white	gal.	.05	@	.05¼
Kerosene, tankwagon prices:—				
Atlanta	gal.	.10	@	—
Boston	gal.	.10	@	—
Chicago	gal.	.10	@	—
Cincinnati	gal.	.125	@	—

Larkspur seed, bags	lb.	.24 @	.25
Laurel berries, bales	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Italian, bales	lb.	.05	Nom.
Lavender, flowers, ord., bales	lb.	.25 @	.26
select, bales	lb.	.36 @	.37
Lead (see daily quotations in market report).			
Acetate, brown, broken, barrels	lb.	.09½@	.10½
white, broken, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.12
crystals, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11½
granular, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.12
powdered, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12½
Arsenate, powdered, drums	lb.	.10 @	.11½
Blue, sublimated (see Lead, white, basic sulphate).			
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, pure, boxes	lb.	.49 @	.50
Iodide, jars	lb.	2.50 @	2.55
Linoleate, solid, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.26½
Nitrate, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.23
Oleate, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
Red, dry, casks	lb.	.07¾@	—
100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.11 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.099 @	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.09306@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.08642@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.08553@	—
In oil, steel kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.11½@	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.1085@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.09729@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.09036@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.08942@	—
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.18½
fused, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
Stearate, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.23
Sulphate, barrels, works (See also Lead, white.)	lb.	.06 @	—
White, dry, basic carbonate, American, casks	lb.	.06½@	—
basic, sulphate, casks	lb.	.06 @	—
in oil, 100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.11 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.0990@	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.09306@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.08642@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.08553@	—
Lemon peel, bales	lb.	.08½@	.09
Licorice extract, mass, cases	lb.	.19½@	.20
powdered, barrels	lb.	.29 @	.40
Root, bales	lb.	.04½@	.05
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.07½@	.08
select, cases	lb.	.11 @	.20
Lime, lump, works, barrels	bbl.	1.70 @	2.20
bulk	ton.	8.50 @	9.00
Chlorinated (see Bleaching powder).			
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-sulphur solution, bbls	gal.	.15 @	.19
Linalool, cans	lb.	1.65 @	2.25
Linalyl acetate, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	3.50
Linden flowers, with leaves, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
without leaves, bales	lb.	.17 @	.18
Linseed cake, bags	ton.	24.50 @	—
meal, bags	ton.	33.50 @	—
Litharge, assayer's, casks	lb.	.08¾@	—
commercial, powd., casks	lb.	.06¾@	—
steel kegs, less than 500 lbs.	lb.	.11 @	—
500 to 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.099 @	—
2,000 to 10,000 lbs.	lb.	.09306@	—
10,000 to 30,000 lbs.	lb.	.08642@	—
car lots, minimum 15 tons.	lb.	.08553@	—
Lithium bromide, jars	lb.	1.60 @	1.85
Carbonate, barrels	lbs.	1.25 @	1.30
Citrate, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.55 @	4.60
Lithopone, domestic, two-ton lots, bags	lb.	.04½@	—
barrels	lb.	.04¾@	—
under two tons, bags	lb.	.04¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.05 @	—
Imported, ex dock, barrels..	100 lbs.	No prices	
ex warehouse, barrels, 100 lbs.		No prices	
Liverwort leaves, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Lobelia, bales	lb.	.35 @	.36
Seed, bags	lb.	.25 @	.28
Logwood extract, crystals, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.20
liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.08½@	.12½
solid, boxes	lb.	.13½@	.17½
Sticks, Haitian, shipments	ton.	24.00 @	25.00
Lovage root, domestic, bales	lb.	.20 @	.25
Imported, bales	lb.	.18 @	.20
Lupulin, N.F., tins	lb.	2.00 @	10.00
Lycopodium, cases	lb.	.32 @	.33

M

Mace, Banda, cases	lb.	.44 @	.45
Batavia, No. 2, cases	lb.	.22 @	.23
Siauw, No. 1, cases	lb.	.39 @	.40
Madder, Dutch, bags	lb.	.22 @	.25
Magnesia, arsenate, bags (cased)	lb.	.18 @	.20
Carbonate, technical, car lots, works, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
U.S.P., car lots, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.09
Calcined, heavy, pharmaceutical, barrels	lb.	.50 @	—
light, extra, barrels	lb.	.36 @	.40
standard, barrels	lb.	.30 @	—
Chloride flake, domestic, works, barrels	ton.	34.00	@38.00
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	1.05 @	1.10
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.21 @	.22
Peroxide, 15%, works, drums	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Stearate, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.20
Sulphate (see Epsom Salt).			
Magnesite, calcined, barrels	ton.	58.00	@60.00
Malva flowers, black, bales	lb.	.17 @	.18
blue, bales	lb.	.55 @	.60
Leaves, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Manaca root, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Mandrake root, baled	lb.	.10 @	.12
Manganese arsenate, bags	lb.	.12 @	.12½
Borate, tech., bbls	lb.	.15 @	18
Chloride, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Dioxide, technical, drums	lb.	.03½@	.04½
85 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03½
U.S.P., precipitated, kegs	lb.	.25 @	.32
Glycerophosphate, 100-lb. lots, barrels, cans	lb.	2.60 @	2.65
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	5.30 @	5.35
Linoleate, liquid, drums	lb.	.18 @	.19½
solid, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
Ore, powdered or granulated, 75@80 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02¼@	.03
80@85 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02¾@	—
85@88 p.c., barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.03½
Resinate, fused, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.08½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12½
Sulphate, works, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.05½
anhydrous, works, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.09½
Mangrove bark, ship, bags	ton.	27.00	@28.00
Extract, 55 p.c., bags	lb.	.04 @	—
Manna flakes, large, cases	lb.	.75 @	.85
small, cases	lb.	.60 @	.70
Marble flour, bags	ton.	12.00	@14.00
Marjoram, French, bales	lb.	.30 @	.31
German, bales	lb.	.50 @	.51
Matico, leaves, bales	lb.	.18 @	.20
Menthol, cases	lb.	2.50 @	2.60
synthetic, cases	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Mercurial ointment, 30 p.c., cans	lb.	.69 @	—
33⅓ p.c., cans	lb.	.77 @	—
Mercury (see Quicksilver).			
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate, kegs	lb.	1.23 @	—
Chloride (see Calomel)			
Iodide, red, jars, kegs	lb.	3.60 @	3.65
yellow, jars, kegs	lb.	3.70 @	3.75
Mercury, nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).			
Oxide, black, drums, kegs	lb.	3.70 @	—
red (see Red precipitate).			
yellow, tech., dom., bbl	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
U.S.P., drums, kegs	lb.	1.54 @	—
Mercury and chalk, kegs	lb.	.69 @	.70
Metal leaf (in packages of 20 books—500 leaves):—			
Aluminum, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	1.40 @	1.60
Composition, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	1.65 @	1.90
Gold, XX deep (preminum for bar gold not included), 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	12.00	@12.50
3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	13.00	@13.50
4x4 in.	pkg.	15.00	@16.00
5¼x5¼ in.	pkg.	17.50	@18.50
5¼x5¼ in.	pkg.	18.50	@19.50
Silver, 3¼@3¾ in.	pkg.	2.30 @	2.75
Metanitroanilin, kegs	lb.	.67 @	.69
Metanitroparatoluidin, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.45
Metaphenylenediamine, kegs	lb.	.82 @	.84
Metatoluylenediamine, kegs	lb.	.67 @	.69
Methanol, crude, divd. tanks	gal.	.25 @	—
denaturing grade, tanks	gal.	.40 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.44 @	—
95 p.c., car lots, barrels	gal.	.41 @	—
drums included	gal.	.37 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.43 @	—
drums included	gal.	.39 @	.41
tanks	gal.	.33 @	—
97 p.c., car lots, barrels	gal.	.42 @	—
drums included	gal.	.38 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.44 @	—
drums included	gal.	.40 @	.42
tanks	gal.	.34 @	—
purified, car lots, barrels	gal.	.43½@	—
drums included	gal.	.39½@	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	.45½@	—
drums included	gal.	.41½@	.43¼
tanks	gal.	.35½@	—
synthetic, 99¼ p.c., car lots, spot, drums	gal.	.39½@	—
less car lots	gal.	.41½@	—
tanks	gal.	.35½@	—
Methyl acetate, domestic, 98-100 p.c., drums	lb.	.17 @	.17½
imported, drums	lb.	.17 @	.17½
synthetic, 410-lb. drums, car lots	lb.	.15 @	—
less car lots	lb.	.16 @	—
tanks	lb.	.14 @	—
Acetone, car lots, drums	gal.	.54 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.56 @	—
tanks	gal.	.50 @	—
synthetic, car lots, drums	gal.	.54 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.56 @	—
tanks	gal.	.50 @	—
Anthranilate, bottles	lb.	2.15 @	3.20
Benzoate, bottles	lb.	1.25 @	2.00
Chloride, cylinders	lb.	.45 @	—
Cinnamate, bottles	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	5.95 @	6.00
Salicylate, drums	lb.	.40 @	.43
tins	lb.	.42 @	.45
Methylanthraquinone, bbls	lb.	.65 @	.67
Methylene, blue, med., kegs	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
Methylheptenone, bottles	lb.	3.50 @	4.50
Methylheptin carb., bottles	oz.	1.75 @	2.50
Methylehexyl ketone, technical, works, drums	lb.	.60 @	—
Methyl violet toner, barrels	lb.	.45 @	—
Mica, dry ground, wks., bgs.	ton.	65.00	@80.00
wet ground, works, bags	ton.	110.00	@115.00
Michler's ketone, kegs	lb.	2.50 @	—
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07½@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.09
spray, car lots, barrels	lb.	.08 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.09½
unskimmed, roller, car lots, barrels	lb.	.15½@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.16½@	.17
spray, car lots, barrels	lb.	.16½@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.17½@	.18
Millet seed, bags	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
hulled, bags	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼
Mineral thinner (see Petroleum spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).			
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks	gal.	.06½@	.07
Monochlorbenzene, drums	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Monoethylanilin, drums	lb.	.77 @	.79
Monomethyl para-aminosulphate, drums	lb.	3.75 @	4.00
Morphine, acetate, bottles	oz.	8.80 @	8.85
Alkaloid, cans	oz.	11.15 @	11.20
Ethylhydrochloride, vials	oz.	10.55 @	10.60
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	8.75 @	8.80
Sulphate, cans	oz.	8.75 @	8.80
Mullein flowers, can	lb.	.95 @	1.00
leaves, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Musk, natural, Cabardine, grained, bottles	oz.	No stocks	
pods, bottles	oz.	12.50	@18.00
Tonquin, grained, bottles	oz.	20.00	@21.00
pods, bottles	oz.	12.50	@18.00
synthetic, ambrette, cans	lb.	5.65 @	6.00
ketone, cans	lb.	6.25 @	6.50
xylol, 100 p.c., cans	lb.	1.95 @	2.25
Musk root, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Mustard seed, Bari, brown	lb.	.10 @	.10½
Balkan, yellow, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08¼
California, brown, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
yellow, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08¼
California, brown, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Chinese, yellow, bags	lb.	.06½@	.06
Dutch, yellow, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
English, yellow, bags	lb.	.09 @	.09½
German, bags	lb.	.08¾@	.09
Roumanian, yellow, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08¼
Sicilian, brown, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08¼
Myrobalans, Jl. ship't, bags	ton.	31.00	@32.00
J2, shipment, bags	ton.	20.00 @	—
R2, shipment, bags	ton.	20.00 @	—
Extract, liquid, 25 p.c., bbls	lb.	.03¾@	.04¼

N

Naphtha, painters' (see Petroleum thinner and V.M.P. naphtha).			
solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene, crude, domestic, 74 to 76 p.c., bags	100 lbs.	1.85 @	2.40
imported, c.i.f. bags	100 lbs.	1.81 @	1.91
dyestuffs, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
refined, balls, spot, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08¼
contract, car lots, barrels	lbs.	.06 @	—
flake, spot, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08¼
contract, car lots, barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
Nerolin, crystals, cans	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Nickel chloride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
kegs	lb.	.20 @	.24
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.39
Salt, double, barrels	lb.	.12 @	—
single, barrels	lb.	.12 @	—
contracts, 1933, single or double salt, barrels	lb.	.12 @	—
Nicotine, 50 p.c., tins	9 lbs.	8.25	@10.15
Sulphate, 55-lb. drums	lb.	.87 @	.75
10-lb. tins	lb.	.80 @	1.05
5-lb. tins	lb.	.94 @	1.17
Niter cake, works, bulk	ton.	12.00	@14.00
barrels	ton.	24.00	@26.00
Nitrobenzene, double distilled, tanks	lb.	.08½@	—
car lots, drums	lb.	.09 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.11 @	—
Nitrocellulose, 4 and 8 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.28
15 to 20 up to 300 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.28
A8, ¼ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.31
15 to 20 and 30 to 40 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.29 @	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.31
Bronsing, 40 and 70 sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.31½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.33
Nitrocellulose, RS, ¼ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
½ sec., car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.27½@	—
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.28½@	.29
(Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra; barrels to be paid for extra, but returnable.)			
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, 8-10 p.c. ammonia, bags, imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports	unit-ton.	2.65 @	—
domestic, f.o.b. sellers' works, East Coast	unit-ton.	2.35 @	2.40
f.o.b. western works	unit-ton.	1.75 @	—
Nitronaphthalene, barrels	lb.	.24 @	.25
Nitrotoluene, works, drums	lb.	.17 @	.18
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bags	lb.	.18 @	—
Chinese, shipment, cases	lb.	.17 @	—
Extract (see Gall extract.)			
Nutmegs, 80s, bags, cases	lb.	.16 @	.17
110s, bags, cases	lb.	.12½@	.12¾
West India, bags	lb.	.08¼@	.08½
Nux Vomica, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.07½@	.08

O

Oakbark extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.03½
Ocher (se Yellow).			
Octanes, 100-140 deg. C. mixed, group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11 @	—
car lots, drums	gal.	.13 @	—
Oil:—			
Almond bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).			
natural, bottles	lb.	2.00 @	2.50
s.p.a., bottles	lb.	2.25 @	2.75
sweet, true (expressed), cans, cases	lb.	.60 @	.65
Amyris, tins	lb.	2.25 @	2.35
Angelica root, bottles	lb.	32.00	@40.00
Anilin (see A).			
Anise, lead free, U.S.P., tins,	lb.	.44 @	.45
Apricot, kernel, drums, cans	lb.	.19 @	.22
Bay, West Indian, tins	lb.	1.30 @	1.80
Bergamot, artificial, cans	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
natural, Messina, coppers	lb.	1.60 @	2.00
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).			
Birch (See Oil, sweet birch).			
Birch tar, crude, tins	lb.	.13 @	.14
rectified, tins	lb.	.50 @	.55
Bois de rose, Brazilian, tins	lb.	1.05 @	1.20
Cayenne, tins	lb.	2.50 @	2.85
Cade, U.S.P., tins	lb.	.26 @	.28
Cajeput, technical, drums	lb.	.45 @	.50
U.S.P., IX, tins	lb.	.47 @	.55
U.S.P., X, tins	lb.	.65 @	.70
Calamus, tins	lb.	3.25 @	3.50
Camphor, sassafrassy, drums	lb.	.14 @	—
cans	lb.	.16 @	—
white, drums	lb.	.16 @	—
cans	lb.	.18 @	—
Cananga, native, tins	lb.	2.00 @	2.05
rectified, tins	lb.	2.50 @	2.55
Capsicum (oleoresin), U.S.P., VIII, cans	lb.	2.10 @	2.35
Caraway, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.90 @	1.95
Cardamom, seed, bottles	lb.	11.00	@24.00
Cassia, redistilled, U.S.P., cans	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
Castor, blown, less car lots, drums	lb.	.12¾@	.12¾
medicinal, car lots, bbls	lb.	.10¼@	—
drums, returnable	lb.	.10 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.11 @	—
cases	lb.	.12 @	.13
drums, returnable	lb.	.10¾@	—
tanks	lb.	.09½@	—
No. 3, car lots, barrels	lb.	.09¾@	—
drums, returnable	lb.	.09½@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.10¼@	—
drums, returnable	lb.	.10¼@	—
tanks	lb.	.09 @	—
sulphonated, 50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.07½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08 @	—
75 p.c. (63 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.11½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.12 @	—
80 p.c. (68 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.12½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.13 @	—
Cedarleaf, drums	lb.	.55 @	.60
tins	lb.	.65 @	.70
Cedarwood, drums, tin	lb.	.28 @	.30
Celery seed, bottles	lb.	9.00	@18.00
Chaulmoogra, 500-lb. lots, cans	lb.	1.20 @	—
25 lb. lots, cans	lb.	1.45 @	—
Chinawood, barrels, drums	lb.	.07¾@	.07¾
tanks	lb.	.07¾@	.07½
Coast, spot, tanks	lb.	.07½@	.07¼
futures, tanks	lb.	.07½@	.07¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bottles	lb.	7.00	@11.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cans	lb.	.37 @	.38
drums	lb.	.35 @	.36
Java, drums	lb.	.45 @	.47
Clove, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.87 @	.88
cans	lb.	.90 @	.95
Coconut, Ceylon grade, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.04
Coast, tanks	lb.	.02¾@	.02¾
Cochin, grade, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.04¾
Manila, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.04
bulk, shipment, c.i.f.	lb.	.02½	Nom.
tanks	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
Coast, tanks	lb.	.02¾@	.02¾
Cod, British, East Coast, barrels	gal.	.35 @	.36
Newfoundland, tanked, barrels	gal.	.34 @	.35
Norwegian, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.27
Codliver, Norwegian	bbl.	28.00	@30.00
Coriander seed, bottles	lb.	3.50 @	4.35
Corn, crude, barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.05½
works, tanks	lb.	.03¾@	.04
refined, barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.06½
Cottonseed (see daily records in market report).			
Creosote (see C)			
Croton, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.15 @	2.25
Cubeb, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.45 @	2.85
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)			
Cumin, bottles	lb.	7.25 @	8.00
Degras (see D)			
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk	bbl.	1.95 @	—
California, 27 plus	bbl.	.80 @	.90
Dip (see D).			
Dill, from seed, bottles	lb.	2.90 @	4.00
from weed, bottles	lb.	5.25 @	5.30
Erigeron, tins	lb.	1.10 @	1.40
Eucalyptus, Australia, cases	lb.	.25 @	.26
drums	lb.	.24 @	.25
Fennel seed, sweet, tins	lb.	1.10 @	1.30
Fuel, California tidewater, bunker	bbl.	.60 @	.70
Gulf coast	bbl.	.95 @	1.00
Kansas, 24-26	bbl.	.60 @	.65
Louisana-Arkansas, 16-20	bbl.	.55 @	.60
18-20	bbl.	.60 @	.65
New York and New Jersey terminals:—			
Monday	bbl.	1.10 @	—
Tuesday	bbl.	1.10 @	—
Wednesday	bbl.	1.10 @	—
Thursday	bbl.	1.10 @	—
Friday	bbl.	1.10 @	—
Saturday	bbl.	1.10 @	—
North Texas, 24-26	bbl.	.55 @	.60
26-30	bbl.	.60 @	.65
Oil, fuel, Oklahoma, 14-16	bbl.	.45 @	.50
18-22	bbl.	.50 @	.55
22-26	bbl.	.55 @	.60
24-26	bbl.	.55 @	.60
26-30	bbl.	.65 @	.70
28-30	bbl.	.85 @	.90
Pennsylvania, 30-34	gal.	.03 @	.03½
36-40	gal.	.03½@	.03¾
Furnace, bulk, Bayonne	gal.	.04 @	.05
Kansas, 38-40	gal.	.03½@	.03¼
Louisiana - Arkansas, 38-40 light straw	gal.	.03½@	.03¼
Oklahoma, 35-37	gal.	.03 @	.03½
36-38	gal.	.03 @	.03½
38-40	gal.	.03 @	.03½
Fusel (see F).			
Gas, Bayonne, 32-36, bulk	gal.	.04 @	—
Gulf Coast, 32-36	gal.	.02 @	—
Kansas, 32-36	gal.	.02½@	.02¾
Louisiana-Arkansas, 32-36	gal.	.03 @	.03½
North Texas, 32-36	gal.	.02 @	.02¼
Oklahoma, 32-36	gal.	.02 @	.02½
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).			
Geranium, Algerian, rose, tins,	lb.	4.25 @	5.35
Bourbon, tins	lb.	4.75 @	5.75
Turkish, tins	lb.	1.65 @	1.70
Ginger, distilled, bottles	lb.	3.25 @	3.45
Haarlem, imported, bottles,	gross.	3.35 @	3.50
Hemlock, tins	lb.	.65 @	.75
Herring, coast, tanks	gal.	.18	Nom.
Juniper berry, U.S.P., tins	lb.	1.20 @	3.00
Wood, technical, tins	lb.	.45 @	.60
Lard, common, No. 1, barrels,	100 lbs.	7.00 @	—
No. 2, barrels	100 lbs.	6.50 @	—
extra, barrels	100 lbs.	7.75 @	—
No. 1, barrels	100 lbs.	7.25 @	—
prime, barrels	100 lbs.	9.50 @	—
winter, strained, barrels,	100 lbs.	8.00 @	—
Lavender, flowers, French, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.40 @	4.25
garden, tins	lb.	.45 @	.50
Spike, French, technical, tins	lb.	1.05 @	1.25
Spanish, technical, tins	lb.	.78 @	.83
Lemon, California, cans	lb.	.75 @	—
Messina, coppers, tins	lb.	.95 @	1.30
Lemongrass, native, drums, tins	lb.	.88 @	.90
Lime, distilled, tins	lb.	6.25 @	6.50
expressed, tins		9.50	@13.00
Linaloe wood, cases	lb.	1.35 @	1.40
Linseed, boiled, tanks	lb.	.0950@	—
car lots, barrels	lb.	.1010@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.1050@	—
less than 5 barrels	lb.	.1090@	—
double boiled, less than 5 barrels	lb.	.1120@	.1140
raw, tanks	lb.	.0910@	—
car lots, barrels	lb.	.0970@	—
less than car lots, barrels.	lb.	.1010@	—
less than 5 barrels	lb.	.1050@	.1070
refined, barrels	lb.	.1040@	.1060
varnish, barrels	lb.	.1060@	.1090
Lubricating, including U. S. tax, 4c. per gal, spot, car lots, barrels, bright stock, light, Penna.	gal.	.36½@	—
Western	gal.	.32 @	—
cylinder, light, filtered, D 600	gal.	.30½@	—
Warren, E 600	gal.	.30½@	—
unfiltered, 600 s.r.	gal.	.29½@	—
650 s. r.	gal.	.33 @	—
630 flash, s. r.	gal.	.34 @	—
600 flash, s. r.	gal.	.36 @	—
California, including U. S. tax, 4c. per gal., pale or red at refinery tankcars:—			
Up to 100 vis., inclusive.	gal.	.14 @	.14½
140-150 vis.	gal.	.14 @	.14½
215 vis.	gal.	.15½@	.17½
290 vis.	gal.	.15½@	.17¼
350 vis.	gal.	.16 @	.18
410 vis.	gal.	.16 @	.18
450 vis.	gal.	.16 @	.18
500 vis.	gal.	.16 @	.16
600 vis.	gal.	.16½@	.18½
700 vis.	gal.	.16½@	.18¼
900 vis.	gal.	.17 @	.19
1,000 vis.	gal.	.17½@	.19¼
80 vis. at 210 deg. F.	gal.	.18½@	.20¼
95 vis. at 210 deg. F.	gal.	.21½@	—
115 vis. at 210 deg. F.	gal.	.21½@	—
steam refined cyl. stock, tanks	gal.	.14 @	.16
Oklahoma, including U.S. tax, 4 c. per gal., 100 vis., No. 2 color	gal.	.08½@	.09¾
100 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.08½@	.09¾
150 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.10¼@	.10¼
150 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.10 @	.10¾
180 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.11¼@	.11¾
180 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.11¼@	.11¾
180 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.11 @	.11¾
200 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.12½@	.13
200 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.12 @	.13½
200 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.11¾@	.13
220 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.13 @	.13¼
220 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.12 @	.13¾
220 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.11¾@	.13
240 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.11½@	.11¾
240 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.13½@	.14
240 vis., No. 5 color	gal.	.13 @	.13¼
280 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.16 @	.16½
280 vis., No. 4 color	gal.	.15 @	.15¼
280 vis., No. 5½ color	gal.	.13¾@	.14
Pennsylvania, including U. S. tax, 4c. per gal., 150 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.19½@	.20
180 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.20¾@	.21
200 vis., No. 3 color	gal.	.23 @	.23½
600 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.20 @	.20½
635 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.21 @	.21½
650 fire steam ref. cyl. stock	gal.	.22 @	.22½
600 flash, cyl. stock	gal.	.23 @	.23½
630 flash, cyl. stock	gal.	.28 @	.28½
600 E amber fil. cyl. stock,	gal.	.23 @	.23½
600 cold test (light bright)	40 pour	gal.	.29 @	.29½
	25 to 35 pour	gal.	.29 @	.29½
	10 to 25 pour	gal.	.29 @	.29½
	10 to 15 pour	gal.	.31 @	.32
Mace, distilled, tins		lb.	1.10 @	1.15
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore, tanks		gal.	.15	Nom.
refined, alkali, barrels		lb.	.0650@	.0710
tanks		lb.	.0610@	—
light, pressed, barrels		lb.	.0530@	.0590
tanks		lb.	.0490@	—
Mustard, artificial, U.S.P., bottles		lb.	1.70 @	1.75
natural, U.S.P., bottles		lb.	8.00 @	8.50
expressed, barrels		gal.	.60 @	.65
Neatsfoot, cold pressed, barrels, 100 lbs.		16.50	@	—
extra, barrels		100 lbs.	7.75 @	—
No. 1, barrels		100 lbs.	7.50 @	—
pure, barrels		100 lbs.	13.00 @	—
Neroli, bottles		lb.	40.00	@50.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P., tins		lb.	1.10 @	1.15
Olive, denatured, barrels		gal.	.73 @	.76
edible, barrels		gal.	1.60 @	1.75
foots, barrels		lb.	.06¼@	.06¾
sulphonated, 50 p.c. (43 p.c. fat), car lots, drums		lb.	.09¼@	—
less car lots, drums		lb.	.10 @	—

Oil, orange, sweet, distilled, tins	lb.	.55 @	.60
expressed, African, drums	lb.	1.10 @	1.15
California, tins	lb.	1.10 @	—
Messina, U.S.P., coppers	lb.	1.10 @	1.60
West India, tins	lb.	1.35 @	1.45
Origanum, commercial, tins	lb.	.25 @	.50
Palm, Lagos, casks	lb.	.03¾@	.04
shipment, casks	lb.	.03⅝	Nom.
Niger, casks	lb.	.03½@	.03⅝
shipment, casks	lb.	.03⅜	Nom.
Palm kernel, denatured, drums	lb.	.04	Nom.
Palmarosa, tins	lb.	1.80 @	2.10
Patchouli, bottles	lb.	2.75 @	3.00
Peanut, crude, barrels	lb.	.07	Nom.
mill, tanks	lb.	.06⅝	Nom.
refined, edible, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.11
Pennyroyal, domestic, tins	lb.	1.95 @	2.00
imported, tins	lb.	1.40 @	1.45
Peppermint, natural, cases	lb.	2.40 @	2.65
redistilled, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.70 @	2.95
Perilla, drums	lb.	.09 @	.09½
tanks, Coast	lb.	.08½	Nom.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, tins	lb.	1.10 @	1.20
Pimento, berry, tins	lb.	1.50 @	3.50
leaf, tins	lb.	1.05 @	1.50
Pine, steam distilled, straw color, barrels	gal.	.59 @	.60
water-white, barrels	gal.	.64 @	.65
Pine needle, Siberian, cans	lb.	.72 @	.80
Poppyseed, barrels	gal.	1.45 @	1.60
Rapeseed, blown, barrels	lb.	.0870@	.0900
refined, denatured, bbls.	gal.	.42 @	.44
Red, distilled or saponified barrels	lb.	.07 @	.07⅝
drums	lb.	.06⅝@	.07
tanks	lb.	.06 @	—
white, drums	lb.	.13 @	.13½
Turkey (see Oil, turkey red).			
Rose, artificial, bottles	oz.	2.00 @	3.00
natural, coppers	oz.	5.50 @	18.00
Rosemary, technical, tins	lb.	.22 @	.27
U.S.P., tins	lb.	.33 @	.40
Rosin, first rectified, drums	gal.	.42 @	.44
second rectified, drums	gal.	.47 @	.49
third rectified, drums	gal.	.52 @	.54
Salmon, coast, tanks	gal.	.18 @	—
Sandalwood, Australian, tins	lb.	5.00 @	5.50
East India, U.S.P., makers, tins	lb.	5.75 @	6.00
Sardine, coast, tanks	gal.	.17 @	.18
for poultry feeding, coast, drums	gal.	.50 @	—
Sassafras, artificial, drums	lb.	.22½@	—
cans	lb.	.24½@	—
natural, drums, tins	lb.	.75 @	1.00
Savin, tins	lb.	1.65 @	2.00
Sesame, ref., white, drums	lb.	.10 @	.10½
yellow, drums	lb.	.10 @	.10½
Soybean, domestic, crude, drums	lb.	.0710@	.0750
tanks	lb.	.0650@	—
refined, drums	lb.	.0760@	.0880
tanks	lb.	.0700@	.0750
Spearmint, U.S.P., cases	lb.	1.10 @	1.20
Sperm, bleached, 38 deg., drums	lb.	.1030@	.1050
45 deg., drums	lb.	.0900@	.0980
natural, drums	lb.	.0910@	.0930
Spruce, tins	lb.	.65 @	.75
Sweet birch, Northern, tins	lb.	1.80 @	2.00
Southern, tins	lb.	1.30 @	1.60
Tallow, acidless, bbls.	100 lbs.	7.25 @	—
tanks	100 lbs.	6.75 @	—
Tansy, tins	lb.	1.85 @	2.00
Tar, commercial, barrels	gal.	.18 @	.19
Tar acid (see T).			
Teaseed, coast, barrels	lb.	.07¼	Nom.
Thyme, N.F.V., red, drums, tins	lb.	.50 @	.80
white, tins	lb.	.80 @	1.05
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).			
Turkey (see oil, castor, sulphonated)			
Turpentine (see T).			
Turtle, cans	gal.	4.00 @	5.00
Vetiver, Bourbon, bottles	lb.	6.25 @	7.75
Walnut, crude, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
refined, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12
Whale, crude, No. 1, coast, tanks	lb.	.04	Nom.
No. 2 coast, tanks	lb.	.03½	Nom.
refined, natural, drums	lb.	.0680@	.0700
winter, bleached, drums	lb.	.0720@	.0740
White, mineral, domestic, 865@870 s.g., 125-135 vis., drums	gal.	.73½@	.73½
875-885 s.g., 175-185 vis., drums	gal.	.77½@	.80
890@900 s.g., 330-350 vis. drums	gal.	.84½@	.87
Russian, 860-865 s.g., 75-85 vis., drums	gal.	.70 @	—
870@875 s.g., 145-155 vis., drums	gal.	.83 @	—
875@880 s.g., 185-190 vis., drums	gal.	.86 @	—
880@885 s.g., 285-295 vis., drums	gal.	.91 @	—
885@890 s.g., 325@335 vis., drums	gal.	.93 @	—
Wintergreen, Northern, tins	lb.	4.00 @	8.00
Southern, tins	lb.	2.65 @	3.75
synthetic (see Methylsalicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).			
Wormseed, tins	lb.	1.95 @	2.05
Wormwood, tins	lb.	2.85 @	3.40
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, bottles	cans	4.65 @	7.00
Manila, bottles	lb.	26.00 @	30.00
Opium, U.S.P., cases	lb.	12.40 @	13.40
granulated, U.S.P., cans	lb.	12.75 @	13.75
powdered, U.S.P., cans	lb.	12.75 @	13.75
Orange lake, Persian, barrels	lb.	.30 @	.45
Orange mineral, American extra white lead, casks	lb.	.11½@	—
ex-red lead, casks	lb.	.10¾@	—
French, Tours, casks	lb.	.14⅜@	—
kegs	lb.	.15⅜@	—
Orange peel, bitter, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
sweet, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Orange flower petals, cases	lb.	.22 @	.23
Orris root, Florentine, bags	lb.	.10 @	.11
fingers, cases	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.12 @	.13
Verona, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
powdered, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Orthochloranilin, drums	lb.	.65 @	.75
Orthoanisidin, barrels	lb.	.82 @	.84
Orthochlorophenol, drums	lb.	.50 @	.65
Orthocresol, drums	lb.	.13 @	.15
Orthodichlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.05½@	.06
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kegs	lb.	.28 @	.29
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, tins	lb.	.70 @	.75
Orthonitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.85 @	.90
Orthonitrotoluene, drums	lb.	.05½@	.06
Orthotoluenesulphonate, kegs	lb.	2.00 @	2.05
Orthotoluidin, drums	lb.	.14½@	.15
Osage Orange extract liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.07 @	.07⅝
Oxyquinolin sulphate, f.o.b. works, 100 lb. lots	lb.	3.50 @	—
1 to 50 pound lots	lb.	3.65 @	4.00

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Papain, powdered, cases	lb.	1.85 @	2.00
Paprika, Hungarian, bags	lb.	.23 @	.24
Spanish, extra fancy, cases	lb.	.23½@	.24½
fair, bags	lb.	.20¼@	.20½
fancy, bags	lb.	.22½@	.23
medium, bags	lb.	.20 @	.20½
Paraaminoacetanilide, kegs	lb.	.85	Nom.
Para-aminophenol, base, bbls.	lb.	1.05 @	—
hydrochloride, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	—
Parachlorophenol, drums	lb.	.50 @	.65
Paracoumarone resin, car lots, drums	lb.	.07 @	.11
Paracymene, refined, drums	gal.	.70 @	1.12½
Paradichlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.16 @	.20
kegs	lb.	.18 @	.25
Paraffin, crude, white, scale, car lots, 122@124 A.m.p., bbls.	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
124@126 A.m.p., bbls.	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
yellow scale, 124@126 A.m.p., barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
fully refined, slabs, car lots, 120-122 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.04 @	—
123@125 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0435@	.0440
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags, lb.		.04⅜@	—
125@127 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0455@	—
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags, lb.		.04½@	—
128@130 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0480@	—
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags, lb.		.0475@	—
130@132 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0495@	—
export, f.a.s. N. Y., bags, lb.		.0490@	—
133@135 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0535@	—
export, f.a.s., N. Y., bags, lb.		.05½@	—
135@137 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.0580@	—
export, f.a.s., N. Y., bags, lb.		.05¾@	—
138@140 A.m.p., bags, cases, ½c. per pound higher than bags	lb.	.07 @	—
match, 105@108 A.m.p., bbls.	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
111@115 A.m.p., bbls.	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
semi-refined, solid, bags, 122 @124 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.04½	Nom.
Oklahoma, at refinery, crude, scale, 122@124, bags	lb.	.03¼@	.03½
124@126, bags	lb.	.03½@	.03⅝
Paraformaldehyde, 1,000-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.38 @	—
100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.39 @	—
Paraldehyde, technical, drums	lb.	.20½@	.23
U.S.P., carboys	lb.	.37 @	.45
Paranitroacetanilide, kegs	lb.	.43	Nom.
Paranitroanilin, kegs	lb.	.51 @	—
contract, kegs	lb.	.48 @	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kegs	lb.	.23½@	.24
Paranitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.46 @	.47
Paranitrotoluene, kegs	lb.	.36 @	.37
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls.	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	.70 @	.75
Paratoluenesulphonanilide, barrels	lb.	.55 @	—
Paratoluidin, barrels	lb.	.58 @	.60
Pareira brava root, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Paris green, bulk	lb.	.22 @	.37
Passion flower herb, bales	lb.	.05 @	.05½
Patchouli leaves, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Pellitory root, bales	lb.	.13 @	.16
Pennyroyal, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Pentane, normal, 28-38C deg., group 3, tankcars	gal.	.07 @	—
drums, car lots	gal.	.09 @	—
drums, l.c.l.	gal.	.13 @	—
laboratory grade, group 3, drums, car lots	gal.	.17 @	—
Pepper, black, Alleppey, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
Lampong, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08¼
Tellicherry, bags	lb.	.09 @	.09¼
red, chillies, Japanese, No. 1, new crops, bags	lb.	.16¼@	.16¾
Birdseye, bags	lb.	.23	Nom.
Mombassa, bags	lb.	.16 @	.17
white, Java, Muntok, bags	lb.	.12¾@	.13
Singapore, Muntok, bags	lb.	.12½@	.12¾
Peppermint leaves, bales	lb.	.18 @	.28
Persian berry extract, barrels	lb.	.25	Nom.
Peru balsam, drums	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Petrolatum, amber, dark, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¼@	.02⅝
light, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02⅝@	.02¾
medium, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¼@	.02⅝
cream, car lots, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.05
dark green, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¼@	.02¼
lily white, car lots, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
red, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¼@	.02⅝
snow white, car lots, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
veterinary, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.02⅝
Petroleum, crude, at wells:—			
California:—			
Alamitos Heights	bbl.	.65 @	1.10
Athens	bbl.	.83 @	1.15
Belridge	bbl.	.57 @	1.00
Buena Vista Hills	bbl.	.57 @	1.17
Coalinga	bbl.	.57 @	.81
Coyote Hills	bbl.	.65 @	1.21
Dominguez	bbl.	.83 @	1.15
East Coyote	bbl.	.65 @	.94
Elk Hills	bbl.	.57 @	1.17
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. shipping	bbl.	1.03 @	1.15
Huntington Beach	bbl.	.65 @	1.12
Inglewood	bbl.	.65 @	1.01
Kern River	bbl.	.57 @	—
Kettleman Hills	bbl.	.93 @	1.11
La Habra	bbl.	.65 @	.93
Lost Hills	bbl.	.57 @	1.00
McKittrick	bbl.	.57 @	—
Midway—Sunset	bbl.	.57 @	1.17
Montebello	bbl.	.65 @	.85
Mt. Poso	bbl.	.52 @	.57
Newhall	bbl.	.57 @	—
Olinda Brea	bbl.	.65 @	1.10
Orcutt	bbl.	.57 @	.89
Playa del Rey	bbl.	.65 @	1.04
Richfield	bbl.	.65 @	1.15
Rosecrans	bbl.	.83 @	1.15
Santa Fe Springs	bbl.	.72 @	1.34
Santa Paula	bbl.	.57 @	1.00
Seal Beach	bbl.	.83 @	1.10
Signal Hill	bbl.	.65 @	1.09
Torrance	bbl.	.65 @	.98
Wheeler Ridge	bbl.	.57 @	.79
Whittier	bbl.	.65 @	.93
Canada:—			
Oil Springs	bbl.	2.17 @	—
Petrolia	bbl.	2.10 @	—
Central West:—			
Illinois	bbl.	1.25 @	—
Lima	bbl.	1.20 @	—
Midland (Mich.)	bbl.	.90 @	—
Princeton	bbl.	1.23 @	—
East Texas:—			
Gregg County	bbl.	1.00 @	—
Rusk County	bbl.	1.00 @	—
Smith County	bbl.	1.00 @	—
Upsher County	bbl.	1.00 @	—
Gulf Coast:—			
Barber's Hill	bbl.	.82 @	1.12
Batson	bbl.	.82 @	1.12
Conroe	bbl.	1.09 @	1.19
Dayton	bbl.	.82 @	1.12
Evangeline	bbl.	.82 @	1.12
Goose Creek	bbl.	.82 @	1.12
High Island	bbl.	.82 @	1.12
Hull	bbl.	.82 @	1.12
Humble	bbl.	.82 @	1.12
Liberty	bbl.	.82 @	1.12
Markham	bbl.	.82 @	1.12
Orange	bbl.	.82 @	1.12
Pierce Junction	bbl.	.82 @	1.12
Pettus	bbl.	1.05 @	—
Refugio, light	bbl.	.82 @	1.12
heavy	bbl.	.85 @	—
Saratoga	bbl.	.82 @	1.12
Sugarland	bbl.	.82 @	1.12
Sour Lake	bbl.	.82 @	1.12
Spindle Top	bbl.	.82 @	1.12
Terry	bbl.	.82 @	1.12
West Columbia	bbl.	.82 @	1.12
Petroleum, crude, at wells:—			
Kentucky, Tennessee:—			
Oil City, in Stoll lines	bbl.	1.00 @	—
Somerset	bbl.	1.23 @	—
Western Kentucky, all gravities	bbl.	1.18 @	—
Louisiana, Arkansas:—			
Bull Bayou	bbl.	.79 @	1.03
Caddo	bbl.	.63 @	.95
Cameron Meadows	bbl.	.72 @	1.02
Cotton Valley	bbl.	.70 @	1.03
De Soto	bbl.	.69 @	1.01
El Dorado	bbl.	.75 @	1.07
Haynesville	bbl.	.65 @	1.03
Homer	bbl.	.71 @	1.03
Iowa	bbl.	.72 @	1.02
Lockport	bbl.	.82 @	1.12
Miller County	bbl.	.62 @	.94
Nevada	bbl.	.60 @	—
Pine Island	bbl.	.79 @	1.03
Smackover	bbl.	.70 @	—
Urania	bbl.	.75 @	—
Mexico:— (F.o.b. terminals, Mexican ports—based on contract.)			
Panuco	bbl.	.466 @	—
Tax, per barrels, 13.162c.			
Tuxpan	bbl.	.93 @	—
Tax, per barrel, 19.916c.			
Midcontinent:—			
Corsicana	bbl.	.30 @	—
North Texas	bbl.	.79 @	1.03
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.76 @	1.08
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—			
Bradford-Allegany	bbl.	2.45 @	—
Corning	bbl.	1.32 @	—
Pennsylvania, grade, in Buckeye lines	bbl.	1.92 @	—
Eureka lines	lb.	2.07 @	—
New York Transit lines	bbl.	2.35 @	—
Lower district in National Transit lines	bbl.	2.32 @	2.37
Southwest Penn lines	bbl.	2.12 @	—
Rocky Mountain:—			
Big Muddy	bbl.	1.01 @	—
Cat Creek	bbl.	1.07 @	—
Elk Basin	bbl.	1.18 @	—
Grass Creek	bbl.	1.18 @	—
Greybull	bbl.	1.18 @	—
Lance Creek	bbl.	.92 @	—
Pondera	bbl.	.95 @	—
Rock Creek	bbl.	1.02 @	—
Salt Creek	bbl.	.84 @	1.08
Sunburst	bbl.	1.35 @	—
South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—			
Darst Creek	bbl.	.87 @	—
Luling	bbl.	.75 @	—
Lytton Springs	bbl.	.95 @	—
Mirando	bbl.	.80 @	—
Panola County	bbl.	.79 @	1.03
Salt Flat	bbl.	.87 @	—
Saxet	bbl.	.85 @	—
Tomball	bbl.	1.15 @	—
Texas Panhandle:—			
Carson County	bbl.	.69 @	.81
Gray County	bbl.	.79 @	.91
Hutchinson County	bbl.	.69 @	.81
West Texas:—			
Artesia, N. M.	bbl.	.75 @	—
Crane	bbl.	.70 @	—
Crockett	bbl.	.70 @	—
Ector	bbl.	.75 @	—
Hobbs, N. M.	bbl.	.65 @	—
Glasscock	bbl.	.70 @	—
Hogback, N. M.	bbl.	.80 @	—
Howard	bbl.	.70 @	—
Jackson, N. M.	bbl.	.75 @	—
Lea, N. M.	bbl.	.75 @	—
Maljamar, N. M.	bbl.	.75 @	—
Mitchell	bbl.	.70 @	—
Pecos	bbl.	.75 @	—
Upton	bbl.	.70 @	—
Winkler	bbl.	.75 @	—
Petroleum, ether, 30-60 deg., Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.10 @	—
drums, car lots	gal.	.12 @	—
drums, less car lots	gal.	.13 @	—
35-60 deg., Group 3, drums, gal.		.35 @	—
40-75 deg., Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11 @	—
drums, car lots	gal.	.13 @	—
drums, less car lots	gal.	.14 @	—
laboratory grade, Group 3, drums	gal.	.17 @	.28
10-gallon drums	gal.	.50 @	—
Petroleum solvents and diluents— Cleaners' naphthas, refinery, Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.07½@	.08
Bayonne	gal.	.09½@	—
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.15 @	—
Decatur	gal.	.176 @	—
Des Moines	gal.	.177 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.218 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.221 @	—
Newark	gal.	.11½@	.12
New York	gal.	.11½@	.12
Omaha	gal.	.18 @	—
St. Louis	gal.	.148 @	.17
St. Paul	gal.	.221 @	—
Lacquer diluents, refinery, Bayone, tankcars	gal.	.12½@	—
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.08½@	.09
Rubber solvent, standard grade, 180 l.b.p., 208 e.p., Group 3, refinery tankcars	gal.	.06½@	—
light grade, 120 l.b.p., 250 gal.		.06⅞@	—
Bayonne	gal.	.09½@	—
Stoddard solvent, 48-50 deg. 320 l.b.p., 400 e.p., group 3, refinery, tankcars	gal.	.06⅝@	.07
East Coast, refinery, tankcars	gal.	.09½@	—
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.15 @	—
Decatur	gal.	.176 @	—
Des Moines	gal.	.156 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.185 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.178 @	—
Newark	gal.	.12 @	—
New Orleans	gal.	.11 @	—
New York	gal.	.12 @	.13
Omaha	gal.	.154 @	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.14 @	—
St. Louis	gal.	.14 @	—
St. Paul	gal.	.178 @	—
Petroleum thinner, 47-49 deg., 415 e.p., refinery, East Coast, tankcars	gal.	.09½@	—
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.05⅝@	.06
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.137 @	.139
Des Moines	gal.	.173 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.195 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.198 @	—
Newark	gal.	.12 @	.13
Omaha	gal.	.149 @	—
St. Louis	gal.	.138 @	.147
St. Paul	gal.	.198 @	—
V. M. & P. Naphtha (see V).			
Phenol, U.S.P., works, car lots, drums	lb.	.14½@	.15½
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
Phenobarbital	lb.	5.50 @	6.00
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P., 2000 lbs. lots, barrels, drums	lb.	.50 @	—
100 lb. to 250 lb. lots, barrels, drums, kegs	lb.	.52 @	—
yellow, barrels	lb.	.45 @	.47
Phenylacetic aldehyde, bottles	lb.	3.65 @	3.85
Phenyl chloride, drums	lb.	.16 @	—
Phenylhydrasin hydrochloride, C.P., works, bottles	lb.	3.80 @	5.10
commercial, works, kegs	lb.	3.30 @	3.50
pure, works, bottles	lb.	2.95 @	3.25
Phlorogiucinol, C.P., works, tins	lb.	20.00 @	22.00
technical, works, tins	lb.	15.00 @	16.50
Phosgene, cylinders	lb.	.70 @	—
Phosphate rock, Florida, high-grade, hard, 77 p.c., mines	long ton.	5.85 @	6.50
land pebble, 68 p.c., minimum, mines	long ton.	2.80 @	3.20
70 p.c., mines	long ton.	3.30 @	3.70
72 p.c., mines	long ton.	3.80 @	4.20
75 p.c., bases, T4 p.c. minimum, mines	long ton.	4.85 @	5.30
75 p.c., minimum, mines, long ton.		4.95 @	5.40
77 p.c., basis, 76 p.c., minimum, mines	long ton.	5.75 @	6.20
Tennessee, 72 p.c., mines, long-ton.		5.00 @	—
75 p.c., mines	long ton.	5.50 @	—
Phosphorus, red, cases	lb.	.45 @	—
yellow, cases	lb.	.28 @	.33
Oxychloride, cylinders	lb.	.16 @	.20
Sesquisulphide, cases	lb.	.38 @	.42
Trichloride, cylinders	lb.	.16 @	.20
Phthalic anhydride, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
Pichi leaves, bags	lb.	.08 @	.10
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bottles, vials	oz.	2.00 @	2.25
Nitrate, bottles, vials	oz.	1.90 @	2.15
Pimento, bags	lb.	.05 @	.05¼
Pinkroot, true, bales	lb.	.26 @	.28
Pitch, burgundy (see B). hardwood, car lots, one-time container, delivered, Akron	ton.	24.00 @	25.00
f.o.b. works	ton.	20.00 @	—
pine, barrels	bbl.	3.50 @	4.00
stearin, drums	lb.	.03 @	.04¼
Plaster of paris, bags	ton.	23.00 @	29.00
barrels	100 lbs.	3.40 @	3.50
dentists', barrels	100 lbs.	3.75 @	—
Pleurisy root, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Podophyllin, U.S.P., tins	lb.	2.50 @	2.55
Poke root, bales	lb.	.03 @	.03½
Pomegranate bark, bags	lb.	.16 @	.17
Root bark, bags	lb.	.26½@	.27
Poppy flowers, red, bales	lb	.40 @	.45
Heads, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
Seed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.08½@	.08⅝
Hungarian, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
Potash, acetate, U.S.P., barrels, kegs	lb.	.27 @	.30
50 p.c., selection, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.09
Bicarbonate, U.S.P., crystals, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08
granular, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
Bichromate, barrels	lb.	.07¾@	.08¼
Binoxalate, drums	lb.	.18 @	.22
Bisulphate, kegs	lb.	.16 @	.22
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.36
Carbonate, 98-100 p.c., calcined, shipments, casks	lb.	.09½@	—
96-98 p.c. calcined, shipment, casks	lb.	.07⅞@	.08¼
80-85 p.c., calcined, casks	lb.	.07 @	.07⅝
hydrated, shipm't, casks	lb.	.07¼@	.07¾
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.13 @	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.16 @	—
Caustic, solid, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, drums	lb.	.07¼@	.07⅝
imported, casks	lb.	.07¼@	.07¼
flake, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	6.02½@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.08¼@	.08¼
imported, c/l, dms.	100 lbs.	8.05 @	9.00
liquid, tanks	lb.	.05⅝@	—
drums	lb.	.08⅝@	.04
Chlorate, imported, car lots, casks	lb.	.09 @	.09¼
U.S.P., granular, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.16
powdered, kegs	lb.	.10 @	.17
Chloride, crystals, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¾
Chromate, kegs	lb.	.23 @	.32
Citrate, barrels, kegs	lb.	.41½@	.48¾
Cyanide, cases	lb.	.55 @	.60
Glycerophosphate, solution, 75 p.c., 100-pound lots, cans	lb.	1.25 @	1.30
Guaiacolsulphonate, cans	lb.	1.65 @	1.70
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.65 @	.70
Iodate, barrels	lb.	3.30 @	3.85
Iodide, barrels, fiber drums	lb.	2.00 @	2.05
Kainit, min. 14 p.c., bulk, shipment	ton.	9.70 @	—
Manure salt*, domestic, 25 p.c., c.i.f. ports, bulk	ton.	15.00 @	—
imported, 20 p.c., shipment, bulk	ton.	12.00 @	—
30 p.c., bulk shipment	ton.	19.15 @	—
Metabisulphite, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.16
Muriate*, imported, 80-85 p.c., min. 80 p.c., bags, shipment	ton.	37.15 @	—
bulk, shipment	ton.	35.55 @	—
domestic, 95-98 p.c., min. 98 p.c., bulk	ton.	40.50 @	—
bags	ton.	42.20 @	—
Nitrate, crude, 95 p.c., c.i.f. ports, bags	ton.	53.50 @	53.80
Oxalate, pure, crystals, kegs	lb.	.28 @	.29
technical, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.26
Perchlorate, works, kegs	lb.	.09 @	.11
Permanganate, tech., drums	lb.	.17½@	.18
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.17½@	.18
Prussiate, red, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.37
yellow, barrels	lb.	.16½@	.17¼
Sulphate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.11 @	.16
technical*, 90-95 p.c., min. 90 p.c., bags, shipments	ton.	42.15 @	—
Vegetable, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	19.97 @	—
Xanthate, car lots, drums	lb.	.14 @	—
tanks	lb.	.13 @	—
Potash-magnesia sulphate*, 48-53 p.c., min. 48 p.c., shipments, bags	ton.	25.00 @	—
Potash-titanium oxalate, kegs	lb.	.32 @	.33
Prickly ash bark, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Berries, bales	lb.	.20 @	.21
Prince's pine herb, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Propane, group 3, tankcar	gal.	.07 @	—
100-lb. cylinders	gal.	.40 @	—
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Pumice stone, lump, casks	lb.	.06 @	.07
powdered, pure, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.04
Pumpkin seed, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Purple lake (see Red).			
Putty, commercial, tubs	100 lbs.	2.25 @	—
raw linseed oil, kegs	100 lbs.	4.00 @	4.50
refined, kegs	100 lbs.	5.00 @	5.05
Pyrethrum flowers, powdered, closed, barrels, kegs	lb.	.29 @	.30
half closed, barrels, kegs	lb.	.27 @	.28
open, barrels, kegs	lb.	.25 @	.26
with stems, barrels, kegs	lb.	.18 @	.20
Pyridin, denaturing, drums	gal.	.85 @	.95
refined, 2 deg., drums	lb.	.40 @	—
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bulk	ton.	.12 @	.13
Pyrocatechin, C.P., works, fiber drums, tins	lb.	2.75 @	3.10
technical, works, fiber drums, tins	lb.	2.15 @	2.35

* See fertilizer market report for discounts

Q

Quassia, chips, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35 p.c. tannin, tanks	lb.	.02 @	—
barrels		.02¼@	—
solid, 63 p.c., bags	lb.	.03¾@	—
clarified, 64 p.c., bags	lb.	.03½@	—
Queen of the meadow, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Root, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Quercitron extract, liquid, 51 degrees, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06¼
solid, drums	lb.	.09½@	.10¼
Quicksilver, domestic, 76-lbs. net per flask		66.00	@67.00
Quince seed, bags	lb.	.00 @	1.75
Quinidine alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.90 @	.92
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.61 @	—
Quinine acetate, cans	oz.	.92 @	—
Alkaloid, cans	oz.	.68 @	—
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.92 @	—
Arsenite, cans	oz.	.94 @	—
Bisulphate, cans	oz.	.48 @	—
Citrate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Dihydrobromide, bottles	oz.	.68 @	—
Dihydrochloride, bottles	oz.	.68 @	—
Ethylcarbonate, cans	oz.	.63 @	—
Ferrocyanide, cans	oz.	.95 @	—
Formate, cans	oz.	.87 @	—
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	1.07 @	—
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	.62 @	—
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.62 @	—
Hydrochlorosulphate, cans	oz.	.93 @	—
Hydroiodide, cans	oz.	.92 @	—
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.85 @	—
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.76 @	—
Salicylate, cans	oz.	.66 @	—
Sulphate, tins	oz.	.48 @	—
Sulphocarbolate, cans	oz.	.90 @	—
Tannate, cans	oz.	.48 @	—
Tartrate, cans	oz.	.90 @	—
Valerate, cans	oz.	.75 @	—
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.68 @	—

R

R Salt, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.42
Rapeseed, Belgian, bags	lb.	.03½@	.04
Dutch, bags	lb.	.04½@	.05
German, bags	lb.	.04½@	.05
Raspberries, dried, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.29
Red:—			
Amaranth (maroon lake), kegs.	lb.	.50 @	1.50
Alizarin, lake, concentrated, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
Cadmium, ton lots, bbls	lb.	.70 @	—
barrels, kegs	lb.	.75 @	.80
Selenide, kegs	lb.	2.50 @	—
Carmine, No. 40, 11-lb. tins	lb.	3.65 @	3.75
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.25 @	—
Crocus martis, purple oxide, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.05
Eosin, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.75
Indian dry, American, ordinary, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.08
pure, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09
car lots, bags	lb.	.08 @	—
English ord., barrels	lb.	.04 @	.08
pure, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.09
in oil, cans	quart.	1.21 @	2.10
Iron oxide, from copperas, pure, casks	lb.	.08½@	.14
reduced, casks	lb.	.04 @	.08¼
Lake C red toner, barrels	lb.	1.30 @	1.35
Lithol toner, kegs	lb.	.80 @	—
Rubine toner, kegs	lb.	1.65 @	—
Mercury oxide, technical, domestic, barrels	lb.	1.17 @	1.22
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton.	38.00	@45.00
Orange, Persian (see O).			
Oxide, earth, domestic, barrels.	lbs.	.02 @	.04½
Persian Gulf, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	—
Spanish No. 1 quality, car lots, ex-dock, bbls	lb.	.03 @	—
No. 2 quality	lb.	.02¼@	—
No. 3 quality	lb.	.0215@	—
No. 4 quality	lb.	.0205@	—
Para toner, concentrated, 100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.80 @	—
reduced, 10 p.c., kegs	lb.	.10 @	.18
Purple, lake, kegs	lb.	.60 @	1.00
toner, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
Rose pink, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.25
Lake, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.30
Scarlet lake, kegs	lb.	.85 @	.90
Toluidin toner, kegs	lb.	1.35 @	—
Tuscan, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.40
in oil, cans	gallon.	10.50 @	—
Venetian, barrels	lb.	.02 @	.04
in oil, cans	gal.	2.16 @	4.10
Vermilion, American, bbls	lb.	.15 @	.23
English, quicksilver, 500-pound lots, kegs, bbls	lb.	1.39 @	—
less than 500 pounds, kegs, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.52
(Red dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Red precipitate, 100-lb. lots, boxes, fiber drums, kegs	dm.	1.34 @	—
Red saunders wood, ground, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13
Resorcinol, technical, works, cans	lb.	.65 @	—
U.S.P., works, cans, kegs	lb.	1.30 @	1.65
Rhatany root, bags	lb.	.10 @	.11
Rhodinol, bottles	lb.	5.75 @	8.00
Rhubarb, cases, barrels, kegs	lb.	.20 @	.21
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.23 @	.24
Rochelle salt, crystals, barrels	lb.	.13¼@	.13½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.12¾@	.12½
Rose flowers, red, bales	lb.	.50 @	.55
Water, triple, demijohn		5.60 @	6.00
Rosemary flowers, bales	lb.	.35 @	.40
Leaves, bales	lb.	.05 @	.05½
Rosin gum (ex-dock)—			
B, barrels	280 lbs.	4.75 @	—
D, barrels	280 lbs.	4.80 @	—
E, barrels	280 lbs.	4.97½@	—
F, barrels	280 lbs.	5.02½@	—
G, barrels	280 lbs.	5.02½@	—
H, barrels	280 lbs.	5.02½@	—
I, barrels	280 lbs.	5.05 @	—
K, barrels	280 lbs.	5.05 @	—
M, barrels	280 lbs.	5.05 @	—
N, barrels	280 lbs.	5.10 @	—
W. G., barrels	280 lbs.	5.15 @	—
W. W., barrels	280 lbs.	5.65 @	—
X, barrels	280 lbs.	5.65 @	—
wood, barrels	280 lbs.	4.73 @	4.76
works, barrels, car lots,	280 lbs.	3.90 @	—
Rottenstone, domestic, mines	ton.	23.50	@28.00
imported, lump, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.07
powdered, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.04½
selected, lump, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Rue, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17

S

Sabadilla seed, powdered, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.30
Saccharin, 1,000-lb. lots, cans	lb.	1.70 @	—
smaller lots, cans	lb.	1.75 @	1.90
Saffron flowers, American, bales	lb.	.17 @	.18
Spanish, tins	lb.	13.00	@13.25
Safrol, drums, tins	lb.	.26 @	.28
Sage leaves, Dalmatian, bales	lb.	.04¾@	.05½
Sago flour, bags		.02¼@	.03½
Salicin, cans	lb.	7.00 @	7.25
Salol, kegs	lb.	.90 @	.95
Salt (rock soda chloride), car lots, works, bags	ton.	11.40 @	—
less car lots, bags, delivered.	ton.	14.00 @	—
Saltcake, ground, works, barrels.	ton.	22.00	@27.00
bulk, works	ton.	13.00	@15.00
imported, c.i.f., bulk	ton.	13.00	@14.00
chrome (see Chrome cake).			
Saltpeter, crystals, barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.08½
granular, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06¾
powder, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
Santonin, crystals, cans	lb.	60.00	@65.00
Saponin, tins	lb.	1.15 @	1.25
Sarsaparilla root, Mex., bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bales,	lb.	.08 @	.09
select, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Savory, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
Saw palmetto berries, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Scammony root, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Schaeffer's salt, bags	lb.	.48 @	.50
Seidlitz mixture, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	—
kegs	lb.	.11¼@	—
Senega root, bales	lb.	.37 @	.39
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bales.	lb.	.07½@	.08
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
No. 2, bales	lb.	.08 @	.08½
No. 3, bales	lb.	.06 @	.06½
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.09 @	.10
Pods, bales	lb.	.08 @	.08½
Siftings, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Serpentaria root, bales	lb.	.37 @	.40
Shellac, bone dry, one delivery, 10 or more barrels	lb.	.24 @	—
5 to 9 barrels	lb.	.25 @	—
1 to 4 barrels	lb.	.26 @	—
refined, 6c. higher in each bracket.			
D.C., V.S.O., and Diamond I, cases	lb.	.24 @	.25
Garnet, bags, cases	lb.	.17 @	.18
Superfine, bags	lb.	.14 @	.14¾
T. N., bags	lb.	.13 @	.13¾
Shellac varnish, orange, 5-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.00 @	1.05
4½-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	.95 @	1.00
4-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	.90 @	1.00
white, 5-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.25 @	1.30
4½-lb. cut, barrels	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
4-lb. cut, barrels	gal.	1.15 @	1.20
Silica, ground extra fine (400 mesh), works, bulk	ton.	30.00	@35.00
fine, works, bulk	ton.	15.00	@20.00
medium fine, works, bulk	ton.	8.00	@12.00
water-floated, works, bulk	ton.	18.00	@22.00
Silver, bullion	oz.	.40½@	—
Nitrate, vials	oz.	.28¾@	.30¾
Neucleinate, 480-oz. lots, tins	oz.	.26 @	—
Proteinate, 480-oz. lots, tins	oz.	.25 @	—
Simaruba bark, bales	lb.	.23 @	.24
Skatol, bottles	oz.	4.00	@10.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bales	lb.	.26 @	.28
Western, bales	lb.	.15 @	.17
Skunk cabbage root, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Sloe barries, bags	lb.	.15 @	.16
Smalt, black, extra velvet, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.06
blue, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
Snakeroot, Canada, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Soapbark, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
crushed, bales, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
cut, bales, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.08
powdered, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Soapstone, gray, powdered, mines, bags	ton.	15.00	@22.00
Soda abletate	lb.	.03 @	—
Acetate, anhydrous, drums	lb.	.08¼@	.09
crystal, com'l, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.05
flake, 60 p.c., drums	lb.	.04¼@	.07
Alginate	lb.	.50 @	—
Antimonate, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
Arsenate, drums	lb.	.07¾@	.08¾
Arsenite, liquid, drums	gal	.50 @	.75
Ash, dense, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.17½@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.38 @	—
bulk	100 lbs.	1.05 @	—
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.02½@	2.17½
barrels	100 lbs.	2.23 @	2.38
contract, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.17½@	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.38 @	—
bulk, shipment	100 lbs.	1.05 @	—
extra light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.15 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.50 @	—
less car lots, barrels			
light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.15 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.38 @	—
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
paper sacks	100 lbs.	1.12½@	—
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.00 @	2.15
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	1.90 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	2.25 @	2.40
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.15 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.15 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.38 @	—
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
paper bags	100 lbs.	1.12½@	—
Benzoate, U.S.P., 50 kegs	lb.	.45 @	—
20 to 49 kegs	lb.	.46 @	—
1 to 19 kegs	lb.	.47 @	—
Bicarbonate, granular, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25 @	2.75
powdered, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	1.85 @	—
kegs	100 lbs.	2.10 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.56 @	—
kegs	100 lbs.	2.81 @	—
Bichromate, casks	lb.	.05¾@	.07
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.18
Biphosphate, monobasic, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.07
Bisulphate (see Niter cake).			
Bisulphite, powdered, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.10
less car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.35
solution, 35-40 p.c., works, car lots, carboys	100 lbs.	1.95 @	2.10
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.36
Cacodylate, jars	lb.	6.00 @	6.25
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrated, Soda sal).			
Caustic, 76 p.c., flake, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	2.90 @	3.40
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.90 @	4.05
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.80 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.90 @	3.40
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.90 @	3.40
less car lots, works, ground, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	2.90 @	3.40
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.90 @	4.05
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.80 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.90 @	3.40
liquid, seller's tanks	100 lbs.	2.15 @	2.20
buyer's tanks	100 lbs.	2.12½@	2.17½
solid, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	2.50 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.50 @	3.65
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.40 @	—
contracts, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.50 @	—
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.50 @	—
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.50 @	3.65
export, drums	100 lbs.	2.80 @	3.10
Chlorate, dom., works, kegs	lb.	.06¼@	.07¼
Soda citrate, granular, U.S.P., VIII, barrels, cans, kegs	lb.	.24 @	.29
U.S.P. X, barrels, cans, kegs	lb.	.30½@	.35½
Cyanide, 96 to 98 p.c., dom., drums	lb.	.15½@	.16½
imported, cases	lb.	.16¾@	.17
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.09¼
Glycerophosphate, crystals, 100-lb. lots, barrels, cans	lb.	1.15 @	—
solution, 75 p.c., cans	lb.	.90 @	—
50 p.c., cans	lb.	.55 @	—
Hydrosulphite, barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
Hydrosulphide, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.26
Hydroxide, U.S.P., sticks, 100-lb. lots, cans	lb.	.23¼@	.25
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.60 @	.65
Hyposulphite, crystals, large, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.75
pea, barrels	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.00
granular, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75 @	3.25
Iodate, jars	lb.	5.12 @	5.17
Iodide, jars	lb.	2.75 @	2.80
Metaniate, kegs	lb.	.41 @	.42
Metasilicate, crystals, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	—
less car lots, delivered, barrels	100 lbs.	5.05 @	5.30
granular, car lots, works, bbls	100 lbs.	2.65 @	—
less car lots, delivered, barrels	100 lbs.	3.55 @	3.70
Monohydrated, barrels	100 lbs.	2.60 @	—
works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.80 @	—
Naphthenate, barrels	lb.	.09 @	—
Naphthionate, barrels	lb.	.52 @	.54
Nitrate, Nov.-Dec. delivery, ex-vessel, ports, 100-lb. bags	ton.	25.90	@26.50
200-lb. bags	ton.	25.20	@25.80
bulk	ton.	23.90 @	—
refined, granular, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.08½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	.04¼
Nitrite, 96-98 p.c., domestic, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.07½
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.08¾
imported, l.c.l., casks	lb.	.08¾@	.09
Oxalate, neutral, bbls., kegs	lb.	.08 @	.12
Perborate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
Phosphate, dibasic, technical, car lots, bags	100 lbs.	1.90 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	2.10 @	—
less car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.85
barrels	100 lbs.	3.05 @	—
tribasic, car lots, bags	100 lbs.	2.40 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	2.60 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.55
Picramate, xegs	lb.	.67 @	.69
Prussiate, yellow, domestic, works, contracts, bbls	lb.	.11¼@	—
prompt shipment	lb.	.12 @	.13
foreign, contracts, casks	lb.	.11¼@	—
prompt shipment, casks	lb.	.12 @	—
Pyrophosphate, barrels	lb.	.16½@	.18
Sal, bags, N. Y. deliv'd	100 lbs.	1.25 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.35 @	—
works, bags	100 lbs.	1.00 @	—
barrels	100 lbs.	1.10 @	—
Salicylate, boxes	lb.	.47 @	—
Silicate, 40 deg. turbid, works, drums	100 lbs.	.75 @	—
tanks	100 lbs.	.60 @	—
60 deg., works, drums	100 lbs.	1.65 @	—
Silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.06
Imported, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06
Stannate, drums	lb.	.31 @	.34
Stearate, lumps, works, barrels	lb.	.20 @	—
powder, works, barrels	lb.	.23 @	—
Sulphate, anhydrous, domestic, barrels	lb.	.02 @	—
imported, barrels	100 lbs.	1.85 @	—
crystal (see Glauber's salt).			
Sulphide, 30% crystals, domestic, works, bbls	100 lbs.	2.35 @	2.65
imported, barrels	100 lbs.	2.37½@	2.40
60% broken, dom., cks	100 lbs.	4.00 @	4.25
Sulphite, crystals, barrels	lb.	.02¼@	.02½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.07
Sulphocarbolate, cases	lb.	.23 @	.25
Sulphocyanide, drums, tins	lb.	.30 @	.42½
Sulphoricinoleate	lb.	.12 @	—
Tungstate, tech., kegs	lb.	.62½@	.70
chemically pure, kegs	lb.	1.37 @	—
Solvent naphtha, water white, drums	gal.	.31 @	—
tanks	gal.	.26 @	—
high flash, works, drums	gal.	.35 @	—
tanks	gal	.30 @	—
Sparteine sulphate, cans	oz.	.38 @	.43
Spearmint leaves, bales	lb.	.17 @	.22
Spikenard root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Spruce extract, works, tanks	lb.	.01 @	—
barrels	lb.	.01½@	—
super, works, tanks	lb.	.01¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.01¾@	—
powdered, bags	lb.	.04 @	—
Squaw vine leaves, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Squill, red, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
white, bales	lb.	.05 @	.05½
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.12 @	.13
St. John's bread, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
St. Ignatius beans, bags	lb.	.76 @	.80
Starch, corn, pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.57 @	2.77
powdered, bags	100 lbs.	2.67 @	2.87
potato, domestic, bags	lb.	.05¼@	.06
imported, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
rice, barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.08½
wheat, bags	lb.	.06¼@	.06¾
Starch, iodide, bottles	lb.	1.87	Nom.
Staveacre seed, bags	lb.	.16 @	.19
Stearin, oleo, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.05¼
Stillingia root, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Stoneroot, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
Storax, cases	lb.	.25 @	.26
Stramonium leaves, bales	lb.	.09½@	.10
Seed, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
Strontium bromide, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.51
Carbonate, pure, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.36
Iodide, jars	lb.	2.95 @	3.00
Nitrate, domestic, works, bbls	lb.	.07¼@	.07½
imported, casks	lb.	.09½@	.11
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bags	lb.	1.45 @	1.50
Strychnine acetate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.67 @	.41
powdered, cans	oz.	.27 @	.31
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.75 @	—
Nitrate, cans	oz.	.60 @	—
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Sulphate, crystals, cans	oz.	.34 @	.38
powdered, cans	oz.	.24 @	.28
Sugar coloring, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Sugar of milk, car lots, barrels	lb.	.13 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Sulphonmethane, kegs	lb.	3.05 @	3.10
Sulphonethylmethane, kegs	lb.	4.25 @	4.30
Sulphur, crude, mines, car lots, bulk	long ton.	18.00	@21.00
spot, nearby, car lots	long ton.	21.00 @	—
ex vessel, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Southern ports, bulk	long ton.	22.00	@25.00
Boston, Portland, bulk	long ton.	22.50	@25.50
flour, commercial, bags	100 lbs.	1.55 @	2.15
barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.50
extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.40 @	3.00
superfine, bags	100 lbs.	2.20 @	2.60
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55 @	3.10
rubbermakers', bags	100 lbs.	2.20 @	2.60
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55 @	3.15
Sulphur flour, refined, extra fine, barrels	100 lbs.	3.15 @	3.75
heavy, bags	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.10
barrels	100 lbs.	2.85 @	3.45
light, bags	100 lbs.	2.60 @	3.20
barrels	100 lbs.	2.95 @	3.56
rubbermakers, bags	100 lbs.	1.85 @	2.45
flowers, bags	100 lbs.	3.10 @	3.70
barrels	100 lbs.	3.45 @	4.05
precipitated, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.17
broken, bags	100 lbs.	2.15 @	2.75
barrels	100 lbs.	2.30 @	2.90
roll, bags	100 lbs.	2.35 @	2.95
barrels	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.10
Chloride, works, drums	lb.	.03½@	.04
tanks	lb.	.03 @	.04
Dioxide, liquid, commercial, works, cylinders	lb.	.07 @	.07¼
multiple unit cars	lb.	.05 @	.05¾
tanks	lb.	.04 @	.05
refrigeration, works, cylinders	lb.	.10 @	.13
multiple unit cars	lb.	.06½@	.07¼
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	3.90 @	3.95
Sumac, domestic, Southern points, bags	ton.	35.00 @	—
Sicilian, ground, shipments, bags	ton.	69.00 @	—
Berries, bags	lb.	.06 @	.07
Extract, 42 deg., barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.06¾
51 deg., barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.06¾
Sicilian, stainless, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.09¼
Sunflower seed, Calif., bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
Superphosphate, guaranteed, 16 p.c., f.o.b. cars or boat, Baltimore, bulk	ton.	8.00 @	—
run-of-pile, basis 16 p.c., f.o.b. cars or boat, Baltimore, bulk	ton.	7.50 @	—

T

Talc, domestic, Eastern mines, bags	ton.	16.00	@18.00
Western mines, bags	ton.	18.00	@25.00
Imported, Canadian, car lots, bags	ton.	23.00 @	—
less car lots, bags	ton.	28.50	@30.00
French, ex-dock, to arrive, bags	ton.	23.00	@23.00
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	27.50	@30.00
high-grade, bags	ton.	45.00	@60.00
Italian, ex-dock, to arrive, bags	ton.	70.00	@75.00
ex-warehouse, bags	ton.	75.00	@80.00
Talc, fibrous, car lots, bags	ton.	20.00 @	—
less car lots, bags	ton.	25.00 @	—
works, car lots, bags	ton.	13.00	@15.00
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls	lb.	.04	Nom.
extra, works, loose	lb.	.03 @	—
special, works, loose	lb.	.02¾@	—
sulphonated, 25 p.c. (24 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.04¾@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.05¼@	—
50 p.c. (48 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.05¾@	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.06¼@	—
50 p.c. (48 p.c. fat), car lots, drums	lb.	.06 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.06¼@	—
vegetable, Chinese, 51 titre, shipments, mats	lb.	.06	Nom.
coast, shipment, mats	lb.	.05¼	Nom.
Tamarind, W.I., barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.06
kegs	per keg.	4.00 @	—
Tankage, animal, domestic, ground 10-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	2.40 &	.10
unground, bulk	unit-ton.	2.25 &	.10
Chicago, high-grade, for feed, 11-12 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	1.75 &	.10
fertilizer grade, 11-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	1.85 &	.10
South American, to arrive,	unit-ton.	2.75 &	.10
garbage, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	unit-ton.	2.20 &	.10 & .70
Tansy leaves, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Tapioca flour, bags	lb.	.03 @	.06¼
Tar, pine, kiln burned, bbls	gal.	.18 @	.21
retort, barrels	gal.	.21 @	.23
Tar acid oil, 15 p.c., drums	gal.	.20 @	.21
25 p.c., drums	gal.	.22 @	.24
Tartar emetic, 5-barrel lots, technical, crystals, barrels	lb.	.21¾@	—
smaller lots, barrels	lb.	.22 @	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.21¾@	—
small lots, barrels	lb.	.22 @	—
U.S.P., powdered, barrels	lb.	.27 @	.27½
Terebene, cans	lb.	.65 @	.70
Terpenyl acetate, cans	lb.	.80 @	.85
Terpin hydrate, kegs	lb.	.44 @	.45
Terpineol, C.P., cans	lb.	.36 @	.37
drums	lb.	.33 @	.35
Alpha, denaturing grade, drums, car lots	lb.	.14¾@	—
contracts	lb.	.13¾@	—
tanks	lb.	.14 @	—
contracts	lb.	.13 @	—
Terra alba, domestic, No. 1, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.16 @	1.75
No. 2, works, bags, barrels, 100 lbs.		1.00 @	1.35
imported, bags	ton.	27.50	@30.00
Tetrachlorethane, works, drums.	lb.	.08¼@	—
Tetrachlorethylene, C.P., drums.	lb.	.25 @	.28
technical, drums	lb.	.14 @	.18
Tetralin, drums	lb.	.12 @	—
Theobromine, alkaloid, cans	lb.	1.80 @	1.85
Sodioasalicylate, cans	lb.	1.95 @	2.00
Thorium nitrate, works, 144-lb. cases	lb.	2.00 @	2.50
Thiocarbanilide, drums	lb.	.20 @	—
Thyme, French, bales	lb.	.09 @	.09½
Spanish, bags	lb.	No stocks	
Thymol, 100-lb. lots, bottles	lb.	1.50 @	—
smaller lots, bottles	lb.	1.55 @	1.60
Iodide, 50-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	3.85 @	3.90
25-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	3.95 @	4.00
Tin, Straits	lb.	.49¾@	—
Crystals, barrels	lb.	.37½@	.38
Oxide, from Straits tin, bbls	lb.	.53 @	.55
Tetrachloride, anhy., bbls	lb.	.25 @	.26
Titanium dioxide, bags, bbls	lb.	.19 @	.19¾
car lots, bags, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.17¼
Pigment, barium base, car lots, bags	lb.	.06 @	—
barrels	lb.	.06¼@	—
less car lots, bags, bbls	lb.	.06¼@	.06¼
calcium base, car lots, bags,	lb.	.06 @	—
barrels	lb.	.06¼@	—
less car lots, bags, bbls	lb.	.06¼@	.06¼
Tolidin base, kegs	lb.	.88 @	.90
distilled, kegs	lb.	.95 @	1.00
Tolu, balsam, cans	lb.	.70 @	.75
Toluene (toluol), pure, works, drums	gal.	.35 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.30 @	—
Toluidin, mixed, drums	lb.	.27 @	.28
Tonga vine, N. F., bales	lb.	.20 @	.21
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks	lb.	2.25 @	2.50
Triacetin, drums	lb.	.82 @	.86
Trichlorethylene, drums	lb.	.09½@	—
Triethanolamine, works, drums.	lb.	.40 @	.42
Tricresyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.19 @	.44
Triphenyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.87 @	.90
Triphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.58 @	.60
Tripoli, air-floated, car lots, works	ton.	22.50	@25.00
double ground, works	ton.	17.00	@18.00
single ground, works	ton.	16.00 @	—
Trisodium prosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic)			
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bags	lb.	.05¼@	.05¾
Madras, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½

Turpentine (spirits), gum, ex-dock, barrels, car lots	gal.	.45½@	—
10-barrel lots	gal.	.47½@	—
5-barrel lots	gal.	.49½@	—
wood, destructive - distilled, drums	gal.	.38	Nom.
steam - distilled, car lots, drums	gal.	.42 @	—
less than car lots, drums	gal.	.45 @	.46

U

Unicorn root, false (helonias), bales	lb.	.25 @	.26
true (aletris), bags	lb.	.18 @	.20
Uranium oxide, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	—
Urea, 46 p.c., N, car lots, shipment, ex vessel, Atlantic ports, bags	ton.	90.00	@120.00
Gulf ports, bags	ton.	90.00	@120.00
pure, cases	lb.	.14 @	.16
Urea-ammonia liquor, 55 p.c. ammonia, tankcars, f.o.b. Atlantic and gulf ports, unit		.96 @	—
Uva ursi leaves, bales	lb.	.05 @	.05½

V

Valerian root, U.S.P., bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Valonia beards, shipment, bags	ton.	37.00	@40.00
cups, shipment, bags	ton.	23.00 @	—
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	.80 @	1.25
Mexican, whole, tins	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
cuts, tins	lb.	2.35 @	2.50
South American, tins	lb.	2.00 @	2.25
Vanillin, domestic, ex eugenol, tins	lb.	4.50 @	4.75
ex-guaiacol, tins	lb.	4.25 @	4.50
Venice, turpentine, true, cases	lb.	.25 @	.26
Verdigris, casks	lb.	.21 @	.28
Violet, methyl, toner (see M)			
V.M.P. naphthas, refinery, Bayonne, tankcar	gal.	.09¼@	—
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.06¾@	.07
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.14 @	.17
Chicago	gal.	.157 @	.159
Decatur	gal.	.178 @	—
Des Moines	gal.	.188 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.21 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.213 @	—
Newark	gal.	.11¼@	.13
New York	gal.	.11½@	.13
Omaha	gal.	.18 @	—
St. Louis	gal.	.148 @	.162
St. Paul	gal.	.213 @	—

W

Wahoo bark, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Root, bark, bales	lb.	.37 @	.40
Wattle bark, shipment, bags, ton		32.00	@38.00
Extract, 55 p.c., barrels	lb.	.05¾@	—
Wax:—			
Bayberry, imported, bags	lb.	.15 @	.16
Bees, white, pure, cases	lb.	.32 @	.35
yellow, common, African bags	lb.	.19 @	.20
Brazilian, bags	lb.	.22 @	.23
Chilean, bags	lb.	.22 @	.23
San Domingo, bags	lb.	.21 @	.22
refined, cases	lb.	.22 @	.26
Candelilla, bags	lb.	.09 @	.09¼
Carnauba, flor, bags	lb.	.32 @	.33
No. 1 yellow, bags	lb.	.30 @	.32
No. 2 yellow, bags	lb.	.29 @	.31
No. 2, North Country, bags	lb.	.17 @	.18
No. 3 chalky, bags	lb.	.13¾@	.14
No. 3, North Country, bags	lb.	.13¾@	.14
Ceresin, imported, snow white, 145-147 m.p., bags	lb.	.23 @	.24
154-156 m.p., bags	lb.	.24 @	.25
158-160 m.p., bags	lb.	.25½@	.26
160-165 m.p., bags	lb.	.26½@	.27
Japan, cases	lb.	.07 @	.07¼
Montan, crude, gross for net, ex-dock, net cash, bags	lb.	.08½@	.09
Ozokerite, hard green, c.p., 66-68 deg. C., bags	lb.	.30 @	—
c.p. 70-72 deg. C., bags	lb.	.32 @	—
c.p. 74-76 deg. C., bags	lb.	.34 @	—
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti blocks, cases	lb.	.19 @	.20
cakes, cases	lb.	.20 @	.21
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
White precipitate, boxes, fibre drums, barrels	lb.	1.41 @	—
Whiting, chalk, commercial, bags, barrels	ton.	15.00	@16.00
gilders, bolted, bags, barrels	ton.	17.00	@18.00
extra, bolted, bags, barrels	ton.	20.00	@21.00
cliffstone, English, Paris white, bags, barrels	ton.	32.00	@42.00
limestone, ground, car lots, bags	ton.	6.50	@10.00
contracts, 1934	ton.	7.00	@10.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bales	lb.	.04 @	.05
rossed, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
thin, natural, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
rossed, green, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Wild indigo root, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10

Window glass, per 50-foot box:—

United inches.	Bracket sizes,		Single AA	Single A	Single B
26	6x 8 to 11x14	to 10x15	$24.00	$20.00	$19.00
34	12x18	to 14x20	25.00	21.00	20.00
40	10x26 to 18x22	to 16x24	27.00	22.50	21.00
50	20x20	to 20x30	28.00	28.70	22.00
54	15x36	to 24x30	29.00	24.50	22.50
60	26x28 to 26x34	to 24x36	30.00	20.00	23.20
70	28x32 to 32x38	to 30x40	32.00	28.75	25.20
80	34x36	to 30x50	36.50	32.25	28.70

United inches.	Bracket sizes,		Double AA	Double A	Double B
26	6x 8 to 11x14	to 10x15	$32.00	$28.00	$26.54
34	12x18	to 14x20	35.00	31.00	29.00
40	10x26 to 18x22	to 10x24	39.00	34.00	31.00
50	20x20	to 30x30	42.00	37.00	34.50
54	15x36	to 24x30	45.00	39.00	35.00
60	26x28 to 26x34	to 24x36	44.00	39.00	35.50
70	28x32 to 30x38	to 30x40	47.00	42.00	38.00
80	34x46	to 30x50	51.00	46.00	41.50
84	30x52	to 30x54	52.00	47.00	42.50
91	34x58	to 34x60	56.00	51.00	47.00
100	36x60	to 40x60	66.00	60.00	56.00
90	30x56	to 34x56	55.00	50.00	46.00

The schedule of discounts applying to quotations on window glass, except the Pacific Coast district, is as follows:—

Single strength, "B" quality, all brackets, 91 & 6 percent. Single strength, "A" quality, all brackets, 89 & 6 percent. Double strength, "B" quality, all brackets, 91 & 6 percent. Double strength, "A" quality, all brackets, 89 & 6 percent.

The schedule of discounts for the Pacific Coast district is as follows:—Single strength, "B" quality, all brackets, 86 & 20 percent. Single strength, "A" all brackets, 86 & 20 percent. Double strength, "B," all brackets, 89 & 20 percent. Double strength "A," all brackets, 86 & 20 percent.

The following boxing charges apply on all orders for single-strength and double-strength glass:—First three bracket sizes, 10c. per 50-foot box; above, up to and including 100 united inches, 20c. per 50-foot box; sizes over 100 united inches, 40c. per 50-foot case; for glass packed 100 feet to the case the charges are double the amount charged for the same size packed 50 feet to the box.

The following fractional cutting charges apply:—Single strength, 1 fraction, 25c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 50c. per 50-foot box; double strength, 1 fraction, 35c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 70c. per 50-foot box.

Witch hazel extract, distilled, N. F. barrels	gal.	.55 @	.65
Leaves bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Wood flour, domestic, standard grade, works, car lots, bags	ton.	18.00	@24.00
finer grades, works, bags	ton.	24.00	@30.00
imported, ex-dock, 40 mesh, bags	ton.	22.50 @	—
50 mesh, bags	ton.	24.50 @	—
60 mesh, bags	ton.	25.50 @	—
70 mesh, bags	ton.	26.50 @	—
80 mesh, bags	ton.	29.00 @	—
100 mesh, bags	ton.	31.00 @	—
120 mesh, bags	ton.	33.00 @	—
Wormseed, American, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
Levant, bags	lb.	2.85 @	3.00
Wormwood, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09

X

Xylene (xylol), 5 deg., works, drums	gal.	.27 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.32 @	—
10 deg., works, drums	gal.	.34 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.29 @	—
commercial, works, drums	gal.	.31 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.26 @	—
nitration, works, drums	gal.	.42 @	—
freight allowed, tanks	gal.	.37 @	—
Xylidin, drums	lb.	.36 @	.37
Xylol (see Xylene).			

Y

Yara yara, crystals, cans	lb.	1.25 @	1.55
Yellow:—			
Cadmium, barrels, kegs	lb.	.40 @	.45
ton lots	lb.	.35 @	—
sulphide, boxes	lb.	.65 @	.75
Chrome, C.P., dry, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.15 @	—
contracts, 1933	lb.	.14 @	—
in oil, cans	gal.	10.18 @	—
Dutch pink, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Iron oxide, natural, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.05
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
Mercury oxide (see M).			
Ocher, dry, domestic, golden, bbls	lb.	.03¾@	.07¼
yellow, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.02¾
f.o.b. works	lb.	.01 @	.01¼
French, dark, car lots, casks	lb.	.0260@	.0275
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.0270@	.03
extra dark, carlots, casks	lb.	.0250@	.0260
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.0260@	.0285
extra light, car lots, casks	lb.	.0285@	—
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.0295@	.0310
light, car lots, casks	lb.	.0285@	—
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.0295@	.0310
medium, car lots, casks	lb.	.0275@	—
l.c.l., casks	lb.	.0285@	.0300
in oil, cans	gal.	2.00 @	2.95
Orange, Persian (see O)			
Zinc, barrels	lb.	.19 @	—
contracts, 1933	lb.	.18 @	—
Yellow dock root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Yerba santa leaves, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vials	oz.	2.00 @	2.25

Z

Zinc (see daily quotations in market report).			
Carbonate, technical, barrels	lb.	.09½@	.11
U.S.P., precipitated, powdered, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.30
Chloride, fused, works, drums	lb.	.04½@	.05
granular, works, drums	lb.	.05½@	—
solution, works, tanks	lb.	.02 @	—
Cyanide, drums	lb.	.38 @	.48
Dust, car lots, barrels	lb.	.0710@	.0705
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.0730@	.0780
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.25
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.20 @	4.25
Zinc oxide, pigment, domestic, American process, commercial, lead free, 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
smaller lots, barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
bags	lb.	.06¼@	—
leaded grades, 5 p.c., 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.05½@	—
barrels	lb.	.05¾@	—
smaller lots, bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
10 or 25 p.c., 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.05½@	—
barrels	lb.	.05¾@	—
smaller lots, bags	lb.	.06 @	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
85 p.c., car lots, bags	lb.	.0490@	—
2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.05¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.05½@	—
smaller lots, bags	lb.	.05½@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
French process, commercial, lead free, 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.05¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.06 @	—
smaller lots, barrels	lbs.	.06¼@	—
green seal, 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.09½@	—
barrels	lb.	.09½@	—
smaller lots, bags	lb.	.09¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.10¼@	—
red seal, 2-ton lots, bags	lb.	.08½@	—
barrels	lb.	.08¾@	—
smaller lots, bags	lb.	.08¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.09 @	—
white seal, 2-ton lots, barrels	lb.	.10¼@	—
smaller lots, barrels	lb.	.11¼@	—
imported, green seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.09¾
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.07¾@	.09¾
red seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.08¾@	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.09 @	—
white seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.10¼@	.10¾
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.10¼@	.10¾
U.S.P., car lots, barrels	lb.	.12¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.12¾@	—
Palmitate, barrels, lb	lb.	.20 @	.21
Resinate, fused, dark, hard, barrels	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.15
Stearate, technical, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
Sulphate, crystals, car lot, works, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.03¼@	.03¾
Sulphide, car lots, barrels	lb.	.13 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.13¼@	—
Sulphocarbolate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.21 @	.23
Zinc-ammonia chloride, casks	lb.	.05 @	.06¼
Zirconium nitrate, works	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
Oxide, crude, 53 p.c., grd., works, barrels	ton.	42.00	@50.00
small lots, kegs	lb.	.03¾@	—
73-75 p.c., grd., works, barrels	ton.	65.00	@75.00
small lots, works, kegs	lb.	.04¼@	—
white, 98 p.c., works, kegs	lb.		

Bids and Awards

Bids Wanted

Drugs and Chemicals

Treasury Department, Washington

Bids are wanted November 10, procurement 2429, by the division of supply, Treasury Department, Washington, for various drugs and chemicals for Detroit.

Fuel Oil

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted November 17, schedule 989, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for miscellaneous quantities of bunker A and bunker C grades of fuel oil for delivery at various east coast points.

Bids are wanted November 17, schedule 990, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington ,for bunker B fuel oil for delivery at various west coast points.

Kerosene

Army Air Corps, Wright Field

Bids are wanted November 22, circular 142, by the office of the contracting officer, materials division, Army air corps, Wright field, Dayton, Ohio, for 56,000 gallons of kerosene.

Miscellaneous

Army Quartermaster, Chicago

Bids are wanted November 20, circular 102, by the quartermaster supply office, 1819 West Pershing road, Chicago, for quantities of spices, baking powder, flavoring extracts, salt, ammonia, washing powder, toilet and laundry soaps, and other items.

Quartermaster, Ft. Sam Houston

Bids are wanted November 15, circular 87, by the quartermaster supply officer, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for 1,000 pounds of chlorinated lime; 17,100 pounds of soap chips, 19,880 pounds of laundry soda, 10 pounds of acid sour bluing, 552 pounds of flurex, 250 pounds of rustex, 4,500 pounds of laundry starch, 7,000 gallons of dry cleaning solvent, 300 pounds of acetic acid, 140 pounds of chlorinated lime, 2,160 pounds of soap chips, 50 pounds of caustic soda, 4,480 pounds of laundry soda, 1,250 pounds of soap chips, 1,680 pounds of laundry soda, 200 pounds of calcium chloride, 1,080 pounds of soap chips, 2,600 pounds of solvent for clarifying system, 800 pounds of chlorinated lime, 20,520 pounds of laundry soda, and 200 pounds of laundry sour.

Paints

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted November 14, schedule 14, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 127,500 pounds of dry titanium pigment for Norfolk.

U. S. Engineer, Philadelphia

Bids are wanted November 7, circular 206, by the United States engineer office, Philadelphia, for 100 gallons of paint drier, 2,000 pounds of dry red lead, 35,000 pounds of dry red lead, 11,500 pounds of white lead, 50 gallons of paint and varnish remover, 1,500 gallons of boiled linseed oil, 50 pounds of aluminum powder, 500 gallons of turpentine, 200 pounds of Indian red in oil, 50 pounds of drop black, 50 pounds of burnt sienna, 200 pounds of tuscan red, and other items.

Paste

Army Air Corps, Wright Field

Bids are wanted November 15, circular 136, by the office of the contracting officer, materials division, Army air corps, Wright field, Dayton, Ohio, for 2,356 tubes of gasket paste.

Soap

Treasury Department, Washington

Bids are wanted November 8 by the procurement division, Treasury Department, federal warehouse, Washington, for 425 pounds of tar soap.

Turpentine

Army Air Corps, Wright Field

Bids are wanted November 14, circular 133, by the office of the contracting officer, materials division, Army air corps, Wright field, Dayton, Ohio, for 6,200 gallons of turpentine.

Contracts Awarded

Acetone

Army Air Corps, Wright Field

S. Weinstein Supply Company, New York, circular 85, October 17, 3,300 gallons of grade B acetone, 86.49 cents; and 16,430 gallons of grade B acetone, 64.4 cents, f.o.b. Newark, N. J., or New York city; 1 percent.

Carbon Tetrachloride

Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia

James Good, Inc., Philadelphia, requisition 651, October 17, 450 gallons of carbon tetrachloride, 84.8 cents.

Chemicals

U. S. Engineer, New Orleans

Bartlett Chemicals, Inc., circular 71, September 18, 10,000 pounds of arsenic, $337; and 3,500 pounds of caustic soda, $150.50.

Enamel

Army Air Corps, Wright Field

Superior Products Company, Philadelphia, circular 87, October 17, 575 quarts of dark blue enamel, 32 cents; 1,100 gallons of olive drab enamel, 78 cents; 275 quarts of red enamel, 34 cents; 800 quarts of white enamel, 27 cents; 250 gallons of white enamel, 79 cents; 400 quarts of yellow enamel, 36 cents; 1,150 gallons of yellow enamel, $1.18; 550 quarts of black enamel, 27 cents; 200 gallons of black enamel, 79 cents; and 225 gallons of No. 7 shade green enamel, $1.18; less 3 percent for all items.

Ethylene Glycol

Naval Aircraft Factory, Philadelphia

Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York, requisition 5015-428, October 24, 500 pounds of ethylene glycol, 20 cents a pound.

Fuel Oil

U. S. Engineer, New Orleans

Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, New Orleans, circular 115, September 23, 170,000 gallons of diesel fuel oil, $13,560.80.

U. S. Engineer, New Orleans

Shell Petroleum Company, St. Louis, circular 114, September 23, 100,000 barrels of bunker C fuel oil, $1.19 for Plaquemine and $1.24 for Rycade.

U. S. Engineer, Louisville

Henry H. Cross Company, Chicago, circular 45, September 29, 5,000 gallons of fuel oil, 65 cents a barrel, f.o.b. Smackover, Ark.

U. S. Engineer, Mobile

Primrose Petroleum Company, Dallas, circular 66, September 11, 1 car of fuel oil, 1.875 cents a gallon; 1 percent.

U. S. Engineer, Philadelphia

Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, circular 137, September 26, 7,000 gallons of fuel oil, 6 cents.

Sinclair Refining Company, New York, circular 137, September 26, 2,000 gallons of fuel oil, 5 cents; 2,000 gallons of fuel oil, 6 cents; 1,000 gallons of fuel oil, 6 cents, and 1,000 gallons of fuel oil, 6 cents.

Gulf Refining Company, circular 137, September 26, 5,000 gallons of fuel oil, 4.25 cents.

U. S. Engineer, Vicksburg

Henry H. Cross Company, Chicago, circular 64, September 21, 15,000 barrels of fuel oil, 65 cents, f.o.b. Smackover, Ark.

Gasoline

Quartermaster, Ft. Sam Houston

Awards under circular 28, opening of September 11, where as follows:—

Texas Company, Houston, 23,000 gallons of gasoline for Brooks field, 7.1 cents; 571,000 gallons for Fort Sam Houston, 7 cents; 35,000 gallons for Kelly field, 7 cents; 77,000 gallons for Camp Mormoyle, 7 cents; 21,000 gallons for San Antonio Arsenal, 7 cents; 21,000 gallons for Duncan field, 7 cents; 273,000 gallons for Randolph field, 7.1 cents; 184,000 gallons for Fort Crockett, 7.5 cents; 56,000 gallons for Fort Brown, 9.3 cents; 48,000 gallons for Fort McIntosh, 8 cents; 375 gallons for Marfa, 11.5 cents; 600 gallons for College Stations, 10.5 cents; 750 gallons for Norman, 11 cents; 9,000 gallons for Muskogee, 11 cents; 21,000 gallons for Reno, Okla., 7.5 cents; and 450 gallons for Fort Collins, 12.5 cents; 1 percent.

Humble Oil and Refining Company, Houston, 21,000 gallons of gasoline for Fort Ringgold, 11 cents; 2,250 gallons for Hensley field, 9.5 cents; and 330 gallons for Midland, 9.3 cents.

Bell Oil & Gas Company, Tulsa, 3,040 gallons of gasoline for Dryden, 10.5 cents; 1 percent.

Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Chicago, gasoline for Fitzsimmons Hospital, 9.1 cents; 147,000 gallons of gasoline for Fort Logan, 9.1 cents; and 77,000 gallons for Fort Francis E. Warren, 9.43 cents; 1 percent.

Army Air Corps, Wright Field

Standard Oil Company of Ohio, circular 104, October 17, 63,000 gallons of fighting grade anti-knock aviation gasoline, 10.3 cents; f.o.b. Whiting, Ind.; 1 percent.

U. S. Engineer, Vicksburg

Lion Oil Sales Company, circular 6, September 22, 90,000 gallons of motor gasoline, 88,784; 2 percent.

U. S. Engineer, New Orleans

Gulf Refining Company, circular 96, September 23, 12,000 gallons of gasoline, 10 cents a gallon.

Gulf Refining Company, circular 98, September 23, 25,000 gallons of gasoline, 10 cents a gallon.

Texas Company, circular 98, September 23, 25,000 gallons of gasoline, 10 cents a gallon.

U. S. Engineer, New York

Standard Oil Company of New York, circular 28, September 18, 15,000 gallons of gasoline, 11.5 cents, tank wagons.

Quartermaster, Ft. Sam Houston

Pasotex Petroleum Company, El Paso, circular 64, September 30, 77,000 gallons of motor gasoline, 7.75 cents.

Bell Oil & Gas Company, Tulsa, circular 64, September 30, 210,000 gallons of motor gasoline, 7.87 cents.

Gasoline and Oils

Army Quartermaster, Brooklyn

Warner-Quinlan Company, circular 52, September 12, 50,000 gallons of bunker C fuel oil, 3.25 cents; 30,000 gallons of bunker C fuel oil, 3.25 cents; 5,000 gallons of fuel oil distillate, 6.25 cents; 20,000 gallons of fuel oil distillate, 6.25 cents; 8,500 gallons of fuel oil distillate, 6.25 cents; 14,000 gallons of fuel oil distillate, 6.25 cents; 2,000 gallons of furnace oil, 8 cents; 125,000 gallons of gasoline, 8 cents; 16,000 gallons of gasoline, 8.5 cents; 5,000 gallons of gasoline, 8.5 cents; 2,500 gallons of gasoline, 8.5 cents; 30,000 gallons of gasoline, 8.5 cents; 30,000 gallons of gasoline, 8 cents; 5,000 gallons of gasoline, 8.5 cents; 5,500 gallons of gasoline, 8.5 cents; 2,600 gallons of gasoline, 8.5 cents; and 8,000 gallons of gasoline, 8.5 cents.

Mercurous Ointment

Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn

H. H. Rosenthal Company, New York, circular 15, September 25, 300,000 tubes of mercurous ointment, 1.95 cents; 1 percent.

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

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Business Proposes Self-Rule

Business appears to be bestirring itself with a purpose of participating in the national industrial recovery movement in a manner which it would well have adopted months ago. Two schemes for the co-ordination of industrial and commercial activities for the effectuating of the ultimate purposes of the recovery act were launched last week. One of these contemplates co-operative participation of organizations of manufacturers with a view to the satisfactory solution of the problems of recovery. The other is far more ambitious and proposes a central co-ordinating and supervising organization, a sort of super-trade-association, to direct into proper channels the potential powers of improvement existing in the organizations of all divisions of the business world. Out of these somewhat antagonistic movements may develop the business agency for self-government which is the greatest need in the successful prosecution of the plans laid out in the national industrial recovery act.

It is one of the major purposes of the recovery act to give business an opportunity to develop an effective plan of self-regulation. The role given to the National Recovery Administration is fundamentally that of assisting business to achieve this result. The declaration has been repeatedly made that the recovery act does not purpose government regulation of business. Under the administration of the act, government regulation of business has entered largely into the program, and further developments in this direction are clearly forecast. The reason for this is not difficult to discover. If business had undertaken at the beginning of the recovery movement the participation that it now recognizes to be necessary—it was no less necessary then—government regulation would have been a negligible factor.

Whether because it felt that it had not the ability to undertake self-regulation in line with the clearly stated purpose of the recovery act, or because it believed, as there is more reason to assume, that, if it did nothing in a regulatory way, nothing would be done, business has invited government to do its regulating for it. This fact cannot be denied. It has been patent in the necessity for the official preparation of codes of fair competition when the particular industries failed to approach the statutory requirements for these regulatory agreements. It has been patent in the failure of various industries to take self-regulatory steps to forestall the complaints of disregard and violation, that have been filed by hundreds with the National Recovery Administration. It should be clear to all that, if business did not manifest any interest in self-regulation, it must submit to government regulation. The only alternative is to believe that the whole declaration of purpose in the national recovery program was nothing but empty words. The possibility of stalling along, under such a belief, until Congress might substitute another idea for the recovery program appears to have worn quite thin.

It is not to be expected that the National Recovery Administration is ready to accept the capability of business to regulate itself with proper regard for the general welfare. The evidence of such capability has been slight, indeed. Business could have furnished abundant evidence, but it has been sadly unprepared in this respect as it has in respect of informative data on many problems that have arisen in connection with the national recovery movement. The often-repeated advice to business, that it recognize the value of comprehensive compilation of statistical data has been proved most wise by the difficulties which have confronted business because such information was not available to prove a point in the construction of a code of fair competition, or to refute the statements of representatives of labor or consumers.

So, it is not strange that, for the administration of codes, the government has found it necessary to set up temporary district offices. Business will be acting very strangely if it fails to set up the local boards provided for in the codes, and thus furthers the perpetuation of government control. Business must undertake self-control, and it must accept government supervision of the controlling operations until such a time as its capability for self-government has been demonstrated beyond question. Because the fundamental idea of the primary importance of the common welfare has not been generally accepted, there has been a natural reluctance to place the regulation of an individual business in a board composed largely of representatives of competitors. Unless this attitude can be put aside, what remains but government control? Under the best possible system of self-control, the inclusion of some external authority to pass on appeals would seem to be necessary.

One of the potential developments under the national industrial recovery act is that of greater responsibility for the trade association, and greater authority for such organizations in the application of self-government. With a few notable exceptions—the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry is an outstanding example—the trade associations have not risen to their opportunity. In fact, jealousies on the part of trade associations, or their officials, have played no little part in obstructing the development of fully satisfactory plans of industrial self-government if "inside" comment at Washington is credible.

Trade associations have not, as a rule, made proper use of statutory weapons in the past to keep the houses of their trades or industries clean. In this, again, the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry, through its unfair competition bureau, has been a notable exception. Trade associations could have done much to eradicate many unfair practices which it is being sought to remedy by provisions in NRA codes. The correction of these malpractices, no matter what may be provided in a code, will remain largely possible for trade associations. To undertake it would be to manifest a commendable purpose of self-government. The broader plan of co-ordinated business participation in the national recovery movement has this purpose in view. It would enlist the assistance of the prosecuting agencies of the Federal government in broad efforts to clean the house of business. The basis of this proposal is real co-operation in business for the improvement of business, and real co-operation with government to assure the success of reformatory undertakings.

One of the best features of the broader plan of business self-government is its recognition of the community of interest, first, of the production and distribution divisions of an industry, and, second, of business as a whole. In this it differs fundamentally from the plan suggested by the manufacturers group, which is limited to the production division. The purposes of both plans are quite similar in their relation to the national recovery movement. Both seek to develop business participation in the movement. The greater breadth of the first-mentioned plan is a feature for which the experience of years and particularly the experience of recent months of codemaking furnish evidence of desirability, practicability, and effectiveness. The manufacturers' plan could, without great difficulty, be interwoven with the more comprehensive proposal. The closer the business community is knit and the broader the recognition of the universal interdependence and the importance of the common welfare, the greater will be its efficiency in self-government.

Paint Industry's New Epoch

The week of October 30 was, for the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry, an epoch of the greatest significance. It marked the beginning of an era that is new in many aspects of immeasurable importance. It placed the industry still further forward in the movement for national industrial recovery.

The NRA code of fair competition for the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry, was signed October 31. This event, of itself, was epochal; because the progress of the industry must be built upon the provisions of this regulation of its practices. The code submitted by the industry proposed so much that was fully representative of an earnest desire to effect stabilization, to assure the equitable treatment of all members of the industry, that its approval was awaited with the highest hopes. These hopes have been fulfilled. The paint, varnish, and lacquer industry knows that it has been given the opportunity which it sought. It had opportunity to learn much in its conference last week, and it, therefore, knows what it can do and what it must do to realize its high purposes.

Full preparation has been made by the paint, varnish, and lacquer industry to assure that every possible effort will be made to carry on to better things under the provisions of its regulatory code. The industry has formed a new and greater national organization, carefully designed to weld its various divisions into a unified whole and to foster the widest co-operation directed to the stabilization of its operations. This new organization has long been the ideal of foreseeing members of the industry. The code offered the opportunity long awaited to undertake greater unification. The industry, greatly to its credit, was fully prepared to grasp that opportunity.

The paint, varnish, and lacquer industry is to be congratulated most heartily for its forwardness. It is to be congratulated for having leaders who were able and willing to work in harmony with the purposes of the national industrial recovery act and for the widest benefit of the industry. The industry enters upon a new era filled with great adventure, with a purpose and a plan that bear every evidence of success.

Drug-Chemical Group Hears Talk by Blair

Proprietary Association President Condemns Bureaucratic Drug Control Bill

The so-called "Tugwell" bill to revise the Federal food and drugs law was vigorously condemned for its proposed distinctiveness, by Frank A. Blair, president of the Proprietary Association, in an address to the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, October 31. The bill, Mr. Blair declared, emphatically, truly deserved to be characterized as the "greatest legislative crime in history." Its potential distinctiveness was complete, he said, while that of other bills similarly characterized would affect but a part of the earnings of business.

The proposed revision of the food and drugs act is wholly unwarranted, Mr. Blair said. Yet, it is getting the strongest and broadest support ever given to any proposed regulatory legislation. Unprecedentedly strong and vigorous opposition to the bill has arisen, also, he declared; and it is most necessary that the fight against the measure be such as will assure its defeat—it is a fight for the very maintenance of business, he said.

There is no necessity for replacing the existing food and drugs law, Mr. Blair declared, and he supported his declaration with the statement that the government had lost very few cases under the act, getting in all some 22,000 judgments, while the Federal Trade Commission claimed to have effected some 20,000 changes in advertising statements. The few cases that the government had lost, the speaker said, would have been won if they had

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Drug Trade Council To Sue Price-Cutters

Full Penalties of Code Asked For Selling Below Cost —Office Opened

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1933.

The National Retail Drug Trade Council, functioning under the recently signed code of fair competition, took steps today to prosecute all cases of selling below cost, pending estab'ishment of a minimum labor cost mark-up. Local boards are being created in each congressional district and in the largest metropolitan areas to handle complaints, and a resolution was presented to the NRA asking that full penalties of the law be applied to stores cutting prices below cost.

The NRA has in press detailed interpretations and explanations of practically every paragraph of the general retail and retail drug codes. These will be distributed next week.

The drug council will meet Thursday to discuss with NRA officials a uniform basis of figuring invoice cost and initial mark-up for wages, which will be related to the general retail mark-up but probably be slightly higher and subject to revision later on the basis of actual experience.

The National Retail Drug Trade Council organized hastily this week, set up offices here, and prepared to issue interpretations of the code and create local drug trade councils to aid in its administration. An office has been opened in room 1016 Tower building, temporarily in charge of W. H. Johnson. The telephone number is National 3373.

The first official action of the drug council was to join with the National Retail Trade Council in issuing a series of interpretations of both retail drug and general retail codes. The loss-leader provision of both codes was interpreted as requiring all stores to mark-up prices a certain percentage over invoice cost, to include wages, but the minimum has not yet been fixed.

By the middle of next week, the drug council hopes to be able to define the invoice cost and to set a minimum mark-up. The invoice cost probably will be set at the price of the smallest usual wholesale quantity without discounts, and the labor cost is expected to be about 15 percent. Both definitions, of course, will have to be approved by the code authority and the administrator.

To date the NRA has not appointed a permanent code authority and administrator for the drug code.

Plans are also progressing for creating and defining the activities of State and trading-area drug councils, embracing all retail druggists in the regions. This is being done through State pharmaceutical associations.

It is likely that chain drug stores will ask for representation on the drug council and that such recognition will be accorded by the NRA, there being a provision in the code for representation of other drug trade associations.

Chemical Prices at Higher Levels

Prices for heavy and fine chemicals reached higher levels, on the whole, in the past week. The more important advances were in the fine chemical group. With the exception of materials for the textile industry, particularly the silk division, the movement of industrial chemicals was slow. Demand from the leather industry was much restricted. Curtailed production of coaltar basic materials was offset by light demand.

The greatest influence was that of the advancing price of silver. Tin salts also reflected the higher price of that metal. Crude iodine was higher. Only the organic nitrogenates were active in the fertilizer group, and the movement was in both directions. Minor paint materials were higher.

The REPORTER'S composite index number for prices of heavy and fine chemicals rose from 126.2 to 126.4 (compared with August 1, 1914, (as 100). In comparison with average prices in 1926 (as 100) the REPORTER'S index number is now 89.5, against 88.5 at this time last year.

This index number is based on first-hand prices of 107 representative articles in the markets for heavy chemicals, coaltar chemicals, paint and varnish materials, fertilizer materials, and pharmaceutical and other fine chemicals.

NRA Code Developments and Plans

Status of Regulations of Competition Applying to the Chemical and Related Industries

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1933.

The status of codes of fair competition for the chemical and related industries before the National Recovery Administration is today as follows:—

Asbestos

The President approved the code for the asbestos industry November 2.

Bottle Cap

The President approved the code for the crown bottle cap industry November 2.

Chemical Manufacturing

The Chemical Alliance is still deadlocked with the NRA over the "merit" clause modifying the collective bargaining provision; otherwise the chemical manufacturing code is about ready to be sent to the Administrator.

Compliance Director

Robert W. Lea, assistant administrator for industry, has been designated by Administrator Hugh S. Johnson to act for him as national compliance director until further notice.

Copper

Meetings of representatives of the copper industry and the NRA are still being held in the work of developing a code. A new topic is the proposal to establish a maximum, as well as a minimum selling price.

Drug and Toiletry Manufacturing

Revised codes are being submitted to NRA officials this week by the drug and pharmaceutical, packaged medicine, and cosmetic and toiletry manufacturing industries. If the revisions meet approval, the codes will be set for hearing. It is probable that a single hearing will be held on wage and hour provisions for all three, although there will be three codes, each with its own code authority. As some plants are engaged in two or three of these fields, identical labor provisions are sought.

Fertilizer

The fertilizer code has been approved by the President. Official copies were not available, but the National Fertilizer Association was preparing to distribute copies to the trade this week-end. Particulars are given elsewhere in this issue.

Flat Glass Distributors

Much of the time at the hearing, November 1, on the code for flat glass distributors was devoted to the question of establishing a unified code. The matter was not finally settled.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

The President approved the code for the paint, varnish, and lacquer manufacturing industry October 31. Further particulars are given elsewhere in this issue. Apparently paint distributors will submit only a supplement to the general wholesaling code.

Petroleum Equipment

The President approved the code for the petroleum equipment manufacturing industry November 2.

Retail Drug

The National Retail Drug Trade Council set up by the code organized and began work. It joined with the general retail council in interpretations of both codes and began survey of labor costs as basis for price mark-up. Plans were started to form local drug councils and to prosecute price-cutters. Further particulars are given elsewhere in this issue.

Retail Trade

Other lines of retailing than foods and drugs have formed a national council and local groups and issued code interpretations but have not yet announced wage mark-ups.

Soap and Glycerin

The soap and glycerin code was approved by the President November 2. Particulars are not yet available.

Talc and Soapstone

Arrangements have been made for a hearing on a code submitted by the National Association of Talc and Soapstone Producers. The hearing will be held November 21 in the Willard Hotel, Washington, under Deputy Administrator Malcolm Pirnie.

Wholesaling

A master wholesale code was released by the NRA and set for hearing November 13. It will cover all lines of wholesale trade. Wholesale druggists withheld formal endorsement but were to meet Saturday to decide on requests for special provisions. Further particulars are given elsewhere in this issue.

Wood Chemicals

The code for the hardwood distillation industry has been approved by Administrator Johnson. It will be submitted to the President when the Administrator returns from a short trip out of town.

A.C.S. Delaware Group Opens Fall Activities

The Delaware section of the American Chemical Society opened its fall activities with a meeting in Wilmington, Del., October 18. Twenty-eight new members have joined the section, making the total membership 326 as compared with 298 for last year. The increase was largely due to the transfer of chemists from outside plants to plants within the territory of the Delia section.

The opening session was a dinner meeting at which a talk was delivered by Dr. Harry L. Fisher on "The Story of Some Rubber Inventions." Dr. Fisher has been recognized as an authority on the chemistry of rubber, and is now associated with the U. S. Rubber Company. This was followed by an evening meeting at which the principal speaker was Dr. Walter H. Hartung, of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., who spoke on "An Approach to Therapeutics Through Organic Chemistry." Dr. Hartung has become known especially for his contributions to the knowledge of such powerful substances as adrenaline and ephedrine. M. T. Sanders, vice chairman of the section, presided.

Harry Berlin has resigned from McKesson - Doster - Northington, Inc., wholesale druggists, Birmingham, Ala. Mr. Berlin, who has been vice-president and buyer for this firm for the past five years, is moving to Montgomery to open the Southeastern Drug Company, of which he will be president and general manager. Mr. Berlin has been prominent in drug circles in Birmingham for the past fourteen years. In March, 1919, he opened the Economy Drug Company and operated it until 1929, when he sold out to McKesson & Robbins. Since that time he has been connected with the local McKesson house.

Obituaries

William Coyne

William Coyne, a director and vice-president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died unexpectedly October 31 of a heart attack at his home in that city. Mr. Coyne was sixty-seven years old and had been with the du Pont company since 1904.

Starting as a traffic investigator in the development department, he forged rapidly ahead, becoming manager of the traffic department in the same year and in 1907 being made director of the commercial sales department. In 1915 he became director of all the sales efforts of the company and in 1916 was elected vice-president. In 1919 he was elected a member of the company's finance committee.

Mr. Coyne was born in Calumet, Indiana, July 14, 1866, and as a boy entered the service of a railroad in Minnesota, subsequently becoming a telegrapher and rising to the position of chief traffic engineer of the railroad. Prior to joining the du Pont company he was director of traffic for the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. He was brought to the du Pont company by General Coleman du Pont in 1904.

In addition to his great executive ability, Mr. Coyne was noted for his charitable and civic activities in Delaware. One of his foremost benefactions was the widely known "Coyne Settlement" where good housing was made available for families at low rentals. He was also an active figure in the city planning movement and an ardent supporter and worker for orphanages and other institutions for unfortunates throughout the state of Delaware.

In addition to being a vice-president and director of the du Pont company, Mr. Coyne was a director of Canadian Industries, Ltd., of Montreal; a director of the Dunlop Tire & Rubber Company, Toronto; and a director of the Farmers Bank of Delaware. He was also a member of various clubs.

Two sons, W. Carroll Coyne and Philip Coyne, survive him. Funeral services were held Saturday, November 4, with a solemn mass of requiem at St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, Wilmington.

Morley K. Dunn

Morley K. Dunn, associate counsel of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, was found dead from an attack of a heart affliction, November 1, near his home in Rockville Centre, Long Island, N. Y. He was fifty-two years old and had suffered from heart trouble for several years.

Mr. Dunn was associated in the practice of law with his brother, Charles Wesley Dunn, in New York. He was president of the village of Rockville Centre in 1920 and at the time of his death was chairman of the village sewer commission. He left a widow and four children.

John T. Enequist

John T. Enequist, president of Seldner & Enequist, Inc., manufacturing chemists, Brooklyn, N. Y., died October 27 in Garden City, N. Y., at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas T. Stockdale, after a long illness. He was seventy-five years old and his residence was in Kew Gardens, this city. In addition to his daughter, his survivors include three sons, John T., Edmund E., and William L. Enequist, the last named being a former president of the Long Island Real Estate Board.

James H. Gibboney

James Hallet Gibboney, chief chemist for the Norfolk & Western Railway, died October 30 at Roanoke, Va., after an operation. He had been connected with the chemical department of the railroad since 1906 and had been chief chemist since 1925. Mr. Gibboney was fifty-four years old and a native of Wytheville, Va. He was a graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and from 1901 to 1903 was assistant chemist at the Virginia Agricultural Station; 1903 to 1904, chief chemist for the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company; and 1904 to 1906, he was chemistry instructor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and chemist for the Virginia State Geological Survey. Mr. Gibboney was president of the American Society for Testing Materials, in 1926 and 1927, and for a number of years was chairman of committee A-5, which committee was instrumental in introducing the use of copper-bearing steel by railroads, tending to reduce rust.

Louis Rupprecht

Louis Rupprecht, general field representative for the James W. Byrnes Sales Corporation, shellac merchant, this city, died October 29 at his home

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Code for Wholesalers To Be Heard Nov. 13

Drug Distributors Confer with NRA Officials to Draft Trade Supplement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1, 1933.

A master code for the entire wholesaling or distribution trade was made public today by the National Recovery Administration and set for hearing in the ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, November 13.

The code is endorsed by fourteen wholesale trade associations, including the Beauty and Barber Supply Institute. Neither of the two wholesale drug associations have officially endorsed it, but adherence is to be discussed at a meeting with NRA officials November 4. It is probable that wholesale druggists will come under it as to general provisions, with special provisions peculiar to themselves, a procedure allowed under the code.

No wholesale paint code has yet been received by the NRA, although the time for filing has passed. The general code is broad enough to cover this trade.

The endorsing associations cover the following trades:—Beauty and barber supplies, button, dry goods, embroidery, floor covering, hardware, hat and cap, jewelry, men's novelty jewelry, radio, sheet metal, theatre supplies, upholstery and decorative fabrics, wallpaper.

Wholesaler Defined

A wholesaler or distributor is defined as follows:—

For the purposes of this code, a "wholesaler" or "distributor" shall be defined as a person or firm, or definitely organized division thereof, which buys and maintains at his or its place of business a stock of the lines of merchandise which it distributes; and which through salesmen, advertising, and/or sales promotion devices, sells to retailers and/or to institutional, commercial, and/or industrial users; but which does not sell in significant amounts to ultimate consumers. This term shall not include concerns which sell or distribute predominantly to customers in which they have a controlling financial interest.

The basic maximum workweek is forty hours, with forty-eight hours for

(Continued on page 30)

Paint Code Signed By President Oct. 31

Costs Based on Current Market Prices—'Merit' Clause Eliminated

The code of fair competition submitted by the paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturing industry, with revisions approved by all boards and by Hugh S. Johnson, NRA Administrator, was signed by President Roosevelt Tuesday afternoon, October 31, and became the law of the industry and, also, an integral part of the constitution and by-laws of the new National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, as set up that same day in Chicago.

In the mandatory section of the code, the principal change which was made before submitting, was in article IV, dealing with collective bargaining, from which the so-called "merit" clause was eliminated. In the article on definitions, there is clarification of the term, "export trade."

In article V, dealing with minimum wages and maximum hours, the code as signed has certain changes from the original versions, making it possible for the employer to adjust hours of office workers and delivery employees within the maximum provisions of the law; also, there are certain provisions to eliminate age distinctions.

Administration

Article X, dealing with administration and the establishment of the Paint Industry Recovery Board, stipulates that "this board shall be composed of the following members:—Not more than three members without voting power to be appointed by the president, the eight members of the present general code committee, twenty members representing commodities groups and twenty members representing community." The purpose of the three non-voting presidential appointees is that they may co-operate with the paint industry officials and keep in touch both with the paint officials and the Administrator.

Details of the actual handling of complaints by the Paint Industry Recovery Board will be worked out immediately and presented to the Administrator for approval before the code effective date, if possible, which is fifteen calendar days after the signature. A tentative plan has been worked out by which each of the twenty community representatives shall constitute himself a key-man in his particular area to clear all local com-

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Garvan Tells of Progress Under NRA Program

At a luncheon of the United States Institute for Textile Research, November 2 at the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city, Francis P. Garvan, president of the institute and also president of the Chemical Foundation, told of the achievements of the NRA program in increasing business activity, particularly in the chemical industry. He recited one instance of a plant increasing the number of its workers three-fold since March and declared that this example is an answer to the 'carpings of misguided politicians and bank influence."

Following the luncheon the session heard reports on notable strides in scientific textile research, among which were the development of an instrument that automatically matches colors under any illumination and for any type of observer. It was also disclosed that kemp, regarded by the trade as a dead wool fibre which dyes poorly, is a normal fibre appearing to dye poorly because of its cellulose micelle structure, and that, because of the latter, it is a very poor conductor of heat.

Mr. Garvan recommended that the board of directors of every textile company include a scientist to further its research work. He mentioned the fact that newsprint has been developed from Southern slash pine equal to the best foreign grades and costing considerably less. He added that he had received on November 1 a telegram indicating the first commercial run of the paper had been completed successfully and that it was a tribute to the ingenuity of this country's research experts.

Business Organization Comprising All Activities Proposed to Effect Recovery

Swope Presents Plan of Broad Co-ordination for Self-Government to Avoid Bureaucratic Control—Lund Opposes Idea

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1933.

Sweeping plans to coordinate all business and industrial organizations were launched today with the dual purpose of achieving national economic planning and applying codes of fair competition in such a way as to prevent the National Recovery Administration from becoming bureaucratic.

The plan was outlined yesterday by Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, before the Business Advisory and Planning Council for the Department of Commerce, of which he is chairman. It was immediately endorsed by leaders of business and government.

The Swope plan calls for unifying the activities of trade associations, local and regional business and industrial associations, the national chamber of commerce, and such other bodies as the National Industrial Conference Board and the American Standards Association, the whole to be tied in with govenrment activities relating to business and with machinery to enforce NRA codes. One objective of this unification of industry, not mentioned by Mr. Swope, is to present a more solid front to offset the rapid unionization of labor, but the plan has many other ends in view.

Coincident with the publication of this plan, Secretary Daniel C. Roper of the Department of Commerce announced a policy of rotating the membership of the NRA Industrial Advisory Board, a policy which was immediately endorsed by Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, as a means of avoiding bureaucracy and providing a "liberal education" for industrial leaders. Membership on this board originally was selected by Secretary Roper from his Business Advisory and Planning Council and members of this council will now rotate on the board, approximately one-third of the board going out of office each month.

Work Through Associations

The Swope plan, printed in full below, follows the lines of the suggestions Mr. Swope made some three years ago for business recovery and planning through trade association cooperation, with relaxation of the anti-trust laws countered by government supervision of association activities. It would make use of all existing business organizations—rotary clubs, local merchants' associations, trade associations, statistical, research, and standardization activities of business—all to be headed by a national organization, which would be virtually a consolidation of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Association of Manufacturers, on which the government would have representation.

Advancement of the plan at this time makes it in large measure a challenge to, or substitute for, a developing bureaucratic organization in the NRA to secure compliance with the codes, a development which threatened to remove code enforcement work from the hands of industry itself. It was described as government of business by business, industry's plan of "partnership" of government and business.

Full approval of the Swope suggestions was given today by Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who described it as bringing existing business organizations together into a co-ordinated whole. As the first phase of the recovery program, the formulation of codes, nears completion, he said, there arises the problem of applying these codes, and the trade association is the logical unit for each industry. As many industries are closely related there must be some group authority for related associations. Finally, there must be some national business organization above all, Mr. Harriman said, and it is logical to turn to existing organizations as a beginning. He visualized the national chamber and the advisory council of the Department of Commerce as eventually forming a national planning council, although, he said, he hesitated to use this expression because of its frequent misuse and misinterpretation.

The great permanent value of the NRA will be much enhanced if its program can be carried out by business itself with government supervision to see that the public is not injured, but the NRA will be a failure if it becomes a government bureaucracy, Mr. Harriman said.

Approved by Johnson

Similar support was given the plan by Administrator Johnson, who said that the whole idea behind the national industrial recovery act was industrial self-government and national economic planning. Industry asked for the law, he said, and its enactment is recognition of the appropriateness of both industry and labor organizing with government supervision accomplishing the very vital aims of the antitrust laws. The NRA has already demonstrated the value of co-operation between trade groups, he said, citing as examples the petroleum, bituminous coal, and cotton textile code authorities which combined many diverse branches of each industry, and he visioned complete and parallel organization of industry and labor, acting as partners in business, with strikes and lockouts both prohibited and all labor troubles settled by a superior body.

The usefulness of the proposed organization was stressed by Mr. Johnson, who said:—

I am in hearty accord with the Swope plan, although the goal is very ambi-

(Continued on page 30C)

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry Has Week of Historic Eventfulness

Code of Fair Competition Is Signed by President And Two National Associations Are Merged in New Organization

The paint, varnish and lacquer industry has been established on an entirely new foundation.

Here are the events in a historic week:—

1. In Washington, Tuesday afternoon, October 31, President Roosevelt signed code of fair competition for the paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturing industry and it thereby became law of the industry. Evils and customs long condemned morally and ethically are now outlawed by the terms of this Federal statute. Further details in this connection are given elsewhere in this issue.

2. In Chicago, at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, October 30 and 31, the American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers Association, and the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, in annual conventions, voted to dissolve as trade groups and as corporations and to turn their assets over to an amalgamated body.

3. The new body was voted into existence. It is the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, and is to be incorporated.

4. A constitution and by-laws for the new association were adopted, the code of fair competition as signed by President Roosevelt becoming an integral part. The set-up of the new association differs distinctly from the old associational set-up and the structure is designed to present to the industry and the country a united front of the manufacturers and wholesalers of paint, varnish, lacquer, water paints and kindred products, as well as manufacturers and wholesalers of materials used in connection with the above.

Trigg Heads New Association

5. Ernest T. Trigg was elected president of the new association. Chairman of the educational bureau of the industry—long the co-ordinating and guiding factor—and chairman of the code committee, which for months has supervised the writing and rewriting of the code to make it representative of every element, large and small, he was drafted for this post. He will relinquish the presidency of John Lucas & Co., paint manufacturer, Philadelphia, and will become full-time directing head of the industry's consolidated trade organization, with headquarters in Washington, for the next three years.

6. The constitution establishes an executive committee to be composed of the officers and eighteen men representing all manufacturing elements. The constitution also creates two super-committees—the trade sales committee and the industrial sales committee—which will become powerful national bodies, headed by and composed of experts.

7. City and regional associations are an integral part of the national association and will become increasingly important factors as the basic purpose of the new organization is achieved.

8. The Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, composed of plant managers and superintendents and technical men, which held its convention in Chicago October 26 to 28, now moves into a new and enlarged sphere of action and influence by virtue of the fact that production costs will be the factor by which many of the code stipulations can and will be controlled. Francis C. Atwood, Boston, is the new president of this group.

9. H. A. Melum, of Benjamin Moore & Co., was elected vice-president, and Charles J. Roh, of the Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, N. J., was elected treasurer of the new association. The regional officers and members of the executive committee are listed elsewhere.

From the beginning of the federation convention, October 26, until the formal election and installation of officers Wednesday afternoon, November 1,

Ernest T. Trigg
N. P. V. & L. A. President

leaders of every phase of the many-phased industry thronged corridors and meeting rooms of the Edgewater Beach Hotel, participating in group and general discussions, thinking, planning and working day and night to perfect the details of the great transi-

(Continued on page 29)

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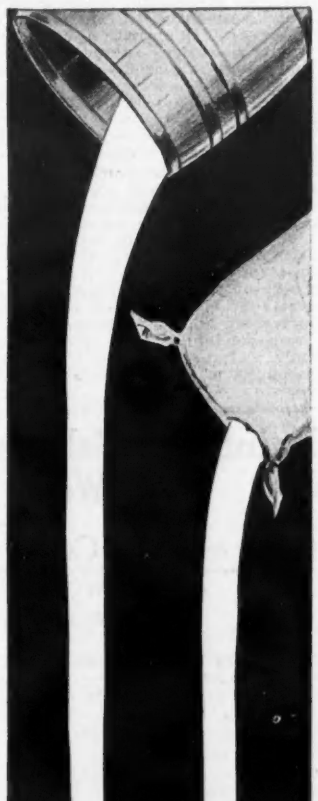

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Fertilizer Code Is Signed by President

Brand Shows Relative Lowness Of Prices—Recovery Board Named

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1933.

The fertilizer industry's code was approved and signed by President Roosevelt October 31. The code was formally submitted to Administrator Johnson, through C. C. Williams, Deputy Administrator in charge of the chemical industries, August 19. The public hearing was held September 6. The code was drafted by a committee of thirty members representing all sizes and types of fertilizer manufacturing firms. This group, known as the Fertilizer Recovery Committee, is designated as the code authority. In addition, the President may appoint three non-voting members.

Commenting on the provisions of the code, Charles J. Brand, executive secretary and treasurer of the National Fertilizer Association, has presented the following comparison of operating costs with the relative low prices at which fertilizers have been sold to farmers:—

The first effect of operation under the code will be to advance wages in the fertilizer industry about 60 percent above present levels. The average wage for common labor in all fertilizer plants is now 16.8 cents an hour. The code increases average wage to 27 cents an hour. Most firms in the industry are already paying the wage scales required by the code under the terms of the President's re-employment agreement. The average worker has been working about fifty-five hours a week, and under the code he will work only forty hours, except in the rush season. The net effect of the increase in wages and the shortening of hours will mean that the labor cost of making fertilizer will be practically doubled. It is estimated that, operating under the code, the industry will re-employ immediately approximately 4,000 workers.

In all but two or three years since the World War the fertilizer industry as a whole has lost money, chiefly through the sale of goods below cost and the inability of many farmers to pay for their fertilizer. One of the objectives of the recovery program is to restore reasonable profit to industry by preventing ruinous competition. It is obvious that if the industry is to serve the farmer properly and to pay the higher wage rates provided by the code and if it is to be permitted to make a small profit instead of losing money year after year, there must be some increase in the price of fertilizer to the farmer. I feel sure, however, that this increase in price will not be out of line with the increase in farm purchasing power during the past few months.

In March of this year when farmers were buying their fertilizer the prices of farm products at the farm were only 50 percent of prewar. Fertilizer prices at the factory were 71 percent of prewar, and fertilizer sales were far below normal. Farm prices are now 70 percent and fertilizer prices at the factory 77 percent of prewar. These figures show that the relative cost of fertilizer, in terms of farm products prices, has declined substantially since last March.

The Fertilizer Recovery Committee, which is the authority created to administer the code, is composed of the following industry executives:—

John J. Watson, International Agricultural Corporation, New York, chairman; Charles J. Brand, National Fertilizer Association, Washington, secretary.

Zone No. 1—L. E. Britton, Consolidated Rendering Company, Boston; E. H. Jones, Apothecaries Hall Company, Waterbury, Conn.

Zone No. 2—Horace Bowker, American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York; T. E. Milliman, Co-operative G. L. F. Mills, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. H. Westlake, Tennessee Corporation, New York.

Zone No. 3—B. H. Brewster, jr., Baugh & Sons Company, Baltimore; C. F. Hockley, Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore; W. W. Price, Smyrna, Del.; W. E. Valliant, Valliant Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, Md.

Zone No. 4—C. F. Burroughs, F. S. Royster Guano Company, Norfolk; G. A. Holderness, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond; Oscar F. Smith, Smith - Douglass Company, Norfolk; Thomas H. Wright, Acme Manufacturing Company, Wilmington, N. C.

Zone No. 5—J. Ross Hanahan, Planters Fertilizer & Phosphate Company, Charleston, S. C.; A. F. Pringle, Merchants Fertilizer Company, Charleston; J. D. Prothro, Aiken Fertilizer Company, Aiken, S. C.

Zone No. 6—H. B. Baylor, International Agricultural Corporation, Atlanta; J. E. Sanford, Armour Fertilizer Works, Atlanta; A. D. Strobhar, Southern Fertilizer & Chemical Company, Savannah.

Zone No. 7—C. T. Melvin, Gulf Fertilizer Company, Tampa; R. B. Trueman, Trueman Fertilizer Company, Jacksonville.

Zone No. 8—E. A. Brandis, Standard Chemical Company, Troy, Ala.; J. W. Dean, Knoxville Fertilizer Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; C. D. Jordan, Southern Cotton Oil Company, New Orleans.

Zone No. 9—P. H. Manire, Marshall Cotton Oil Company, Marshall, Texas; C. D. Shallenberger, Shreveport Fertilizer Works, Shreveport, La.

Zone No. 10—J. A. Miller, Price Chemical Company, Louisville; L. W. Howell, Swift & Company, Chicago.

Zone No. 11a—Weller Noble, Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Company, Berkeley, Cal.

Zone No. 11b—George R. Clapp, Swift & Co., North Portland, Ore.

Heavy Chemicals

Demand Slow -- Alkali 1934 Schedule Awaited -- Bleaching Powder and Chlorine Strong--Anhydrous Ammonia Prices Issued -- Tin Deriviatives Higher

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Volume buying of industrial chemicals appeared to be marking time during the week just closed. That demand was practically subjected to a "breathing spell" could be explained to some extent by the desire of manufacturing consumers to better ascertain production costs under the codes of fair competition, and were therefore endeavoring to learn 1934 contract prices on the more important industrial chemicals before further building up inventories. Changes included an advance in tin derivatives as a result of the increased metal costs.

The start of the second month of the final quarter found buyers awaiting 1934 contract prices, with the result that demand was concerned largely with shipments for nearby production requirements. And production schedules in both the light and heavy trades noted contraction, particularly the automobile, steel and certain sections of the textile and tanning trades. The woolen and worsted mills in the New England district were reported tapering off operations, and domestic cotton cloth factories were shutting down machines rather than stock up under existing increased production costs. Silk dyers in the Paterson district were taking fair-sized quantities of numerous chemicals, and rayon mills were operating at relatively high levels for this period of the year. Steel mill operations were lower at 26.1 percent of capacity as compared with 36.1 percent in the previous week. Automobile manufacturers were preparing to get into production on 1934 models, with the result that November output was expected to reach the low point for the current year. Ceramic chemicals were slow.

Spot and contract prices for anhydrous ammonia were announced for 1934, with the spot price effective November 1, and commencing November 27 and during the period ending December 31, 1933, contracts for buyers' 1934 calendar year reuirements will be accepted uniformly 1½c. per pound lower than the spot schedule. Tin derivatives were higher by reason of the increase in the price for Straits tin. At a meeting of the International Tin Committee in London the restriction agreement was extended for three years. It was also agreed that as from January 1 export quotas should be increased from 33⅓ to 40 percent, plus a special 4 percent quota for 1934. Soda phosphate was firm—chlorine was strong.

Talk was concerned again last week with 1934 contracts. By reason of the uncertainty some producers of heavy chemicals have forsaken the one-year contract for quarterly as well as semi-annual contracts. At the same time others are inserting clauses to the effect that the seller may add to the price any increase in seller's cost of commodities sold hereunder (including increased costs of materials used in the manufacture thereof) caused by compliance with any agreements, codes or licenses made or issued pursuant to Federal or State legislation, or caused by increased cost of transportation, or caused by taxes or other charges imposed by governmental authority upon the production or sale of said commodities or materials. If the buyer is unwilling to accept any such increase as computed by seller, buyer shall have the right to terminate the contract by giving sellers written notice within ten days after receipt of seller's notice of increase in price.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Soda stannate, 1c. per lb.
Tin crystals, 1c. per lb.
tetrachloride, anhydrous, 1c. per lb.
oxide, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
152.6	152.6	152.6	151.1

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
99.5	99.5	99.4	99.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Alums.—Paper manufacturers were ordering out material sufficient to cover actual production requirements only, but prices for the sulphate article were said to be firm. No change occurred in the other alums here, with a generally firm undertone in evidence.

Ammonia Anhydrous.—Demand here continued good, with prices for cylinder shipments announced for 1934. The New York metropolitan spot price remains unchanged. The spot prices become effective November 1, and it was stated that commencing November 27 and during the period ending December 31, 1933, contracts for buyers' 1934 calendar year requirements at prices uniformly 1½c. per pound lower than the schedule for spot prices will be written.

Ammonia Aqua.—Business here in less than car-lot shipments continued to hold up fairly well, with sellers reporting that the market developed a firmer price undertone, although no change was disclosed in the quotations.

Ammoniac Sal.—Buying of both the gray and white materials continued at a satisfactory pace, with no change in quotations. Imported article noted a firmer tone as a result of the upward swing in the foreign exchange rates. September imports of the gray article amounted to 392,816 pounds, valued at $9,066 and was shipped from Germany. Total September imports of the white article was 415,913 pounds, valued at $10,596, of which 306,263 pounds came from Germany and 109,650 pounds from Poland and Danzig.

Ammonia Nitrate. — Demand here was fairly good and prices were tending toward firmness. September imports amounted to 1,286,972 pounds, valued at $19,686, of which 300,000 pounds came from Belgium and 986,972 pounds from Germany.

Antimony.—Local market for the metal continued sluggish, and price was nominally listed at 6¾c. per pound. Imports of antimony compounds in September totaled 226,051 pounds, valued at $8,634, of which 35 pounds came from Germany; 2,016 pounds from United Kingdom, and 224,000 pounds from China.

Arsenic.—Business in the white product totaled a representative amount for the week, with prices holding unchanged. September imports were placed at 1,732,498 pounds, valued at $44,260, of which Belgium shipped 22,405 pounds; France, 657,147 pounds; Germany, 11,073 pounds; Sweden, 55,182 pounds; Canada, 56,415 pounds; Mexico, 804,836 pounds, and Japan, 125,440 pounds.

Barium Salts.—Business in the chloride was characterized as fair, with prices holding at the higher levels established recently. Nitrate reflected the upward movement of the foreign exchange rates, with the prices firm. September imports of barium compounds totaled 119,018 pounds, valued at $5,307, of which 92,740 pounds came from Germany and 26,278 pounds from the United Kingdom.

Bleaching Powder.—Producers were reported to have a good volume of orders on the books for delivery during the current month, with October shipments making a favorable comparison with the preceding month. Prices were firm. September imports amounted to 133,156 pounds, valued at $5,164, of which 75,976 pounds came from Germany, and 57,180 pounds from the United Kingdom.

Blue Vitriol.—Demand here showed a slight betterment last week, but the market from a price standpoint remained unchanged. The basic metal declined fractionally in midweek, after having moved forward late in the preceding week.

Calcium Acetate.—A firm tone was prominent here again last week, with demand characterized as fair, and sellers were naming the quotations in order previously.

Calcium Chloride.—A fair demand was noted for this article for refrigeration purposes, with the market noting no change in the quotations. September importations of the crude item reached 482,760 pounds, of which

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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BORAX
BORIC ACID
CARBON BISULPHIDE
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HARSHAW QUALITY CHEMICALS

Harshaw Industrial Chemicals

Aluminum Hydrate
Aluminum Oleate
Aluminum Palmitate
Aluminum Resinate
Aluminum Stearate
Ammonium Bifluoride
Ammonium Chloride
Ammonium Linoleate
Ammonium Nitrate
Ammonium Silico Fluoride
Antimony Oxide
Antimony Sulphide (needle)
Arsenic
Barium Carbonate
Barium Chloride
Barium Sulphate
Cadmium Carbonate
Cadmium Hydrate
Cadmium Oxide
Cadmium Sulphide
Calcium Linoleate
Calcium Stearate
Carbon Black
Carbon Tetrachloride
Caustic Potash
Caustic Soda
Ceramic Colors
Chlorophyl
Chromic Acid
Chromium Oxide
Chromium Sulphate
Clays
Cobalt Acetate
Cobalt Carbonate
Cobalt Driers
Cobalt Linoleate
Cobalt Resinate pp'td. & Fused
Cobalt Sulphate
Copper Carbonate
Copper Cyanide
Copper Linoleate
Copper Oleate
Copper Oxide
Copper Sulphate
Cream of Tartar
Feldspar
Fluorspar
Glycerine
Galvanizing Salts
Heat Treating Salts
Hydrofluoric Acid
Hydrofluosilicic Acid
Hydrogen Peroxide
Iron Oxides:—Red, Black, Yellow
Lead Acetate
Lead Driers
Lead Linoleate
Lead Nitrate
Lead Oleate
Lead Resinate
Lead Stearate
Magnesium Carbonate
Magnesium Oleate
Magnesium Silico Fluoride
Magnesium Stearate
Magnesium Sulphate
Manganese Oxide (Black)
Manganese Linoleate
Manganese Chloride
Manganese Hydrate
Manganese Resinate pp'td. & Fused
Manganese Sulphate
Manganese Borate
Nickel Oxide
Nickel Salts
Oxalic Acid
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Bichromate
Potassium Carbonate
Potassium Cyanide
Potassium Nitrate
Rochelle Salts
Sodium Acetate
Sodium Aluminate
Sodium Benzoate
Sodium Chlorate
Sodium Cyanide
Sodium Bichromate
Sodium Fluoride
Sodium Metasilicate
Sodium Nitrate
Sodium Silicate
Sodium Silico Fluoride
Sodium Stannate
Stearic Acid
Sulphocyanides:—Ammonia, Potash and Soda
Tri Sodium Phosphate
Di Sodium Phosphate
Talc
Tartaric Acid
Titanium Oxide
Trichlorethylene
Zinc Ammonium Chloride
Zinc Carbonate
Zinc Chloride
Zinc Cyanide
Zinc Laurate
Zinc Linoleate
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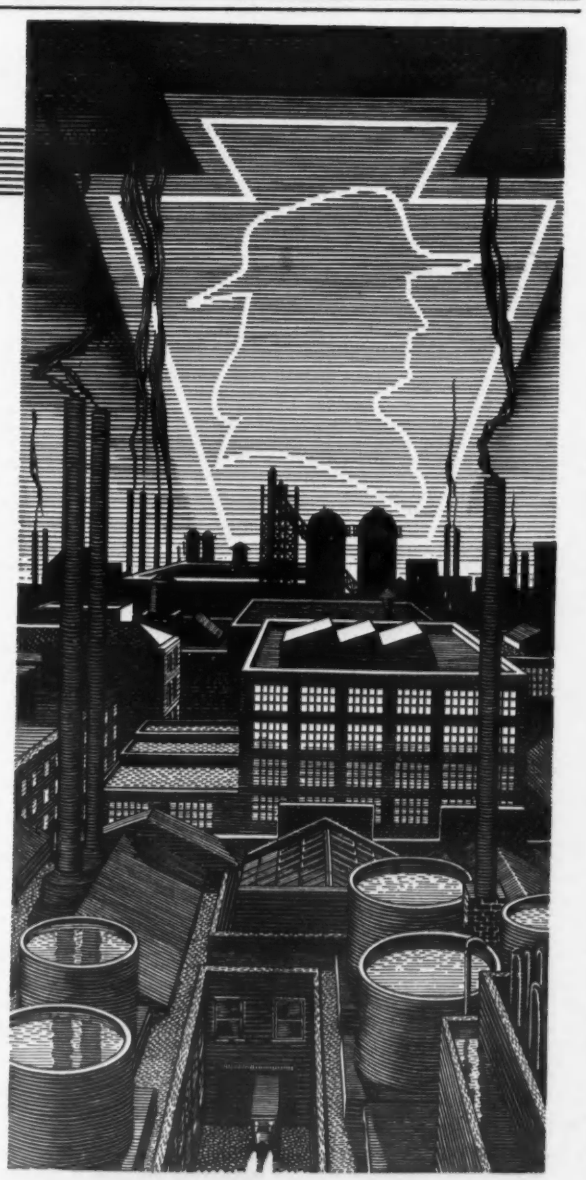

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462,960 pounds came from Germany and 19,800 pounds from Japan. The value of the September imports was placed at $3,472.

Chlorine.—A strong tone was prominent in this market, with producers making shipments to usual consumers against contracts at a good pace, and prices were without change. The trade was awaiting the 1934 contract prices.

Cobalt Oxide.—A fairly good movement was recorded here and prices were without change. September imports amounted to 51,794 pounds, valued at $38,094, of which 17,500 pounds came from Belgium; 15,024 pounds from Germany, and 19,270 pounds from Canada.

Copper.—In the domestic market Wednesday copper was obtainable at 8c. per pound for delivery to the end of the year. Deliveries for the first quarter of the next year were quoted at 8⅛c. to 8¼c. per pound. The market early in the week was 8¼c. per pound. Talk in copper trade circles was concerned with the NRA code for the copper industry. The proposed code organizes the industry in the manner similar to that in effect in the oil industry. It creates a board of eleven members to govern the industry. Three would be elected by the three major producers, three representing the small copper producers, two the custom smelters and one would be elected to copper producers as a unit and would not be identified with any of the producers. The copper fabricators would have a representative on the board as also would the National Electrical Manufacturers Association. The administration of the code would be lodged in the hands of a government agent representing the NRA. He would have veto power over any decision the advisory board might recommend and also would have the authority to fix prices. This would amount to virtual dictatorship, some copper circles were of the opinion. The allocation of copper monthly would be as follows:—Of the first 30,000 tons of metal required to fill consumers' wants 10,000 would be scrap copper sold by custom smelters and 20,000 would be mine production representing total output on current mine output. The next 10,000 would be allocated 50 percent to custom smelters and 40 percent to copper in stock. All requirements in excess of 40,000 tons a month would be allocated 20 percent to custom smelters and 80 percent to copper in stock.

Copperas.—A firmer tone ruled in this direction last week, although buying followed an irregular trend. Steel mill operations declined to 26.1 percent from 31.8 percent in the previous week, marking the continuance of a steady decline that had its inception in the steel industry in July when the operations were at 57 percent of capacity. The low for the current year was approximately 12 percent in March.

Feldspar.—Ceramic industry continued a hand-to-mouth buying policy, with the result that the market here passed through another dull week, but sellers reported prices held firm, with no change in the open quotations.

Glauber's Salt.—A good call was evident here after the turn of the new month, with prices holding firm. Imports of anhydrous soda sulphate in September amounted to 781 tons, valued at $14,708, with the shipment coming from Germany.

Lead Acetate.—Orders were placed in this market at frequent intervals during the week just closed, with the market developing a firmer undertone, due to the decidedly firmer tone noted in the basic products, and prices were without change.

Nickel Salt.—A firm tone was prominent in this direction, with the market noting an irregular demand for the single and double salts. Indications were that consumers were not purchasing beyond actual production requirements. Prices for the chloride as well as the oxides ruled unchanged.

Phosphorus.—Nothing new developed here, with the various sorts quoted at the levels in vogue previously. September imports amounted to 2,649 pounds, valued at $836, with 2,249 pounds coming from Soviet Russia and 400 pounds from Japan.

Potash Carbonate.—Upward swing noted in the foreign monetary exchange rates gave this market a firmer undertone last week, with prices about the same as preceding period. Demand was highly irregular. Of the 983,238 pounds imported in September, valued at $54,555, Czechoslovakia shipped 55,009 pounds; Germany, 706,990 pounds; Netherlands, 164,991 pounds; United Kingdom, 55,516 pounds; China, 360 pounds; Hong Kong, 372 pounds.

Potash Caustic.—Chemical processors were taking out fair-sized amounts, with the call from other directions characterized as good, and prices were well sustained. September imports totaled 391,543 pounds, valued at $24,285, of which Germany shipped 367,860 pounds and Sweden 23,683 pounds.

Potash Chlorate.—A good buying movement continued in evidence here, with the match manufacturers and other regular consumers placing the call, and prices without change. September imports of chlorate and perchlorate amounted to 1,200,760 pounds, valued at $50,172, of which France shipped 78,400 pounds; Germany, 1,027,185 pounds; Sweden, 38,080 pounds, and Switzerland 57,095 pounds.

Saltcake.—Demand from the paper trade indicated that consumers were releasing shipments when nearby production needs so dictated, but prices displayed a firming tendency. A good amount of business was noted in the market at times during the week from the glass trade. September imports amounted to 7,334 tons, valued at $72,026, of which Belgium shipped 1,755 tons; Germany, 4,645 tons; Canada, 834 tons; and Chile, 100 tons.

Soda Ash.—Glass container industry continued to place a representative demand here last week, with the market holding up well from other consuming channels, considering the trend of general business, and prices were firm at the levels in force previously.

Soda Bicarbonate.—Further progress was reported in the writing of 1934 contracts, the solicitation of which got under way some few weeks ago, and sellers reported that a good-sized quantity moved out to regular consumers, with prices holding firm.

Soda Caustic.—Releases came into this market for fairly large shipments against contracts, with producers reporting the market in a firm price position, but October shipments were believed to be somewhat below the volume moved in the preceding month. Prices were without change.

Soda Cyanide.—There was an excellent demand for this product, with a firm tone shown in the quotations. September imports amounted to 2,750,223 pounds, valued at $257,069. Of the September imports, France shipped 2 3,000 pounds; Germany, 185,248 pounds; Netherlands, 458.000 pounds; Switzerland, 224,000 pounds; and Canada, 1,639,975 pounds.

Soda Fluoride.—This market noted a fairly active demand at intervals last week, with prices continuing in a strong position, and no change occurred in the open quotations. Germany shipped 9,754 pounds in September, valued at $844, constituting the total imports for that month.

Soda Phosphate.—Demand for the di-basic material was said to be slightly improved last week, and a better buying movement was also noted for the tri-basic article. From a price standpoint the market appeared in a stabilized position, with sellers quoting the tri-basic material at $2.40 per 100 pounds for car lot bag shipments and $2.60 per 100 pounds for car lot barrel shipments.

Soda Sal.—Considerable headway has been made in the writing of 1934 contracts, the works schedule on which was announced in the previous week. Demand for spot material was spotty, as well as buying for export account.

Soda Silicate.—Betterment in the buying was lacking here, with regular consumers ordering out for actual wants only, but producers reported a firm tone ruled the dealings and prices were in conformity with the schedule in effect previously.

Soda Silicofluoride.—Demand here was fair, with prices for the imported material firm, due to the upward trend in the foreign exchange rates. Of the September imports of 240,840 pounds, valued at $7,085, Denmark shipped 230,610 pounds; Germany, 44,092 pounds and Netherlands, 66,138 pounds.

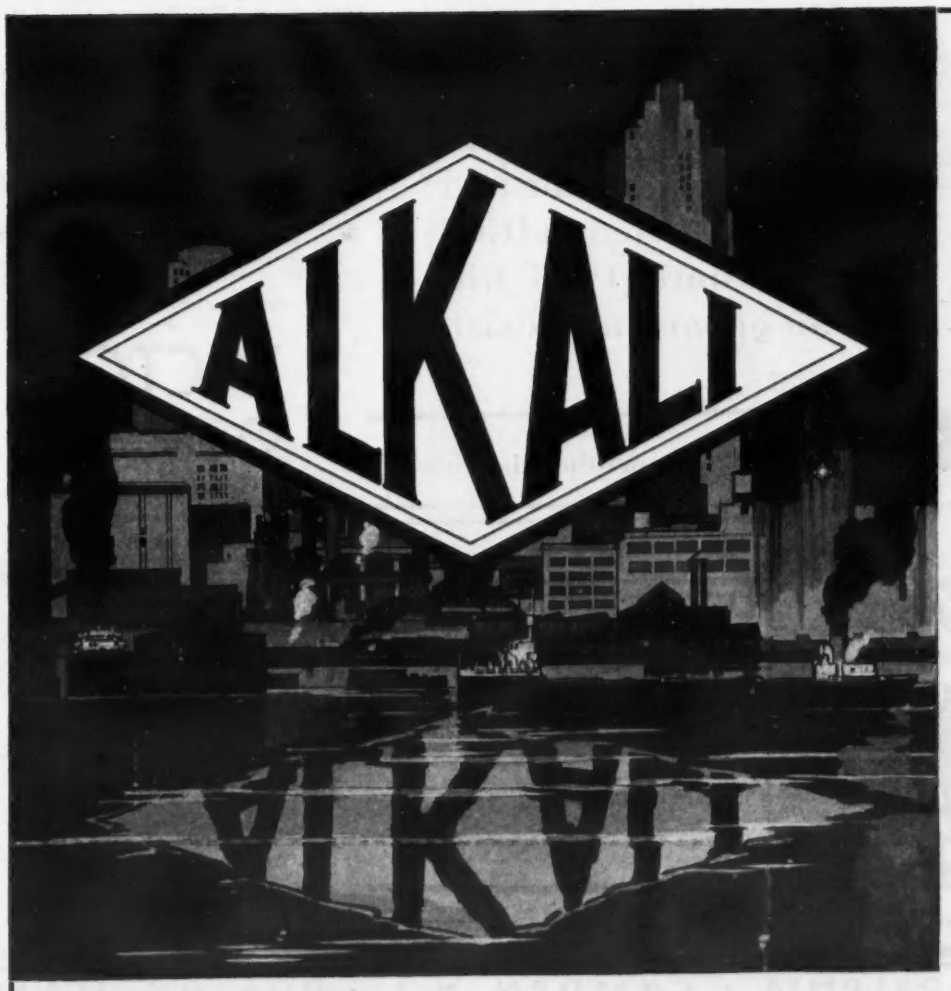
Soda Stannate.—An advance in the price for Straits tin Thursday resulted in sellers here advancing quotations for soda stannate at 33c. to 36c. per pound, according to quantity.

Soda Sulphide.—Demand from the light trades consuming this product was irregular, but prices were firm. September imports amounted to 69,815 pounds, valued at $1,305, of which Belgium shipped 21,995 pounds; Germany, 36,640 pounds and United Kingdom, 11,180 pounds.

Strontium Nitrate.—Demand for the domestic article continued good, with the call for the imported product termed fair, and prices were about the same as previous week. September imports amount to 26,880 pounds, valued at $1,275, coming from Germany.

Tin Salts.—The price for tin crystals was higher at 37c. to 37½c. per pound Thursday, with the higher quotations attributed to the increased costs of production. Tin oxide was advanced 3c. per pound, with sellers quoting 53c. to 55c. per pound, according to quantity. Bolivia, Malay State, Netherlands East Indies, and Nigeria have accepted recommendation that their export tin quotas from January 1, 1934, be fixed at not less than 40 percent of standard tonnages. Tonnages agreed upon under the new scheme which is operative for three years from January 1, are as follows:—Bolivia, 46,490 long tons; Malay, 71,960 tons; Netherland East Indies, 36,330 long tons and Nigeria, 10,890 tons, a total of 165,650 tons. The prices for the metals, Straits and standard, as well as for tin crystals

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5



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and tetrachloride were on the various days of the week as follows:—

	Cents per pound			
	Metals		Salts	
	Straits.	Standard.	Crystals.	Tetrachloride.
Monday	48.70	47.95	37	24½-25
Tuesday	48.80	48.15	37	24½-25
Wednesday..	49.00	48.35	37	24½-25
Thursday ..	49.75	49.05	37½	25 -26
Friday	49.87½	49.10	37½	25 -26

Acids

Business in the acids reflected the mixed trend of operations in the industrial activities during the week just closed, with demand termed irregular, and prices were steady to firm. Sulphuric acid was irregular, with some of the light trades ordering out fair-sized quantities, while the heavier industrial units were curtailing operations. Steel mill output was placed at 26.1 percent of capacity as compared with 31.8 percent in the previous week.

Platers were giving thought to inventories before ordering out chromic acid, but the market continued strong, with the strength in the prices attributed to the increased costs of production. The call for formic acid was fairly good last week, with the market noting a steady tone, and the movement of oxalic was considered encouraging, with a firm tone ruling the dealings. Demand for muriatic acid held up favorably, and no change was disclosed in the quotations, with a firm tone in evidence. Acetic acid noted a representative buying movement, with the price holding firm as a result of the firmness in the basic product.

Acetic.—Buying orders for sizable quantities were placed here during the week just closed, with the prices holding steady. No change was disclosed in the quotations. September imports of acetic acid over 65 percent consisted of 4,858,071 pounds from Canada, valued at $311,711. September imports of acetic amounted to 141,509 pounds, valued at $16,154, with 11,111 pounds coming from Germany and 130,398 pounds from Switzerland.

Battery.—The call here was again restricted to actual wants, but the price tone in the market was firm, with sellers asking the quotations of the preceding week.

Boric.—A good amount of business was reported here, with the call coming from the regular channels of consumption, and leading sellers were naming the quotations in order previously.

Chromic.—A strong tone was noted in this market last week, with sellers quoting the price here 12½c. to 14½c. per pound, according to quantity. Platers were measuring releases by actual production requirements, with the result that demand was irregular, but the strength in the undertone could be traced to the increased costs of production.

Formic.—There was a fairly good demand noted at times during the week, with the textile trade supplying the call, and prices were unchanged.

Gallic.—A firm tone was a prominent feature in this direction, with demand spotty, but no change was disclosed in the quotations.

Hydrofluoric.—What little activity was noted here originated in the usual quarters of consumption, with consumers following a cautious buying policy, but prices were said to be firm.

Lactic.—An irregular buying movement was recorded here, with consumers inclined to purchase for actual wants only, but prices were without change. September imports amounted to 72,675 pounds, valued at $21,449, with the material coming from Germany.

Muriatic.—This market enjoyed a fairly active demand again last week, with the dealings featured by sellers quoting the market firmly, and no change was uncovered in the open quotations.

Nitric.—Conditions here showed little variation from recent weeks, with the firm price undertone in prominence and sellers reported an irregular demand, but a good volume was moved for the week.

Oxalic.—Chemical processors as well as textile trade were placing an encouraging call here, and prices were described as firm at previously established levels. September imports consisted of 50 pounds from Germany, valued at $21.

Pyrogallic.—New developments were lacking here, with the market moving through a dull routine trading week, but prices were well sustained.

Sulphuric.—Demand here was irregular last week, with the irregularity in the call reflecting the mixed trend of operations in the consuming industries. Light trades were taking fair-sized quantities, while the heavier industrial units were tapering off production schedules, consequently purchasing on a more cautious basis. Steel mill operations were placed at 26.1 percent of capacity, as compared with 31.8 percent in the previous week.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—Conditions in the market for sulphuric acid remain much as they have been of late, with the needs of steel makers at the present time not increased and with those of the manufacturers of fertilizer mixture held in abeyance for the interval between the end of the Fall shipping season and the resumption of activity in preparation for the Spring trade. The nominal quotations remain at $8 per ton for 60-degree pyrites and at $8.50 per ton for 60-degree brimstone acid, with 66-degree stocks at $10 and $10.50 per ton, respectively. The figures on oleum are unchanged at $14 per ton for 104½ percent pyrites, and at $14.50 per ton for 104½ percent brimstone supplies

Insecticides

Little activity was shown in the market for fungicides and insecticides from a demand standpoint, with interest concerned largely with 1934 contract prices. Government report stated the weather was favorable for picking cotton and final gathering made good advance, with only some unimportant

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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interruptions by showers in north central districts. The cotton crop has been mostly picked, with comparatively little remaining in the fields. Mostly fair weather and moderate temperatures were favorable for field work in the principal corn states, and husking and cribbing made good progress generally. Rapid advance was reported from Iowa, with husking about three-fourths done in the Northwest to one-third in the Southeast. There was little to report in the market on calcium arsenate as well as lead arsenate, with demand confined to occasional small quantities.

Bordeaux Mixture. — Buying here failed to show any improvement, with the call passing through another dull week, but prices were well maintained.

Calcium Arsenate.—Business here was again restricted to small quantities, but the prices remained unchanged. September exports amounted to 5,559 pounds, valued at $266, of which Mexico purchased 460 pounds; British India, 99 pounds, and Philippine Islands 5,000 pounds.

Lead Arsenate.—Prices here were steady to firm, with demand continuing slow. Of the September exports of 57,480 pounds, valued at $4,529, Argentina consumed 14,920 pounds; New Zealand 10,560 pounds and Union of South Africa 32,000 pounds.

Nicotine Sulphate.—A slow demand was recorded here again last week, but sellers reported prices in a steady position, and no change occurred in the open quotations. Of the 1,325 pounds exported in September, valued at $1,281, Switzerland consumed 15 pounds; Canada 689 pounds; Panama 20 pounds; Netherland West Indies one pound and New Zealand 600 pounds.

Chemical Salesmen Plan Entertainment for Nov. 9

A new form of entertainment will be presented to the members of the Chemical Salesmen's Association the evening of Thursday, November 9, when they will gather at the Downtown Athletic Club, 18 West street. The entertainment committee of the association has arranged to obtain a block of ringside seats at the club's post-election "fite night" and as the entertainment committee states it, the members attending will "be able to relax for a few hours and watch some one else take," while bobbing and weaving, feinting and clutching will be left to the more experienced."

Seats will cost $3 each, which sum entitles the ticket holder to dinner, mineral water, all the beer he can drink, and thirty-six rounds of "heavy milling." Dinner will be served in a private dining room, to which the association members and guests will return after the boxing bouts for a special grudge bout in which B. I. (Battling) Gogarty and Louie (Barrelchest) Neuberg will battle with crowbars at fifty paces.

Reservations and checks for tickets, guests costing $3 each also, should be sent to Wayne E. Dorland, 136 Liberty street, this city.

H. L. Derby Again Heads Welfare Fund Committee

Harry L. Derby, president of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, has become a member of the executive committee of the Family Welfare Committee's campaign to raise $4,000,000 to help New York city's family relief agencies. Mr. Derby, as chairman, and J. L. Schroeder, as vice-chairman, of the chemical and paints group of the Gibson committee, with the assistance of a committee of twenty-two leading representatives of the industry, last year raised $117,000 for unemployment relief. The work of soliciting the industry was carried on with such vigor and success that they were asked by the Family Welfare Committee to act in the same capacity this year. The money sought by this newly-formed committee will go to the family welfare societies of the city to aid them in extending special relief to depression-shocked men and women.

Mr. Derby's chemical and paints committee is one of the eighty in the division of commerce and industry organized along similar lines to the work of the Gibson committee. It is planned to devote the $4,000,000 raised to the extraordinary activities of the private relief agencies during the coming winter.

Caustic Soda Freights Cut

The New York Public Service Commission has approved reduced commodity freight rates of the Erie Railroad on soda or caustic soda, in tankcars, carloads, minimum weight tank capacity of car, but not less than 90,000 pounds, from Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge to stations East Buffalo to Black Rock, 4 cents per hundredweight; reduction of 2c., effective November 25, and March 31, 1934.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has ordered 10 special tankcars for the transportation of anhydrous from the General American Transportation Company, Chicago. Each car will have a capacity of 50,000 pounds, with tanks forge-welded and surrounded with four inches of cork insulation. The cars are now being built in General American's plant at Sharon, Pa.

Anhydrous Ammonia Price Schedule Issued

A new schedule of spot prices for anhydrous ammonia in 100-pound and 150-pound cylinders, effective November 1, has been issued by National Ammonia Company from its sales headquarters in Philadelphia.

The company states that, commencing November 27 and during the period ending December 31, 1933, it will enter contracts for buyers' 1934 calendar year requirements at prices uniformly 1½ cents per pound lower than the schedule. The contracts will contain a clause reading:—"The seller may add to the prices stated herein any increase in seller's cost of the commodities sold hereunder (including increased cost of materials used in the manufacture thereof) caused by compliance with any agreements, codes or licenses made or issued pursuant to Federal or State legislation, or caused by increased cost of transportation, or caused by taxes or other charges imposed by governmental authority upon the production or sale of said commodities or materials. If buyer is unwilling to accept any such increase as computed by seller, buyer shall have the right to terminate this contract by giving seller written notice within ten days after receipt of seller's notice of increase in price."

The new schedule is as follows:—

State-wide delivered prices. (For shipment from Philadelphia, St. Louis, New York, Detroit, Chicago or Boston.)	Prices per pound — Stock point prices.
Alabama ..... 20c. per lb.	Birmingham delivered from stock 20½c. Shipment from Birmingham stock, 20½c. f.o.b. Birmingham.
Arizona ..... 24½c. per lb.	Phoenix delivered from stock 25c. Shipment from Phoenix stock, 25c. f.o.b. Phoenix. Shipment from Los Angeles stock, 19½c. f.o.b. Los Angeles.
Arkansas ..... 21c. per lb.	Little Rock delivered from stock 21½c. Shipment from Little Rock stock, 21½c. f.o.b. Little Rock.
California (No state-wide delivered price)	Los Angeles delivered from stock 18c. Shipment from Los Angeles stock, 18c. f.o.b. Los Angeles, San Francisco delivered from stock 17c. Shipment from San Francisco stock, 17c. f.o.b. San Francisco. (Above prices for shipment from California stock points apply only for shipment to California destinations. For destinations in other states see state of destination for proper price.)

ARSENIC Japanese White 99% Pure and Gray Crude 95 and 97%. 112 and 224 lb. cases.

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	Prices per pound	
Colorado	23½c. per lb.	Denver delivered from stock 24c. Shipment from Denver stock, 24c. f.o.b. Denver.
Connecticut	16½c. per lb.	New Haven delivered from stock 17. Shipment from New Haven stock, 17c. f.o.b. New Haven.
Delaware	17c. per lb.	Wilmington 16½c. for shipment from base points. (No stock at this point.)
Dist. of Col.	17c. per lb.	Washington delivered from stock 17½c. Shipment from Washington stock, 17½c. f.o.b. Washington, D. C.
Florida	20½c. per lb.	Jacksonville delivered from stock 21c. Shipment from Jacksonville stock, 21c. f.o.b. Jacksonville. Miami delivered from stock 21c. Shipment from Miami stock, 21c. f.o.b. Miami. Tampa delivered from stock 21c. Shipment from Tampa stock, 21c. f.o.b. Tampa.
Georgia	20c. per lb.	Atlanta delivered from stock 20½c. Shipment from Atlanta stock, 20½c. f.o.b. Atlanta. Savannah delivered from stock 20½c. Shipment from Savannah stock, 20½c. f.o.b. Savannah. Augusta 19½c. for shipment from base points. (No stock at this point.)
Idaho	26c. per lb.	Shipment from Seattle stock, 18c. f.o.b. Seattle. Shipment from Portland stock, 19½c. f.o.b. Portland. Shipment from Spokane stock, 21c. f.o.b. Spokane.
Illinois	18c. per lb.	Chicago and all Cook County delivered from stock 17c. (Shipments from Chicago stock are billed at state wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Deliveries at 17c. from St. Louis stock are made within zone including Alton, Belleville, Cahokia, Collinsville, Columbia, Dupo, East Alton, East St. Louis, Edwardsville, Freeburg, Glen Carbon, Granite City, Hartford, Madison, Millstadt, Mitchell, Monsanto, O'Fallon, Roxana, Troy, Venice, Waterloo and Wood River.
Indiana	18c. per lb.	Indianapolis delivered from stock 18½c. Shipment from Indianapolis stock, 18½c. f.o.b. Indianapolis.
Iowa	19½c. per lb.	Sioux City delivered from stock 20c. Shipment from Sioux City stock, 20c. f.o.b. Sioux City. Burlington, Clinton, Davenport, Dubuque, Ft. Madison, Keokuk and Muscatine, 18c. (No stocks at these seven points and price is for shipment from base points.)
Kansas East of 96° longitude West of 96° longitude	 20c. per lb. 22c. per lb.	Kansas City, Kansas, for shipment from base points, 19½c. Kansas City, Kansas, delivered from Kansas City, Mo., stock, 20c.
Kentucky	18c. per lb.	Louisville delivered from stock 18½c. Shipment from Louisville stock, 18½c. f.o.b. Louisville. Bellevue, Covington, Dayton, Fort Thomas, Newport and Latonia delivered from Cincinnati stock, 18c.
Louisiana	21c. per lb.	New Orleans delivered from stock 21½c. Shipment from New Orleans stock, 21½c. f.o.b. New Orleans. Deliveries at 21½c. from New Orleans stock are made within zone including:—Arabi, Violet, Gretna, Harvey, Westwego, Metairie Ridge, Shrewsbury, Kenner and Algiers.
Maine	17½c. per lb.	
Maryland	17c. per lb.	Baltimore delivered from stock 17½c. Shipment from Baltimore stock, 17½c. f.o.b. Baltimore.
Massachusetts	16½c. per lb.	Boston delivered from stock 15½c. (Shipments from Boston stock are billed at state wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Deliveries at 15½c. from Boston stock are made within the zone including all Suffolk County and starting from Suffolk County on north including Malden, Medford, Arlington, Belmont, Waverley, Clematis Brook, Bleachery, Riverside, Newton Lower Falls and Northeast of Charles River to Suffolk County line. Deliveries in Massachusetts only at 16½c. from Boston stock are made to points between the Boston free delivery zone defined above and within a radius of 40 miles from Boston Common.
Michigan	18c. per lb.	Detroit delivered from stock 17c. (Shipments from Detroit stock are billed at state-wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Deliveries at 17c. from Detroit stock are made within zone including Dearborn, Delray, Hamtramck, Highland Park, River Rouge and Wyandotte.
Minnesota	19½c. per lb.	St. Paul and Minneapolis delivered from St. Paul stock 20c. Shipment from St. Paul stock (except for Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming points) 20c. f.o.b. St. Paul. Shipments to Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming points from St. Paul stock, 21½c. f.o.b. St. Paul.
Mississippi	20c. per lb.	
Missouri East of 93° longitude West of 93° longitude	 18½c. per lb. 19½c. per lb.	St. Louis delivered from stock 17c. (Shipments from St. Louis stock are billed at state-wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Deliveries at 17c. from St. Louis stock are made within zone including Brentwood, Clayton, Ferguson, Jefferson Barracks, Jennings, Kirkwood, Manchester, Maplewood, Normandy, Overland, Richmond Heights, St. Charles, Sappington, University City, Valley Park, Webster Groves, Wellston and Woodland. Kansas City delivered from stock 20c. Shipment from Kansas City stock, 20c. f.o.b. Kansas City.
Montana	26c. per lb.	Shipment from Seattle stock, 18½c. f.o.b. Seattle. Shipment from Spokane stock, 22c. f.o.b. Spokane. Shipment from St. Paul stock, 21½c .f.o.b. St. Paul.
Nebraska East of 96° longitude West of 96° longitude	 20c. per lb. 21½c. per lb.	Omaha delivered from stock 20½c. Shipment from Omaha stock, 20½c. f.o.b. Omaha.
Nevada	26c. per lb.	Shipment from Los Angeles stock, 19c. f.o.b. Los Angeles. Shipment from San Francisco stock, 18c. f.o.b. San Francisco.
New Hampshire	17c. per lb.	
New Jersey	16½c. per lb.	Newark, Paterson and Metropolitan District delivered from stock 15½c. (Shipments from Newark stock are billed at state-wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Deliveries at 15½c. from Philadelphia stock are made in Camden, N. J.
New Mexico	24½c. per lb.	
New York	16½c. per lb.	Buffalo delivered from stock 17c. Shipment from Buffalo stock, 17c. f.o.b. Buffalo. New York City and Metropolitan New York District delivered from stock 15½c. (Shipments from New York City stock are billed at state-wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Niagara Falls delivered from stock 15½c. (Shipments from Niagara Falls stock are billed at state-wide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Rochester delivered from stock 17c. Shipment from Rochester stock, 17c. f.o.b. Rochester. Syracuse delivered from stock 17c. Shipment from Syracuse stock, 17c. f.o.b. Syracuse.
North Carolina	19c. per lb.	Charlotte delivered from stock 19½c. Shipment from Charlotte stock, 19½c. f.o.b. Charlotte.
North Dakota	22c. per lb.	Shipment from St. Paul stock, 21½c. f.o.b. St. Paul.
Ohio	17½c. per lb.	Cincinnati delivered from stock 18c. Shipment from Cincinnati stock, 18c. f.o.b. Cincinnati. Deliveries at 18c. from Cincinnati stock are made in Arlington Heights, California, Carthage, Cheviot, Lockland, Mt. Healthy, North College Hill, Norwood, Park Place, Reading, St. Bernard and Wyoming. Cleveland delivered from stock 18c. Shipment from Cleveland stock, 18c. f.o.b. Cleveland. Columbus delivered from stock 18c. Shipment from Columbus stock, 18c. f.o.b. Columbus. Toledo delivered from stock 18c. Shipment from Toledo stock, 18c. f.o.b. Toledo.
Oklahoma	22c. per lb.	Oklahoma City delivered from stock 22½c. Shipment from Oklahoma City stock, 22½c. f.o.b. Oklahoma City. Tulsa delivered from stock 22½c. Shipment from Tulsa stock, 22½c. f.o.b. Tulsa.
Oregon (No state-wide delivered price)		Portland delivered from stock 18c. Shipment from Portland stock, 18c. f.o.b. Portland. (The above price applies only on shipments from Portland stock to Oregon destinations; for destinations in other states see state of destination for proper price.)

(Continued on page 24)

Coaltar Chemicals

Toluene and Benzene Continue Firm--Cresylic Acid Strong--Cresol Slow--Naphthalene Quiet--Creosote Oil Dull--Phenol Active--Paratoluidin in Demand

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Business in the market for the coaltar crudes was slightly slower during the week just ended. However, the decline in buying was offset by contraction in the operation at the by-products plants, with the result that a decidedly firm price tone was in evidence. Dyestuff intermediates and colors noted a lighter demand, reflecting the tapering off in production schedules of certain sections of the textile industry.

Reports from Detroit were to the effect that the low point of production would be reached in November by the automobile manufacturing companies, with many producers curtailing operations sharply upon cleaning out 1933 lines. However, the letdown in the coke consuming industries brought about a slower pace of operations at the by-product plants. Steel mill operations were placed at 26.1 percent of capacity as compared with 31.8 percent a week ago. Operations in the steel industry have been declining steadily since the middle of July, when the average was about 57 percent of capacity. The lowest level of the year was in March, when the rate dropped to about 12 percent. Pig Iron production declined 14 percent in October, with eleven fewer furnaces in blast on October 31 than on October 1

Prices for benzene continued firm with the movement to the rubber tire manufacturers revealing a slight decline, and chemical processors were covering for immediate requirements only. A fair demand coupled with a limited output resulted in a firm tone for solvent naphtha and xylene, and producers of phenol reported a substantial volume of business on the books for delivery through the current month. Replacement program on the part of the railroads created some interest in the market for creosote oil, and prices displayed a firm tone Flake and ball naphthalene moved out in fair volume, with buying of the crude material irregular, but prices for the imported item were firm, reflecting the upward tendency shown in the monetary exchanges rates. Cresylic acid recorded a strong undertone.

Intermediates displayed a firm tone reflecting the firmness in the basic products. Products utilizing toluene and phenol in their composition were decidedly firm. An irregular call was shown for the colors, with word from the New England district stating that some tapering off in the output schedules has taken place in the woolen and worsted mills, and domestic cotton cloth mill activity has shown no decline on an average in recent weeks. although it was heard that some mills were planning to shut down machinery as orders run out rather than produce for stock at current costs. Silk dyers in the Paterson district were taking a fair amount of material.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
121.6	121.6	121.6	121.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Basic Products

Benzene (Benzol).—While betterment in the call was lacking, sellers of benzene reported the market firm from a price standpoint, due to the shrinkage in the output at the by-product coke ovens. The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that telegraphic reports received from companies having 98.1 percent of steel capacity of the industry showed that they were operating at 26.1 percent of their capacity. This compared with 31.8 percent a week ago when the institute inaugurated the issuing of weekly figures on the ingot production. Steel operations have been declining steadily since the middle of July, when the average was about 57 percent of capacity. The lowest level of the year was in March when the rate dropped to about 12 percent. Pig iron production declined 14 percent in October, according to estimates obtained by Iron Age. The October daily rate was placed at 43,320 tons, against a September average of 50,742 tons. Total output for October was 1,342,936 tons, against 1,522,257 tons in September. Eleven fewer furnaces were in blast on October 31 than on October 1. The Bureau of Mines estimated soft coal production for the week ended October 21 at 7,030,000 tons as compared with 6,710,000 tons the previous week and 7,850,000 tons the corresponding week last year. For the first time since the industry's code went into effect output topped 7,000,000 tons. September imports amounted to 40,132 gallons, valued at $5,889.

Cresol.—Business here moved along at a rather slow pace in the market for the U. S. P. item, but in spite of the dull character of the buying, sellers reported prices continued steady at previously established levels.

Creosote Oil.—There was no increase in the volume of business transacted here, but the low level of activity at the basic output plants gave the market a steady to firm tone. September imports totaled 1,693,157 gallons- valued at $92,706. Of the September imports, Belgium shipped 1,538,000 gallons; United Kingdom, 9,692 gallons and Canada, 145,465 gallons.

Cresylic Acid—A strong tone ruled the dealings in this direction during the week just closed, with prices unchanged. Of the 82,440 gallons imported in September, valued at $25,099, Germany shipped 1,770 gallons; United Kingdom, 72,661 gallons, and Canada, 8,009 gallons.

Naphthalene.—The market for the crude material was quiet last week, but prices for the imported article were about the same as previous week, with the price subject to the fluctuations in the currency rates. Of the September imports of 4,281,304 pounds, valued at 48,451 pounds, Belgium shipped 400,240 pounds; Germany, 1,808,934 pounds; United Kingdom, 2,072,130 pounds.

Phenol.—Producers here were reported to have a substantial volume of business on the books for delivery against contracts, with the result the market maintained a decidedly firm tone, and prices were in line with the values of the previous week.

Solvent Naphtha.—Demand here slowed down somewhat during the course of the week, with the prices remaining unchanged and displaying a decidedly firm undercurrent. Firmness could be traced to the limited output.

Toluene (Toluol).—Sharp curtailment in the production schedules in the automobile industry, with many manufacturers expected to reduce operations to the low point for the year during the next few weeks, caused a slower demand for toluene, but prices remained firm. It was pointed out that a contraction in by-product operations offset the decrease in demand.

Xylene (Xylol).—Buying here was dull, but sellers reported the market was in a firm price position.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

CHICAGO, Nov. 2, 1933.

Buying of coaltar products is moderate, with prices about unchanged. Motor car manufacturers have not begun production on new models and business in finishes for this reason is restricted. Benzene is in moderate call. Shipments in the aggregate are reaching fair totals, but the market is quiet. Ruling prices of leading sellers exclusive of tax are:—Benzene, 90 percent, 22c. per gallon; motor benzene, 15c. to 16c.; toluene, 30c.; xylene, 29c.; solvent naphtha, 26c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 11c.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Demand for the technical material was reported as irregular during the period under review, but prices remained firm.

Benzoic.—A spotty buying movement was in order here again last week, but no change was disclosed in the quotations, with prices holding firm.

Chlorosulphonic.—Buying by the textile interest was characterized as fair, and prices registered a firm undertone at the levels in vogue previously.

Laurent's.—Although the occasional

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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With modern plants, unsurpassed laboratory facilities, a highly-trained technical staff and control of every step in manufacture from the coal mine to the finished product, the Koppers organization is in position to furnish uniform, reliable and standardized coal tar products of almost every description. Samples, prices and full information on request.

BENZOL
TOLUOL
XYLOL
SOLVENT-NAPHTHA
(including high-flash)

COAL TAR PRODUCTS

PHENOL (82% and 90% Purity)
U.S.P. CRESOL
3° META-PARA CRESOL
CRESOL (Resin and Plasticizer grades)
CRESYLIC ACID (98% pale, low-boiling Disinfectant grades) (98% pale, higher-boiling Insecticide grades)

LAMP BLACK OIL
SHINGLE STAIN OIL
CREOSOTE
REFINED TARS
NAPHTHALENE (Crude & Refined)
TAR ACID OILS
PITCH COKE
COAL TAR PITCHES (All Grades)

KOPPERS PRODUCTS COMPANY
1205 Koppers Building, PITTSBURGH
PROVIDENCE CHICAGO NEW YORK BIRMINGHAM SAN FRANCISCO

call here was concerned with the purchase of small quantities, prices remained firm at 36c. to 37c. per pound, according to quantity.

Picric.—This market occupied a firm price position last week, with the call furnished by the regular buyers, and prices were about the same as the preceding period.

Salicylic.—Shipments of the technical product moved out in fairly consistent fashion, with the price holding firm at 40c. per pound.

Sulphanilic.—Dye manufacturers were ordering out fair-sized shipments, with the prices holding firm at previous levels.

Other Intermediates

Anilin Oil.—Business here continued at a good pace, with the market featured by the continuance of a strong tone, and prices were without change.

Benzidin Base.—Activity here was restricted to the purchase of small lots, but sellers in all directions reported the market in a firm price position.

Betanaphthylamine.—A firm tone governed the transaction in this market, with the call irregular, but no change was disclosed in the open quotations.

Dinitrochlorobenzene. — This market experienced a good call last week, with the price position of the product described as decidedly firm.

Dinitrotoluene.—Regular buyers were placing a favorable demand here again last week, with sellers reporting quotations were firm at the levels in force previously.

Metanitroparatoluidin.—A strong tone was the outstanding feature in this market last week, with demand holding up well, and some of the strength could be attributed to the presence of a similar tone in the basic product.

Orthonitrotoluene. — This market continued in a firm price position, with demand holding up satisfactorily. No change was noted in the open quotations.

Paratoluidin. — Continuance of a heavy demand was reported here, and a strong tone was in evidence.

Phthalic Anhydride.—A fair amount of business was transacted in this direction, with sellers calling the market undertone firm, no alteration was disclosed in the open prices. Lacquer manufacturers were purchasing for actual needs only.

Schaeffer's Salt.—Routine buying constituted what little activity was noted here, and prices were listed at the previous levels.

Coaltar Colors

Business in the market for the coaltar colors was termed irregular during the week just closed, with prices displaying a firm tone. Reports from New England stated that in both the cotton and woolen ends of the textile trade there has been a falling off in incoming orders and factory output. Woolen and worsted manufacturers have been hard hit by the widespread strikes in the clothing trade. Silk dyers in the Paterson, N. J., district were taking out representative quantities, and the rayon trade was said to be operating on a good schedule for this time of the year. White, blue, brown and red were the shades prominent in the movement last week. Orders from the shoe industry reflected the curtailment of operating schedules, with the October output expected to be below that of the September level.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following foreign trade opportunities should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, or to any district or cooperative office of the bureau, and not to this publication. When writing, mention the number of the item:—

Calcium chloride, caustic soda soda ash, bleaching powder, glycerin, sal ammoniac, bicarbonate of soda, borax, chlorate of soda, carbolic acid, oxalic acid, silicate of soda, and cresylic acid:—Agency, Havana (6367).

Chemical, heavy:—Agency, Bahia, Brazil (6345).

Cleaning fluids:—Agency, St. Sulpice, Switzerland (6331).

Lacquers and thinners, for automobiles:—Purchase, Medan, Sumatra (6341).

Lacquer-spraying equipment:—Purchase, Medan, Sumatra (6341).

Lard, refined:—Agency, Trieste, Italy (6343).

Lard:—Agency, Trieste, Italy (6333).

Lard:—Purchase and agency, Bridgetown, Barbados (6293).

Medicines, and pharmaceutical products:—Agency, Caracas (6316).

Perfumes and toilet preparations:—Purchase, Leghorn, Italy (6290).

Petroleum pitch:—Agency, Trieste, Italy (6359).

Petroleum residues from refineries:—Agency, Trieste, Italy (6359).

Phosphate, trisodium; and diammonium phosphate free from arsenic:—Purchase and agency, Rennes, France (6368).

Potash salts:—Purchase and agency, Coullett, Belgium (6332).

Dye exports from Japan in the first six months of this year totaled 3,560,109 kin, valued at 833,383 yen. In the first half of 1932 exports totaled 3,486,728 kin, valued at 669,089 yen.

Anhydrous Ammonia Price Schedule Issued

(Continued from page 22)

	Prices per pound	
Pennsylvania	16½c. per lb.	Philadelphia delivered from stock 15½c. (Shipments from Philadelphia stock are billed at statewide delivered prices prevailing at destination of shipment.) Pittsburgh delivered from stock 17c. Shipment from Pittsburgh stock, 17c. f.o.b. Pittsburgh.
Rhode Island	16½c. per lb.	Providence delivered from stock 17c. Shipment from Providence stock, 17c. f.o.b. Providence.
South Carolina	19½c. per lb.	
South Dakota	22c. per lb.	Sioux Falls 20c. for shipment from base points. (No stock at this point.) Shipment from St. Paul stock, 21½c. f.o.b. St. Paul.
Tennessee	19½c. per lb.	Chattanooga delivered from stock 20c. Shipment from Chattanooga stock, 20c. f.o.b. Chattanooga. Memphis delivered from stock 20c. Shipment from Memphis stock, 20c. f.o.b. Memphis. Nashville delivered from stock 20c. Shipment from Nashville stock, 20c. f.o.b. Nashville. Bristol, Jellico and Kingsport 18c. for shipment from base points. (No stocks at these points.)
Texas East of 101° longitude	22c. per lb.	Dallas delivered from stock 22½c. Shipment from Dallas stock, 22½c. f.o.b. Dallas. Fort Worth delivered from stock 22½c. Shipment from Fort Worth stock, 22½c. f.o.b. Fort Worth. Houston delivered from stock 22½c. Shipment from Houston stock, 22½c. f.o.b. Houston. San Antonio delivered from stock 22½c. Shipment from San Antonio stock, 22½c. f.o.b. San Antonio.
West of 101° longitude	23½c. per lb.	El Paso delivered from stock 24c. Shipment from El Paso stock, 24c. f.o.b. El Paso.
Utah	25½c. per lb.	Salt Lake City delivered from stock 26c. Shipment from Salt Lake City stock, 26c. f.o b. Salt Lake City. Shipment from San Francisco stock, 20c. f.o.b. San Francisco. Shipment from Seattle stock, 19½c. f.o.b. Seattle.
Vermont	17c. per lb.	
Virginia	18c. per lb.	Arlington County, Virginia, for shipment from base points, 17c. Arlington County, Virginia, delivered from Washington, D. C., stock, 17½c. Norfolk delivered from stock 18½c. Shipment from Norfolk stock, 18½c. f.o.b. Norfolk. Deliveries at 18½c. from Norfolk stock are made in the following cities:—Hampton, Newport News, Ocean View, Phoebus and Portsmouth. Richmond delivered from stock 18½c. Shipment from Richmond stock, 18½c. f.o.b. Richmond.
Washington (No stae-wide delivered price)		Seattle delivered from stock 17c. Shipment from Seattle stock, 17c. f.o.b. Seattle. Spokane delivered from stock 21c. Shipment from Spokane stock, 21c. f.o.b. Spokane. (Above prices for shipment from Washington stock points apply only for shipment to Washington destinations; for destinations in other states see state of destination for proper price.)
West Virginia	18c. per lb.	Charleston delivered from stock 18½c. Shipment from Charleston stock, 18½c. f.o.b. Charleston.
Wisconsin	18c. per lb.	Milwaukee and all Milwaukee County delivered from stock 18½c. Shipment from Milwaukee stock, 18½c. f.o.b. Milwaukee.
Wyoming	24½c. per lb.	Shipment from St. Paul stock, 21½c. f.o.b. St. Paul.

Prices for ammonia in 50-pound cylinders are uniformly 6 cents per pound higher. Prices are freight free at common carrier points unless otherwise stated above. All prices include freight on empty cylinders returned to National Ammonia Company at the point designated on each cylinder.

Air Reduction Company reported a net income of $2,137,324, of $2.53 a share on its capital stock, for the nine months ended September 30, comparing with $1,667,130, or $1,98 a share, in the corresponding period last year.

OTHER Barrett Standard CHEMICALS

PHENOL (Natural)
U. S. P. 39.5° - 40° M. Pt.
Technical 39° M. Pt.
Crude 82-84% and 90-92%

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U. S. P., Meta Para, Ortho, Special Fractions

CRUDE CRESYLIC ACID
99% Straw Color and 95% Dark

XYLENOLS

TAR ACID OILS

NAPHTHALENE
Crude, Refined Chipped, Flake and Ball

RUBBER SOFTENERS

CUMAR*
Para Coumarone-indene Resin

BARRETAN*

PICKLING INHIBITORS

PYRIDINE
Refined Denaturing and Commercial

PICOLINES

QUINOLINES

FLOTATION OILS and REAGENTS

HYDROCARBON OIL

SHINGLE STAIN OIL

SPECIAL HEAVY OIL

HI-FLASH NAPHTHA

* Reg U. S. Pat. Off.

EXPRESS TANK-BUS DELIVERIES

THE scientific control exercised in the manufacture of Barrett Standard Benzols results in a degree of uniformity and dependability which is keenly appreciated in all industries where Coal-Tar Solvents are used.

If your plant is located within fifty or sixty miles of a city listed in this advertisement, take advantage of Barrett express tank-bus deliveries of Benzol solvents. 'Phone your order.

THE BARRETT COMPANY, 40 Rector St., New York, N.Y.

'Phone your order

*Boston	Everett 4660
Buffalo	Delaware 3600
*Chicago	Lawndale 1500
Cincinnati	Cherry 8330
*Cleveland	Cherry 5943
*Detroit	Vinewood 2-2500
Indianapolis	Lincoln 8223
Los Angeles	Tucker 9903
*Newark	Mitchell 2-0970
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*Philadelphia	Jefferson 3000
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* Hi-Flash Naphtha available at these stations

Barrett Standard

BENZOL - TOLUOL - XYLOL
SOLVENT NAPHTHA

COAST TO COAST DISTRIBUTING POINTS

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Chemicals

President Roosevelt Signs Paint Industry's Code--To Become Operative November 16--Limestone Whiting Advanced on 1934 Contracts -- Dullness Prevails

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

President Roosevelt signed the paint industry's code Wednesday, and the document will become operative on November 16. The President's approval was given in time for attention and digest of the code at the annual convention of the American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association and the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association at Chicago last week. As the trade's attention was centered on the Chicago conclave, first reactions to the news of Administrative approval of the code were quite serene. There was no particular buying acceleration, and, as is usual during convention week, trade was quite dull. Orders were generally limited to immediate manufacturing needs, although in those products which seemed likely to advance on 1934 contracts frequent occasions of heavy investment buying were reported. Prices for paint, varnish and lacquer raw materials were steady and as yet hardly affected by the constant devaluation of the dollar with converse daily advances in gold prices.

Interest in contract prices for 1934 continued to overshadow that in the spot market, and the first movement toward establishing next year's prices occurred early last week, when domestic manufacturers of limestone whiting offered out 1934 agreements at an advance of 50 cents per ton over the price that ruled this year. With the national convention out of the way and the industry's code slated for functioning next week, other announcements of contract prices are expected soon. It is not known whether or not suppliers of paint raw materials will follow the action planned by several chemical manufacturers to insert in each contract a clause stipulating that the seller may add to the contract price any increases in sellers' costs caused by compliance with any agreements, codes or licenses imposed by Federal or State legislation, or increases in transportation costs. Under the terms of these agreements buyers will have the right to terminate the contract within ten days after receipt of the sellers' notice of an increase in price.

Spot market movements were small last week. Price revisions were few and relatively unimportant, having been confined to another boost in gum sandarac and a rise in the price of Argentine casein. The rise in Argentine casein contrasts with a recently weakened position in domestic casein, and the combination of the two movements resulted in a wide spread between the two items. Importers say that first costs were raised in the Argentine because of the availability of better prices in Europe. The domestic supply is evidently sufficient to cover the diminished demand at this time, and Argentina is apparently satisfied with the eight or nine million pounds, which the trade estimates will represent Argentina's share of the casein consumption here in 1933, until such time as demand or price improve here.

Toluidin toner and Lake C red continued difficult to obtain for prompt delivery. The heavy demand over the past several weeks, part of which is believed to be investment buying against a price rise next year, coupled with the lengthy manufacturing time required for the production of these colors, has placed the makers far behind in their contract deliveries.

Pig lead held an even position last week after recovering part of the loss in value a fortnight ago. Lead oxide held at the figures established on October 26, and the recent price fluctuations did not alter the demand away from a slow and draggy course.

September sales of paint, varnish and lacquer materials were valued at $19,097,803, according to a preliminary report by the Bureau of Census from data gathered from 586 manufacturers. This compared with $20,620,811 in August and $16,805,712 in September, 1932. Industrial sales in September were valued at $5,544,686, trade sales $7,462,113 and unclassified sales $6,019,004. Details will be published in a later issue of the REPORTER.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Gum, sandarac, 2½c. per lb.
Whiting, limestone, 1934 contracts, 50c. per ton.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
132.7	132.7	132.7	132.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Pig lead held to the price recovery effected in the preceding week. The quoted price were 4.30c. per pound, New York, and 4.15c. per pound, East St. Louis. Producers reported a fairly active inquiry all week and a moderate amount of actual bookings. In midweek sellers indicated their acceptability to December business, but the buying trade's reactions were light. London held strong.

After holding in the face of sliding prices for other metals over the past few weeks, zinc finally weakened on Thursday and sales were made at 4.70c. per pound, basis East St. Louis, a decline of 5 points from the price that had ruled for some weeks. On the following day the market lost another 5 points and Friday's afternnon market was quite weak. Buyers held off on the decline of prices. The trade manifested a close watch on the market, however, looking for a turn for an advantageous purchase. London held well last week.

Lead Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from October 28 to November 3, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0430	$0.0415	.. .. ..
Monday	.0430	.0415	11 17 6
Tuesday	.0430	.0415	11 12 6
Wednesday	.0430	.0415	11 13 9
Thursday	.0430	.0415	11 7 6
Friday	.0430	.0415	12 0 0

Zinc Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from October 28 to November 3, inclusive, are as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0510-0.0512	$0.0475	.. .. ..
Monday	.0510- .0512	.0475	16 2 6
Tuesday	.0510- .0512	.0475	15 17 6
Wednesday.	.0510- .0512	.0475	15 11 3
Thursday	.0505- .0507	.0470	15 12 6
Friday	.0500- .0502	.0465	15 12 6

Pigments

The paint trade's attention was centered on the annual convention of the N. P. O. & V. A. and the A. P. & V. M. A. in Chicago, and the pigment materials market seemed neglected beyond the activity furnished by a mild sort of ordering for small lots to cover immediate manufacturing needs. Sellers of zinc oxide, titanium pigments, barytes, and other products sold on an annual or semi-annual contract basis, were not prepared to negotiate 1934 business as yet, but the trade feels that the offering of 1934 contracts is not far off, now that the national convention and the President's approval of the paint industry's code have been accomplished. Pig lead held at the recovery of a week ago, and prices for the derivative lead oxides were held unchanged at the levels established on October 26. Other pigments held without change.

White Lead.—Purchases were chiefly of the small-lot variety to cover im-

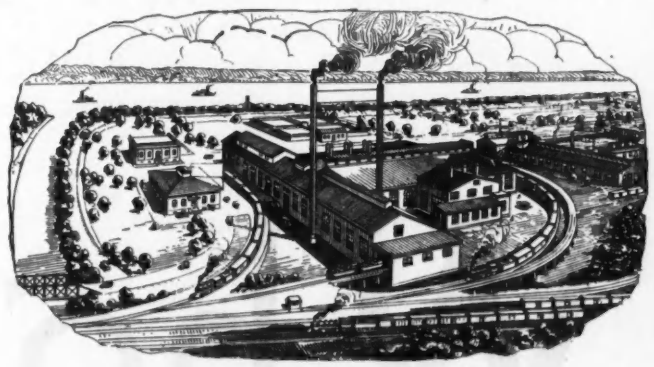
Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

MISSOURI BARYTES

Produced by Patented Processing Methods

Pure white, water-ground, water-floated, silk-bolted, 100 per cent 325 mesh and free of soluble salts. The outstanding characteristics of refined, ground Missouri Barytes, properly processed, are its physical properties, extreme whiteness and soft, oily texture.

We are, at all times, in position to make prompt shipment of an absolute uniform quality, and solicit your inquiries for prices and samples.



DELORE DIVISION
NATIONAL PIGMENTS AND CHEMICAL COMPANY
Manufacturers of:
Barium Sulphate and Calcium Carbonate Pigments
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PALMITATES
STEARATES
OLEATES
of
ALUMINUM
CALCIUM
LEAD
ZINC

Precise grades to meet any industrial requirement . . . Specialists in the manufacture of Metallic Soaps

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY

BOSTON CHICAGO
HARRISON, N. J.

Who's Afraid?

PRETTY scaring, as youngsters, first time one of those things popped up in our faces. But we didn't stay scared for long.

That's how it is with most bugaboos—even business ones. Sooner or later we find ourselves looking back and chuckling—wondering why we ever got so jumpy.

Take this question of "package change" for example—what a bogey-man *that* used to be. Didn't changing the package mean chucking overboard the brand identity built up over so many years? Why, old customers wouldn't recognize the product. It would be just plain business suicide! Such was the old idea.

Today? Well, you have only to look about you at the hundreds of old products in new, sales-making packages to see how the old ideas have changed. You have only to look at the sales records of those repackaged products—their increased consumer-following, the tremendous new enthusiasm they have created in the trade—to sense an opportunity for your own product, and perhaps a need.

Yes, a need. For no manufacturer can afford to give his competitor the advantage of a more convenient, more attractive, package. Nor afford to be without the sales-making improvements which have been developed by the American Can Company within the past few years.

How does your package stack up against others in its field? Let Canco give you an unprejudiced opinion. Who more logically could help you revitalize your container than the organization which has been so much a part of package progress—and which has been identified with so many packaging successes?

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

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mediate manufacturing needs on the part of paint mixers and regular users. Prices have held free from influences of the metal over recent weeks, and both the basic carbonate and basic sulphate products were without change. Lead-in-oil was also unchanged.

Red Lead.—With pig lead held at the 4.30c. per pound price established a week ago, local prices for dry red lead, in casks, remained at the 7¾c. per pound level established on October 26. The price fluctuations in the final half of October did not alter the demand from the slow and dragging course which has been noted over the past several weeks.

Litharge.—There were no further price movements in the market last week. Quotations for commercial grade held at the 6¾c. per pound level which was set on October 26. The demand side of the market was rather drab, with takings limited to the immediate needs of the manufacturing consumers.

Lithopone.—The opening of the month brought about a somewhat accelerated demand as some buyers ordered for November needs, but the closing days of October were quiet. As yet the producers have not mentioned anything regarding 1934 prices. In the meanwhile, prices were held firm at the basis of 4½c. to 4¾c. per pound for quantities of two tons and upward.

Orange Mineral.—Prices for American continued at the level established on October 26. Material ex-red lead was mentioned at 10¼c. per pound, and the product derived from white lead continued at 11½c. per pound. The demand continued rather sluggish and the price fluctuations of the past few weeks have not disturbed the nature of the call.

Titanium Pigments.—Contract withdrawals continued at a fair rate and continued to provide the major portion of the market's activity. The price situation continued undisturbed.

Zinc Oxide.—The market shared in the draggy conditions surrounding other pigment materials. The trade continued to center its interest in the probable position of prices for the first half of 1934, but sellers have not taken a position beyond their commitments up to the end of the year. Sellers make no mention of a possible advance in prices on domestic oxides, but it is known that some factors were anxious for a higher market when current contracts were written in mid-year.

Barytes.—Producers of the Missouri barytes have not taken a position for 1934, but are likely to offer contracts shortly, now that the national convention and the Presidential approval of the paint trade's code are out of the way. Importers have not altered their prices since the advances of a few weeks ago. Demand has tapered off.

Dry Colors

The Chicago convention provided the hub of the trade's interest last week. Interest in the probable position of 1934 prices was of secondary importance and it overshadowed the trade's concern in spot market conditions. Spot market takings were mixed with some factors stocking up heavily in anticipation of higher prices for next year and others going along in a quiet way, merely filling their immediate manufacturing requirements. Toluidine colors, Lake for Red C toner and others which require lengthy manufacturing time were still short of the demand. Imported earth colors were held in a firm place by the maintenance of exchange rates. The carbon black situation was unaltered and awaiting Presidential approval of the carbon black code before effecting what market observers think will be an advance of at least a cent per pound in the price.

Carbon Black.—There were no new developments last week. Manufacturers were still awaiting approval of their code before taking up the problem of contract offerings for 1934. As previously reported, the trade expects an advance of at least a cent per pound in the prices. Spot takings and withdrawals against 1933 contracts were mixed with some of the large tire makers buying heavily against the possibility of higher prices.

Chrome Yellow.—Fair buying was reported in the opening few days of the month, with some users reported to be buying heavily against a likelihood of higher prices for next year. The possibility of higher prices is dependent upon raw material costs; pig lead is now 25 percent higher than a year ago and bichromates are said to be slated for higher prices on the basis of a higher market for chromic acid.

Iron Blues.—This group of colors were in a similar position with chrome yellows. Higher prices for 1934 area likely if raw material costs advance. As yet the prussiates used in the manufacture of these blues have not been changed in price. Current contracts, which expire at the end of the year, were written at 33½c. per pound.

Iron Oxides.—Maintained exchange rates have held the prices at their recently advanced level. Pure Indian red continued to show strength and most sellers are not anxious to sell at the 8¾c. per pound prices for less than car lots. Spanish reds were firm at a range of 2.05c. to 3c. per pound for car lots, according to quality. Natural yellow oxide continued at 4c. to 5c. per pound with the precipitated article at 8c. to 10c. per pound.

Lake C Red.—This toner was difficult to obtain from most manufacturing suppliers. Because of the heavy demand over the past several weeks and because of the lengthy manufacturing time required to make this article, sellers have been running behind on deliveries. In company with other chemical colors, manufacturers have made no mention of 1934 contract prices as yet.

Ocher.—The maintenance of foreign exchange rates has held the prices for French grades at levels established some weeks ago. Trade continued rather slow last week and typical of the usual dullness witnessed during "convention" week.

Sienna.—There has been no shift in the position of this color. Both American and Italian were held in a firm price situation and not visably affected by the current spottiness of demand.

Toner Reds.—In addition to Lake C. toluidin toners were difficult to obtain for prompt delivery. Manufacturers were behind in their contract deliveries. Prices were firm but as yet nothing has been mentioned regarding the price on next year's business.

Colors in Oil

The lull in new business continued through the past week. Such activity that was noticed last week was chiefly for replacement and did not present a very encouraging aggregate, insofar as the local distributing zone was concerned. Prices continued without change at the levels established last July. Prices vary according to the type of mix.

Varnish Gums

The previous quiet of the natural gum market was augmented by the dullness that usually prevailed during convention week. Last week's demand was constituted by a scattering of small-lot orders for immediate manufacturing requirements. There was no trading of size and inquiry was light throughout. A further boost in gum sandarac supplied the week's lone price movement. Dammar gums were rather steady and other gums were held at previously quoted levels by the maintenance of exchange rates.

Copals.—Primary market suppliers held their offerings within rather close limits and prices were maintained firmly. Exchange rates had a slight upward tendency during the week, giving full strength to the asked prices here. Varnish makers, however, were not interested in the market beyond small-sized lots to fill their immediate needs.

Dammars.—The market was quiet and activity was of the job-lot sort all week. The price of Batavia A/E gum remained at the reduced level of a fortnight ago. Singapore gum prices from primary market sellers were firmly held and the quantities offered were rather light. Dammar imports in September were 1,917,422 pounds, against 1,391,477 pounds in the previous month, according to the records of the Department of Commerce.

Elemi.—The demand side of the market failed to evidence anything in the way of improvement last week. Takings continued in small lots. The price situation was undisturbed by the general quiet of the market, having been held firm by the maintenance of currency exchange rates.

Kauri.—There has been no shift in either the brown or the white gums. Quotations continued at the levels which have been quoted for some time past. Buying here continued light and mainly in small quantities for prompt or nearby needs. Kauri imports in September totaled 229,677 pounds against 162,263 pounds in the preceding month, according to the Department of Commerce.

Sandarac.—The spot market continued to advance on short supplies. Holders of stocks quoted 48c. per pound last week, compared with 45½c. per pound in the preceding week. The latest price represents an advance of 10¾c. per pound over the past fortnight.

Other Paint Materials

Sellers of domestic limestone whiting commenced the annual drive for contracts last week and were offering 1934 agreements at an advance of fifty cents per ton above the current schedule. This marks the first contract offering for next year in the paint commodity group. Others will likely follow soon now that the President's approval of the paint trade code has been signified. Other developments in the miscellaneous paint group last week included an advance in the price of Argentine casein, which was a diagonally opposite movement to the price trend for domestic casein. Importers

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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They should — they are
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The largest manufacturers of Chemical Pigment Colors in America

Branch Offices and Warehouse Stocks:

Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh
Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville
Dallas, St. Louis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Toronto

PURE INDIAN REDS

ranging from light shades with bluish red tint to dark shades with deep blue tint

TYPICAL ANALYSIS

Ferric Oxide	98.66%
Silica	.42
Alumina	.41
Calcium Oxide	.10
Loss on Ignition	Balance

Physical properties differ with the shade within the following limits:

Oil Absorption	19% to 24%
Specific Gravity	5.10 to 5.17
One pound bulks gallons	.02354 to .02322

No. 1241 is extra light — No. 307 is medium
No. 305 is light — No. 690 is dark

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DRY COLORS
Color Content Guaranteed

Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds Iron Blues
Lake Colors
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Incorporated
General Office and Works
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Offices and Agents in Principal Cities
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HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

explained that first costs were advanced in the Argentine because of better available prices in Europe.

Blanc Fixe.—The market continued steady. Commencing with this issue, prices for "ordinary" domestic material have been deleted as it is no longer manufactured here. Makers are now producing the high-grade precipitated, by-product and pulp grades only.

Casein. — Argentine advanced ½c. per pound here last week, to the basis of 14½c. to 15c. for 20-30 mesh and 15c. to 15½c. per pound for the 80-100 mesh, both in car lots. Domestic remained at 12½c. to 13c. per pound for 20-30 and 13½c. to 14c. for 80-100 mesh. Importers explained that prices were raised by Argentine shippers because of higher available prices in the European market. In addition to the 6,130,000 pounds shipped here during the first eight months of the year, 1,075,945 pounds of Argentine arrived here in September, according to the Department of Commerce, and trade factors believe that the total will reach eight or nine million before the end of the year. Seemingly, Argentina is satisfied with business done here this season and has turned to more lucrative markets until improvement in price and demand takes place here.

Whiting. — Sellers offered contracts for limestone whiting for 1934 at $7 to $10 per ton for car-lot quantities, an advance of 50c. per ton over the price that ruled through this year. Offerings were commenced at the early part of the week and marked the first 1934 offering in the paint commodity group.

Driers

Compared with the stimulation of market interest that followed the price advance on October 18, stearates were in rather slow demand last week. Some of the usual dullness of "convention week" was responsible for the slowness. The stearate price situation held quite firm at the recently advanced prices of 17c. per pound for ton lots of aluminum and calcium stearate, 18c. per pound for technical zinc and 19c. per pound for magnesium, also in ton quantities. Less than ton lots were charged at 1c. per pound above the schedule. Palmitates were similarly firm. Resinates continued without a change.

Glues

Glue manufacturers continued to produce heavily in order to fill contracts taken some weeks ago but there has been no new business of consequence over the past few weeks. In fact, there has been a complete lull in car-lot inquiries. Less than car-lot business was reported under negotiation frequently but there has been virtually nothing of size. Prices for both bone and hide glues continued without change and have not been weakened by the lack of buying support.

Metal Leaf

Gold leaf manufacturers continued to quote the established price schedule plus a premium which is based upon the difference between the statutory price of $20,67 per ounce for gold and the price established for gold purchased by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The gold market advanced last week, having been $31.82 per ounce on October 25 and $32.57 per ounce on November 3. Silver, aluminum and composition leaf continued without change.

Lacquer Materials

The market for the various lacquer materials noted an irregular demand during the week just closed. The price undertone continued firm in the market as a whole. Reports from Detroit indicated that a sharp contraction had taken place in some sections of the automobile producing industry. In fact, some estimates indicated that the November production would represent the low point in output in the industry for the current year. Rayon industry continued to operate at a reasonably high level for this period of the year. Ethyl acetate was decidedly firm, with the firmness attributed to the presence of a good demand, plus the firmness in the basic products. Another factor adding strength to the general market is the strong undertone noted in many basic articles utilized in the production of certain lacquer materials. Butyl alcohol noted a fairly good movement at the turn of the new month, and prices remained unchanged. Acetone was firm.

Acetone.—A substantial demand was placed for this article last week, with producers reporting the market in a firm price position.

Butyl Alcohol.—Turn of the new month served to bring out some replacement business, with the market displaying a decidedly firm tone and prices were in line with the quotations in order previously.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—There was little to report in this market, with demand highly irregular, but prices remained unchanged.

Diethyl Phthalate.—Regular buyers supplied what activity was recorded here, covering for actual wants only, and quotations were without change.

Ethyl Acetate.—A firm tone was prominent here again last week, with the market noting a favorable demand. Strength in this item could also be attributed to the strength in the quotation for the basic product as well as a good demand.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—Routine week was experienced here, with demand holding up satisfactorily, and prices were identical to those in vogue previously.

Window Glass

Hearings on the window glass industry's code were held in Washington on Tuesday and is scheduled for presentation for administrative approval soon. Gossip in the direction of higher prices continued to make its way around the trade but it is unlikely that prices will be adjusted until code approval has been obtained. As reported previously, however, many manufacturers have stipulated that orders taken are subject to the price ruling on the date of shipment. This move has tempered somewhat the broad demand that had been exercised by some distributors and dealers in anticipation of the higher prices that have been rumored.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

SUPERLITH XXX
THE SUPERIOR ZINC SULPHIDE
C. J. OSBORN CO., 132 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
Established 1889

Lacquer and Varnish Gums
Thurston & Braidich, Importers, 55 Vandam Street, New York

No. 10 PASTE FILLER

For filling any materials in paste form. Particularly adapted for White Lead.
Write for Quotation
ARTHUR COLTON CO.
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GILSONITE
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
Prompt shipment always from conveniently located stocks of the grade best suited for your needs.
For thirty-two years the dependable source of supply for Gilsonite.
THE BARBER ASPHALT COMPANY
Philadelphia
New York Chicago St. Louis

THE BRADLEY STENCIL MACHINE

MACHINES TO CUT ½ in., ¾ in., 1¼ in., 1½ in. LETTERS
CUTS PAPER SHIPPING STENCILS
A. J. Bradley Mfg. Co.
101 Beekman Street New York

Gilmour Is Fifty Years With Carpenter-Morton

William E. Gilmour, treasurer of Carpenter-Morton Company, paints, Boston, observed his golden anniversary of service to the company October 21. He entered its employ October 21, 1883, and has been an active member of the organization since that time.

Shortly after graduation from the Cambridge public schools, he obtained employment with the company as office boy. From that position he earned, by hard work promotions to his present office. A part of the training for office work in those days was the personal collection of overdue accounts. Mr. Gilmour showed exceptional ability and this was remembered by the late G. C. Morton. After serving an apprenticeship as bookkeeper, Mr. Gilmour became collection manager, and in a few years credit manager. In 1921 Mr. Gilmour was elected treasurer of the corporation.

As a testimonial to his service and the esteem in which he is held, a dinner was tendered to him on the evening of October 21 at the Brae-Burn Country Club in Newton, attended by the directors and employes of the company. The principal speaker was Rev. Dr. Samuel Lindsay, pastor of Brookline Baptist Church, of which Mr. Gilmour is treasurer. A gold watch and many other valuable gifts were presented to him.

British Cyanides Gets Pollopas Resin Patents

LONDON, Oct. 23, 1933.

The firm of British Cyanides, Ltd., well-known manufacturers of synthetic resins and moulding powders, has acquired the Pollopas patents controlling the manufacture of resins and moulding powders of the urea type for the United Kingdom, certain Continental countries, and the British Empire, with the exception of Canada.

An agreement has also been entered into between British Cyanides and the Pollopas interests for full exchange of patents and information with the other licensees of the Pollopas patents in Europe. These arrangements have been made for the purpose of consolidating the patent position and of pooling the knowledge already existing in Europe on the manufacture of urea resins and moulding powders with the object of improving their quality for the benefit of the growing plastic moulding industry.

Durez Booklet Issued

Those who think of synthetic resin plastics merely in terms of molding compounds will find "The Durez Primer" enlightening. This new eight page booklet, just released by General Plastics, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y., one of the country's largest manufacturers of phenolic resin materials, illustrates and explains seven different applications for these versatile synthetic products. Laminating varnishes, resin-impregnated paper, paint and varnish resins, plywood-bonding resins, insulating varnishes and resins for casting cores, in addition to molding compounds, are concisely described, together with the industrial applications of each. Copies of the booklet may be obtained by mentioning the Reporter and addressing General Plastics, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y.

New Castor Oil Derivatives

The Baker Castor Oil Company has had prepared a number of reprints of its full page advertisement which recently appeared in the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter describing its new commercial castor oil derivatives, copies of which may be had by addressing the Baker Castor Oil Company, 120 Broadway, this city. In addition to this new line of alkyl ricinoleates suitable for use as general plasticizers, dispersing and grinding media-emulsifiers, detergents and wetting-out agents, this company also has a full line of processed castor oils and fatty acids suitable for the paint, varnish and lacquer industry as well as the lubricating oil and other industries.

Trade News Briefs

Denver Glass and Paint Company, in the South Denver Mixed Bowling League, October 23, rolled 1,767 against Max Cook Sporting Goods' 1,876.

Houston Oil Company of Texas voting trust certificates for 6 percent preferred stock have been removed from unlisted trading by the New York Curb Exchange.

Argentine imported 841,716 pounds of carbon and lamp blacks during the first half of this year, compared with 838,229 pounds in the first half of 1932. The United States supplied the carbon black; Germany supplied most of the lampblack..

The Krebs Pigment and Color Corporation held its semi-annual sales conference at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, October 24 and 25. Among those who attended were Dr. H. H. Morris, J. G. Booge, J. E. Brocker, Z. E. Phelps, W. A. McCorkle, and Harry Kingsborough.

Savrogan Company of Canada, Ltd., has been organized to manufacture and distribute a line of painting accessories formerly imported from the United States. Manufacturing operations will be carried on in the Toronto plant of Aulcraft Paints, Ltd., with which concern the new company is affiliated.

Asbestos shipments from the Thetford Mines area in Canada in September totaled 8,247 tons compared with 5,580 tons for the same month last year and 7,384 tons in August, 1933. In view of the marked improvement in demand, it is expected that shipments will continue large till the close of navigation.

Krebs Pigment & Color Corporation, which operates a large plant at Curtis Bay, Baltimore, and which has been making extensive improvements of late, has acquired a parcel of ground including 1.3 acres adjoining its plant from the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company for a consideration of $18,500 to make room for further expansion.

Drug Inc. Units' Shares Subject to Tax of $1

BOSTON, Nov. 2, 1933.

Holding that the segregation of the five principal operationg units of Drug Incorporated and distribution of their shares preceding dissolution of the parent company constitutes a dividend in liquidation, the Massachusetts Department of Corporations and Taxation has levied a tax of 6 percent, equal to $1 a share, on the transaction, it was stated today.

Drug Incorporated was stricken from the New York Stock Exchange list September 25. At that time stockholders received for each ten shares of Drug Incorporated five shares of Sterling Products, four shares of United Drug, two shares of Vick Chemical, two shares of Bristol-Myers and one share of Life-Savers.

The total distribution of the subsidiary company shares rated a value of $467.25 for ten shares of Drug, Incorporated, or $46.73 per share. This "liquidation dividend," according to the Department of Corporation, was $16.73 in excess of the per share capital asset value, and the applied tax of $1 a share was arrived at by a levy of 6 percent on this excess value.

Zinc Uses Told in Booklet

Bearing the title, "Planning, Making, Selling—Design for Profit," an unusually informative and attractive booklet has been published by the New Jersey Zinc Company, this city, presenting a complete exposition of what one metal, zinc, can do in all three steps indicated in the booklet's title. Aside from the story it contains about zinc, the booklet is an exceptional example of the printer's art, being entirely and distinctly different from the usual run of such publications. Information is presented as to the "thousand and one" uses to which zinc has been successfully applied, there being included lists of various articles made of the metal for use in industrial activities as well as in the home. Copies of this unusual booklet may be obtained by mentioning the Reporter and addressing the New Jersey Zinc Company, 160 Front street, this city.

Boston Varnish Salesmen Meet

The Boston Varnish Company held its annual sales meeting at the Knickerbocker Hotel, Chicago, the week of October 23. Salesmen who had attained their quotas brought their quotas brought their wives as the guests of the company. Sixty employees of the company attended. Executives of the company who addressed the meetings were:—President, J. B. Lord; vice-president, H. B. Winne; secretary, Henry A. Hall; A. G. Ballester, Chicago division manager; F. J. Lane, eastern sales manager; C. F. Eberle, advertising manager, and F. M. Cartland, Chicago sales manager.

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry Has Week of Historic Eventfulness

(Continued from page 15)

tion. They were difficult and tense hours—particularly those immediately preceding arrival of the news that the code had been handed into President Roosevelt's hands, then, that he had actually signed the document. Relaxation came with the informal dinner arranged for Wednesday evening by the Chicago host committee, of which Milton K. Pine was chairman.

Officers of New Association

The first staff of officers elected by the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association consists of the following:—

President, Ernest T. Trigg, of John Lucas & Co., Philadelphia.

Vice-president, H. A. Melum, of Benjamin Moore & Co., Chicago.

Treasurer, Charles J. Roh, of the Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, N. J.

Regional vice-presidents, New England zone, Frank Bownes, of the Frank Bownes Company, Chelsea, Mass.: Eastern zone, Ralph H. Everett, of the Keystone Varnish Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Central zone, Dwight P. Joyce, of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Southern zone, Harold N. Cooledge, of F. J. Cooledge & Sons, Atlanta; Western zone, Oliver S. Orrick, of the General Paint Corporation, Los Angeles.

Executive committee, representing paint manufacturers, (one year) Dr. R. A. Plumb, of the Truscon Laboratories, Detroit; (two years) Samuel R. Matlack, of George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia; Herbert W. Rice, of the United States Gutta Percha Paint Company, Providence, R. I., and Frank L. Sulzberger, of the Enterprise Paint Company, Chicago; (three years) L. P. Moore, of Benjamin Moore & Co., New York; Ludington Patton, of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Milwaukee; Elliott S. Phillips, of the Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, and William Richter, of the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Representing varnish manufacturers, (two years) James B. Lord of the Boston Varnish Company, Boston, and Wells Martin, of the Martin Varnish Company, Chicago; (three years) H. E. Webster, of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., Buffalo.

Representing lacquer manufacturers (one year), J. Heath Wood, of the Standard Varnish Works, Chicago; O. J. S. de Brun, of the Egyptian Lacquer Manufacturing Company, New York, and W. C. Dabney, of the Jones-Dabney Company, Louisville.

Representing water paint manufacturers, (one year) Stanley C. Dunning, of the Muralo Company, Staten Island, N. Y.

Representing materials and supplies group, (one year) Dudley W. Figgis, of the American Can Company, New York; (two years) M. L. Havey, of the New Jersey Zinc Company, New York; (three years) Fred M. Carter, of the National Lead Company, New York. (The president, vice-president and treasurer also are members of the executive committee.)

Plan of Amalgamation

It was Mr. Roh, long treasurer of the old organizations and chairman of an amalgamation committee which from time to time has considered the subject, who presented the report on the establishment of a new single body in the industry. His associates on the committee were Dwight W. Figgis, Samuel R. Matlack, Ludington Patton, Elliott S. Phillips, Carl Schumann, Frank L. Sulzberger, Frank P. Cheesman, William Zinsser and William Richter.

Mr. Roh, in first addressing the manufacturers' association, declared that these men had felt that, because of the evolutionary processes of the last ten years, the matter of bringing the associations under one leadership would come up for final decision. He spoke of the situation ten years ago when there were six offices in six different cities—clean up and paint up in St. Louis, save the surface in Philadelphia, secretary of the Paint Manufacturers' Association of the United States in Philadelphia, as was the secretary of the varnish group. The National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association was in New York, while the scientific section and the unfair competition bureau were in Washington. Mr. Roh also told of the consolidations which had been effected in the plan put through at the Toronto convention in 1930. His summary before this group was substantially that presented at other meetings. Mr. Roh continued:—

I wanted to give you that background because some of you might have in your mind that this is something new and untried and unproven. On the contrary, the steps that have already been taken should naturally lead us into the final step of accomplishing the job in the manner in which it would be done if we were now organizing for the first time. In other words, if there were a new association, this probably is just the way we would set it up.

There is one other important thing of the several questions we considered, and that is what was and has been our thinking in reference to our present set-up. We took to heart and studied and analyzed all the criticisms that we could think of, that had been mentioned, whether justified or not, to see if in this one set-up we could answer most of the objections against the old association, whether merited or unmerited. Of course, there is always a difference of opinions with reference to those things, because some who know a little more about them and have a little understanding don't see it in the same way as those who perhaps have no information and don't look into it to see the purpose of certain divisions or subdivisions of the industry.

Relations with Educational Bureau

One of the things that we have all had to meet is the fact that members are unable to explain the purposes of the two associations and their tie-in with the educational bureau. There have been questions of the motives of the educational bureau. I agree with Mr. Trigg 100 percent on what he said this morning in reference to that particular body. Of course, we are all working for our own companies, but I have never known the time when we approached the educational bureau on any subject when it wasn't viewed from the standpoint of the small as well as the large manufacturer.

Lack of uniformity of dues was questioned. I can understand that, because to have one basis of dues on a capital rating and another on the volume of sales,

Charles J. Roh
N. P. V. & L. A. Treasurer

certainly must be confusing to the membership. We have endeavored to answer that in this new setup.

Manufacturers of industrial sales have complained for years that very little was done by the associations in their particular interest and from time to time comments have been heard from exclusive paint, varnish, and lacquer manufacturers that there was no place to discuss the problems of their particular branch of the finishing industry. We have tried to answer that question in this new set-up.

Others have felt that there should be a place to discuss trade sales problems. All these and other criticisms were considered by the amalgamation committee, and the amalgamation committee presents a simplified association plan, easily understood by all and a satisfactory answer to most of these criticisms. The way we reach that answer is by an appreciation of the other fellow's viewpoint, but this association won't be the answer to any single man's interest in the industry. It will be the answer to the needs of the entire industry. We know that in all associations we can't have our own way all the time, but the committee feels that if we look at the plan from the standpoint of all, we will find that it covers the major problems and major answer to our ability to get as well as to serve.

The report has been submitted to the executive committee of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, it has been submitted to the board of directors of the American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association and the educational bureau. They reviewed the report, made the corrections that it seemed best to make, and this is the report that was finally adopted by them as a basis for amalgamation.

N. P. O. & V. A. Plan the Basis

It is suggested the present constitution and by-laws of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, with regional or city associations under regional vice-presidents, be the basis of the constitution and by-laws of the new association, with the following suggested changes as to name, membership, executive committee, financial plan, dues and committee arrangements.

Name of the Association

The name of the association shall be the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Inc.

It will be incorporated to take over the property and assets of the associations.

Membership

Membership in this association shall consist of individuals, firms, corporations, manufacturers and wholesalers of paints, varnishes, lacquers, water paints and kindred products; individuals, firms, corporations, manufacturers and wholesalers of materials used in connection with the manufacture of paints, varnishes, lacquers, water paints and kindred products.

It shall consist of five classes of memberships:—

Class A memberships—individuals, firms, corporations, manufacturers of paints, varnishes, lacquers, water paints and kindred products. They support all association activities; the scientific section, unfair competition bureau, save the surface campaign, clean up and paint up campaign, traffic bureau, and such other activities as may be agreed upon from time to time. They pay dues on a plan based upon their domestic sales of their products.

Now, this set-up of dues was formulated on this basis, that it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that it should be set up so that all the membership paid their pro rata share toward the association activitties and there should be only one class of membership to manufacturers, and that is the class that does support all these activities; and yet it was the unanimous desire on the part of the committee that the small manufacturers be favored in the set-up of these dues, and so if a study is made of the dues, you will find that the pro rated dues dependent on the sales, are less in proportion to what the larger manufacturers pay, the idea being that there is a great number of small manufacturers who should be in the membership, who are now in, who could not have an excuse for staying out because of dues.

I want to read these dues because there is a long list of them here, but I think we should carry away in our mind's eye the idea of how much it is going to cost us for this change, and you will find if you study it that it has been set up so that 95 percent of the membership of the American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association will pay a little less to the organization under this set-up. I want to impress that upon you, because it hasn't been set up to get more money. On the present volume of business any increase will come as volume increases. The thought was that if we could set up this scale of membership dues there would be many hundreds more members added to our association membership.

Class A Dues

Class A membership dues based on the domestic sales of paints, varnishes, lacquers, water paints and kindred products:—

Class.	Sales		Amount.
1	Under	$50,000	$25
1		$50,000	$25
2	$50,000 to	$100,000	50
3	100,000 to	150,000	100
4	150,000 to	250,000	150
5	250,000 to	500,000	300
6	500,000 to	750,000	450
7	750,000 to	1,000,000	600
8	1,000,000 to	1,750,000	1,000
9	1,750,000 to	2,500,000	1,500
10	2,500,000 to	5,000,000	2,500
11	5,000,000 to	7,500,000	3,750
12	7,500,000 to	10,000,000	4,750
13	10,000,000 to	12,500,000	5,750
14	12,500,000 to	15,000,000	6,750
15	15,000,000 to	20,000,000	9,000
16	20,000,000 to	25,000,000	11,000
17	25,000,000 to	30,000,000	13,000
18	30,000,000 to	35,000,000	15,000
19	35,000,000 to	40,000,000	17,000
20	40,000,000 to	45,000,000	19,000
21	45,000,000 to	50,000,000	21,000
22	1/25 of 1% over	50,000,000	+21,000

(Note:—These classes and sums appear above as revised for presentation by the by-laws committee. There was an original class 6—$500,000 to $1,000,000—paying $600. An additional bracket was inserted lowering dues to $450 for the group between $500,000 and $750,000.)

Here is an innovation that I want particularly to call your attention to because it is very important to you. Class A members are entitled to vote at the national convention and to receive the scientific section circulars. They are also entitled to one or more memberships in each regional or city association on payment of the regional or city association dues. When you pay your dues, you also pay the national assessment portion of your local membership dues. In other words, you make just one payment. If you have a member in the New York Club, all he pays is the difference between the present dues and the $20 national assessment, or $30 in New York.

H. A. Melum
N. P. V. & L. A. Vice-President

Class B Members

The next is class B members, and this isn't arbitrary because it takes in supply members. Class B members are individuals, firms, corporations, and manufacturers of material used in connection with the manufacture of paints, varnishes, lacquers, water paints and kindred products. They support all association activities, the scientific section, unfair competition bureau, save the surface campaign, clean up and paint up campaign, traffic bureau, and such other activities as may be agreed upon from time to time, on a uniform plan based on their domestic sales to the industry.

This schedule is the same as for class A members, with the exception that there has been deducted from that amount the approximate amount they would have paid as American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association members. In other words, certain members contributing on the graduated plan now pay the same as the manufacturing members, but under this new plan those members would not have been members of the American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association and, consequently, have paid anywhere from one to seven hundred dollars, less in membership than manufacturing members, and so there has been deducted in the larger brackets approximately $500 down to $100 in the smaller brackets.

Class B Dues

Class B membership dues based on domestic sales to manufacturers of paints, varnishes, lacquers, water paints and kindred products:—

Class.	Sales		Amount.
1	Under	$50,000	$20
2	$50,000 to	100,000	40
3	100,000 to	150,000	80
4	150,000 to	250,000	120
5	250,000 to	500,000	220
6	500,000 to	1,000,000	440
7	1,000,000 to	1,750,000	800
8	1,750,000 to	2,500,000	1,200
9	2,500,000 to	5,000,000	2,200
10	5,000,000 to	7,500,000	3,200
11	7,500,000 to	10,000,000	4,400
12	10,000,000 to	12,500,000	5,400
13	12,500,000 to	15,000,000	6,400
14	15,000,000 to	20,000,000	8,500
15	1/25 of 1% over	20,000,000	+ 8,500

Class B members have representation at the national convention through regional or city association delegates provided by the by-laws, and will receive all scientific section circulars. They are entitled to one or more memberships in each regional and city association on payment of the regional or city association dues.

Class C Members

Individuals, firms and corporations who are not Class A or B members, but who are affiliated with regional or city associations and pay $20 national dues in addition to the dues prescribed by the regional or city association. They have representation at the national convention through regional or city association delegates as provided by the by-laws. National dues are to be remitted by the regional or city treasurer to the national treasurer.

Class D Members

Individuals, firms, corporations and manufacturers of paints, varnishes, lacquers, water paints and kindred products in Canada may become members by paying annual dues in the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association of $50 annually and may secure the scientific section circulars by paying $100 additional to the national treasurer. All other classes of Canadian members may affiliate by becoming Class C associate members. That is practically the same set-up that exists now in Canada. (It was later decided, after debate, to allow those Canadian firms selling $50,000 or less to enjoy the American classification of $25.)

Class E Members—Honorary Members

All present honorary members of the two associations and the educational bureau shall become honorary members of the new association.

Scientific organizations at home and abroad and foreign manufacturers of paints, varnishes, lacquers, water paints and kindred products may receive the scientific section circulars by payment of $100 per annum.

That is the financial side of the new set-up, which of course, you will all see is different and yet very, very simple to understand.

Standing Committees

The following standing committees are recommended:—

Trade sales and industrial sales.

These two committees are suggested to bring about a closer contact with the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and the regional and city association. There has been no direct contact between our regional or city associations and the national office, except indirectly through committees that have been appointed. There has been no tie-in of committees with the national office, except as occurred once a year when the national office got their reports.

The chairmen of these national committees shall be appointed by the president of the association. It is further recommended that regional or city associations be represented on these committees by an outstanding member in trade sales and industrial sales. They shall be selected by the national president and the president of the regional or city association. The regional or city member on the national committee shall be the chairman of the local trade and industrial sales committees.

It shall be the duty of the local committee chairman to organize his division of the industry in the region or city in which he is appointed, organizing those members interested in trade sales in the industry, those members interested in lacquer sales to the automotive accessory trade, etc., members supplying paint to important industrial plants in the State and national government, and members selling lacquer, both clear and colored, to industrial accounts.

The general manager shall assign secretaries from national headquarters to work with each committee. That is another tie-in that brings us in constant touch with the national association.

Executive Committee

The executive committee shall have supervision of the following committees and such other constructive activities as are deemed advisable. These committees shall work directly through the general manager and the secretaries appointed. In other words, it was felt by the amalgamation committee that these committees that have worked in conjunction with or as a direct activity of the educational bureau, should be given directly in charge of the executive committee of this new body which takes the place, of course, of all the governing bodies that have heretofore had this in charge. Those committees are the unfair competition bureau, the budget and finance, the scientific section, the save the surface committee, the clean up and

paint up committee, and the traffic bureau.

The following committees and such other committees as may be authorized from time to time shall be organized along the same general lines as the key committees, the trade sales and industrial sales, and I will read those:—Kindred products, distribution, simplification, constitution anl by-laws, membership, production clubs, and legislative.

In other words, these committees and others, if they develop to a place of importance iin the industry, can be set up in the same manner as the trade sales and the industrial sales committees provided the need is present.

National Advisory Committee

This committee shall consist of the presidents of the regional and city associations with the national president as chairman and shall meet prior to the annual convention. It was felt that these local presidents appointed, who may be A, B or C members, could bring to the national organization their reactions for the year for consideration perhaps at the convention if they so decide.

Initiation Fee

There shall be no initiation fee until after March 1, 1934. The thought about that was, why talk about $25 when we are trying to get together? The feeling was, let's let the executive committee of the association consider that after March 1. Just now it isn't nearly as important as getting members.

Officers and Elections

This is the most important change and answers all the criticisms of all bodies. The executive committee of the N. P. O. & V. A., and the board of directors were cumbersome and hard to understand, even by their own members, and were considered by most largely honorary in some of the positions. I needn't repeat here what has been said about the board of directors of the American Manufacturers' Association and the educational bureau, but here is the answer to it.

The officers of this association shall consist of a president, a vice-president and a treasurer selected from the class A members, and five regional vice-presidents to be selected from the membership. There shall be an executive committee to be composed of the president, vice-president, treasurer, and eighteen elected members, twelve of whom must be paint, varnish, and lacquer manufacturers, three of whom must be class A members but not necessarily manufacturers of paint, varnish, and lacquer, and three of whom must be class B or C members, the class B or C members to have all the rights of the other members on the executive committee except that they shall not be eligible to be chairman or vice-chairman thereof and they shall not vote on subjects that directly affect the paint, varnish, lacquer and kindred products industry.

Elected members of the executive committee (notice this is elected and not chosen), shall hold office for three years, except that there shall be elected at the first meeting of the association the eighteen members as provided above, six of whom shall be elected to serve for one year, six of whom shall be elected to serve for two years, and six of whom shall be elected to serve for three years. Each group of six shall consist of four paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturers. One must be a voting member but not necessarily a manufacturer of paint, varnish, and/or lacquer.

All officers of the association and members of the executive committee shall be elected by the members at the annual meeting.

There may be additional nominations made from the floor of the convention and those receiving the largest number of votes for the different offices shall be declared to have been elected.

The officers of the executive committee shall consist of a chairman and a vice-chairman, who shall be elected annually by the executive committee from its membership. In no case shall any officer of an executive committee be allowed to serve for a period longer than three consecutive years. The secretary of the executive committee and the association shall be selected by the executive committee, but not necessarily from its membership.

Routine of the Sessions

From a chronological point of view, here is the brief record:—

The American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Association met Monday forenoon, October 30. James F. Kurfees, president, and Charles J. Roh, treasurer, made their formal reports. Ernest T. Trigg presented Dr. H. A. Gardner, director of the scientific section, and W. C. Dabney, chairman of the unfair competition committee. The latter, in turn, presented Thomas J. McFadden in his capacity as manager of the unfair competition bureau and M. Q. Macdonald, the counsel. There were a few formal reports, including that of Charles W. Eastwood, of save the surface campaign, and then Mr. Roh gave the report of the amalgamation committee, as printed above.

Monday afternoon, the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association's forty-sixth annual meeting was called to order by President S. R. Matlack, who gave his annual address. Thomas J. McFadden, general manager, and Mr. Roh, treasurer, reported. There were also reports by Dr. R. A. Plumb on the clean up and paint up campaign, by T. J. Kenny on the credit situation, by Representative Andrew L. Sommers on legislative matters, and then Mr. Roh reported again for the amalgamation committee.

The National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, at this session, approved the necessary resolutions for dissolution and establishment of the successor group.

Both associations appointed members of a joint nominating committee.

Tuesday forenoon, there was an extremely brief session of the American Paint and Varnish Manufacturers Association at which the necessary legal resolutions were adopted. This meeting was adjourned and the session then became a meeting of the general industry, under the chairmanship of S. R. Matlack. It was at this meeting that the nominations for officers were presented by Horace S. Felton, chairman of the committee. Charles J. Roh presented the necessary legal resolutions calling the new National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association into being. The constitution and by-laws as adopted set forth the scope, purpose, membership requirements, and operating methods indicated in Mr. Roh's amalgamation reports.

The new association having been established, Ernest T. Trigg spent the rest of the day detailing the code of fair competition to the gathering.

Business Conferences

Wednesday forenoon, November 1, Joseph R. Esposito presided at the industrial sales conference — the first such meeting to be held under the auspices of the new association—at which Charles J. Roh again explained the new association set-up. A. C. Horn talked on "Profits in Industrial Sales"; A. D. Robson, on "Unwarranted Claims, Guarantees and Damages"; Charles R. Cook, on "Competition from Raw Material Suppliers"; and O. J. S. deBrun talked on "Cost of Development and Servicing and Their Abuses."

Wednesday afternoon, Frank Bownes presided over a trade sales conference with the following addresses:—"Sales at a Profit," Rudolph Zinsser; "Save the Surface Campaign," Mr. Bownes for Charles W. Eastwood; "Where Does the Industry Stand on Inferior Quality Paint," F. F. Whittam; "Better Business Bureau," Harry Van Horn, president of the National Association of Better Business Bureaus; "The Use and Abuse of Discounts and Rebates," E. T. Gray; "Why Certain Trade Sales Practices Should Be Eliminated," William H. Jarden, jr.

Mr. Trigg and the officers were elected and installed at a brief association business meeting Wednesday afternoon, preceding the trade sales conference, and an exchange of complimentary resolutions was made.

At a meeting, Sunday night, October 29, of the Paint Industry Recovery Board, the code still being unsigned at that time, the members of this board discussed tentative methods of procedure in enforcement. So far as possible, local units of the paint industry recovery board will be urged to handle to their conclusion all problems arising in their area, cases impossible of solution being sent to Washington for further consideration and handling.

The code now being law of the industry and the new association to be incorporated soon, it is the understanding that the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will take definite steps to include in its membership every interested manufacturer in the United States. The terms of membership and dues as worked out by the amalgamation committee were designed for this specific purpose of enabling the small manufacturers to come into membership on an equitable basis.

A complete story of the three national meetings and the formation of the new association will be given in a special number of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter which will be issued shortly.

Drug-Chemical Group Hears Talk by Blair

(Continued from page 14)

been properly prepared and prosecuted.

Particularly severe was Mr. Blair's criticism of the attempt in the proposed revision of the law to endow the Secretary of Agriculture with powers bordering on the omnipotent. The rights delegated to the secretary, he said, would give that official authority to order manufacturers how they should conduct their businesses in every detail, not only in labeling, advertising, and selling their goods; would enable the secretary to say what diseases were incurable, to tell the public what it might buy and what it must not buy. No such powers are justified or could be justified, Mr. Blair said, and he quoted from the code of the package medicine industry the declaration of fair, honorable trading which he contended was all that would be necessary for complete safeguarding of the public.

Assistance Refused

Mr. Blair said that the officials had refused to accept a proffer of proprietary manufacturers to assist in drafting an amendment which would effectively close any loopholes in the present law. They would not even define the deficiencies of the act. The "chamber of horrors" purported to show deficiencies, consists largely of articles eradicated by the existing law, the speaker said.

Official inconsistency was seen by Mr. Blair in the attempt of the drug control bureau to get more power to do more work in the face of its declarations that it did not have sufficient funds to do a good job with the present law. He declared that the purpose behind the proposed revision was not support of the NRA program or of the President's program, but only self-advancement of the promoters of the measure.

Defeat of the proposal must be sought by the exertion of every possible effort, Mr. Blair urged. Every interested person must be enlisted in the fight, the broadest opposition being most desirable. The bill must be fought and defeated as a whole, he said, and the fight must be spread broadly by regionally organized contact with the members of Congress.

Mr. Blair was of the opinion that the American Medical Association was in favor of the retention of the present food and drugs act. Carroll Dunham Smith asked whether doctors could be prohibited from professing to treat diseases officially designated as incurable. Chairman McDonough urged the members to get in the fight against the bill—the secretary would identify their congressmen for them, he added.

Among the seventy-odd persons attending the meeting were ten members of the Seventeen Club, an organization of exporters of medicinal and cosmetic products. Mr. Blair addressed to these a particular plea that they study the bill and realize its inadequate treatment of export trade. It fails utterly to take cognizance of the requirements of importing cosmetics, he said.

Officers Are Elected

The meeting was the annual session of the section, hence an election for officers was on the program. The nominations were read by Charles L. Huisking. The members approved the selections unanimously. The following were elected:—

Chairman, Samuel W. Fraser, of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (U.S.A.); vice-chairman, Herman G. Weicker, of the Dodge & Olcott Company; treasurer, S. Barksdale Penick, of S. B. Penick & Co.; secretary, Ray C. Schlotterer; executive committee; Gustave Bayer, of Merck & Co.; James Chilcott, of the Maltine Company; N. S. Dahl, of John T. Stanley & Co.; J. F. Hayes, of Eli Lilly & Co.; Joseph A. Huisking, of Charles L. Huisking & Co.; Warner James, of Towns & James; David L. Kaltman, of D. Kaltman & Co.; Paul Muller, of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company; John Powell, of John Powell & Co.; John J. Reiner, of the Lehn & Fink Products Company; A. A. Teeter, of Charles Pfizer & Co.; A. A. Wasserscheid, of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; representative of section as director in the board, George Simon, of the Heyden Chemical Corporation.

At the suggestion of the nominating committee an advisory council was created, which consists of the latest five former chairmen. This action was taken in the belief that limiting the chairman's term to one year loses for the section the background and experience which he has obtained during his term of office.

New Members

C. D. Smith offered for final action the names of nine applicants for membership. They were duly approved. these new members are:—

Alkaloi Company, represented by James P. Whitters.

Eastern Corrugated Container Company, represented by Malcolm D. Grey.

Ehrmann Strauss Company, represented by Richard Gesell.

H. Kohnstamm & Co., represented by Edward Kohnstamm.

Lanman & Kemp-Barclay & Co., represented by A. Kendrick.

George Lueders & Co., represented by Ferdinand Weber.

S. Schwabacher & Co., represented by S. Schwabacher.

Smith Brothers, Inc., represented by W. W. Smith.

Southwestern Drug Corporation, represented by J. M. Penland.

S. W. Fraser limited his report as chairman of the legislative committee to the introducing of Mr. Blair and the presentation of a graph showing how the "Tugwell" bill is "Anti-NRA."

The meeting was held in the front dining room of the Chemists' Club.

Code for Wholesalers To Be Heard Nov. 13

(Continued from page 15)

delivery and maintenance workers, and a ten-week 10-percent overtime period.

The minimum rate of pay is basically $12 to $14 a week, depending on the size of the community, with Southern rates of $1 less. Hourly wages are on same basis and junior employees (sixteen to eighteen years) are to get not less than schedule less $1.

Divisional codes and separate code authorities are provided for, supplemental to the general code and general administration.

Trade Practices Defined

The code proposes that the following practices constitute unfair methods of competition:—

False Marking or Branding

The false marking or branding or failure to properly brand or mark any product of the Trade which has the tendency to mislead or deceive customers or prospective customers, whether as to the grade, age, quality, quantity, weight, substance, character, nature, origin, size, finish or preparation of any product of the trade or otherwise.

Misrepresentation or False or Misleading Advertising

The making or causing or knowingly permitting to be made or published any false, materially inaccurate or deceptive statement by way of advertisement or otherwise, whether concerning the grade, age, quantity, weight, substance, character, nature, origin, size, finish, or preparation of any product of the Trade or the credit terms, values, policies, or services of any wholesaler or distributor or otherwise, having the tendency or capacity to mislead or deceive customers or prospective customers.

Commercial Bribery

Directly or indirectly to give or permit to be given, or offer to give, money or anything of value to agents, employees or representatives of customers or prospective customers, without the knowledge of their employers or principals, as an inducement to influence their employers or principals, to purchase or contract to purchase from the makers of such gift, or offer, or to influence such employers or principals to refrain from dealing or contracting to deal with competitors.

Interference With Contractual Relations

Maliciously inducing or attempting to induce the breach of an existing oral or written contract between a competitor and his customer or source of supply, or interfering with or obstructing the performance of any such contractual duties or services.

Secret Rebates

The secret payment or allowance of rebates, refunds, commissions, credits, unearned or special discounts, whether in the form of money or otherwise, or the secret extension to certain purchasers of special services or privileges not extended to all purchasers on like terms and conditions.

Giving of Prizes, Premiums or Gifts

The offering or giving of prizes, premiums, or gifts in connection with the sale of products, or as an inducement thereto, by any scheme which involves lottery, misrepresentation or fraud.

Defamation

The defamation of competitors by falsely imputing to them dishonorable conduct, inability to perform contracts, questionable credit standing, or by other false representations of by the false disparagement of the grade or quality of their goods.

Threats of Litigation

The publishing or circularizing of threats or suits for infringement of patents or trademarks or of any other legal proceedings not in good faith, with the tendency or effect of harassing competitors or intimidating their customers.

Espionage of Competitors

Securing confidential information concerning the business of a competitor by a false or misleading statment or representation, by a false impersonation of one in authority, by bribery, or by any other unfair method.

Piracy of Trademarks and Trade-Names

The imitation of a trademark, trade-name, slogan or the other marks of identification of competitors having the tendency and capacity to mislead or deceive.

Differentials

In any division in which manufacturers, importers, mills, or other primary sellers sell coincidentally to severi classes of buyers (such as wholesalers, retailers, consumers), the Divisional Code Authority, subject to the approval and with the advice of the Administrator, may announce for each product or group of products distributed by its division, price differentials between the different classes of buyers which shall be fair and reasonable in relation to the nature and extent of the distributing services and functions rendered by each buying class. Such differentials shall include all elements affecting the net price, such as discount terms and allowances.

When such price differentials are so established by manufacturers, importers, mills or other primary sellers, wholesalers or distributors in the division may agree, subject to the advice and approval of the Administrator, not to purchase from or distribute the products of such manufacturers, importers, mills or other primary sellers who do not establish and maintain such price differentials. Violations of such agreements shall constitute unfair trade practices.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent reasonable and fair price differentials from being allowed on the basis of quantity purchased, or such other factors as the Administrator shall deem proper.

Other Unfair Trade Practices

In addition to the powers granted in Article VI, section 2 (c), a Divisional Code Authority may, subject to the approval of the Administrator, establish trade practices covering such other matters as the conditions of the specific division or subdivision thereof may require.

Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation reported a net income of $125,191 for the quarter ended September 30, after charges and taxes. After preferred dividends, this was equal to 30 cents a share on the outstanding common stock and compared with $100,628, or 22 cents a common share, in the third quarter last year.

American Chemical Society Papers

From the hundreds of papers presented before the several divisions of the American Chemical Society at its Fall meeting in Chicago, a number of varied industrial interests have been selected for presentation in a abstract to readers of the Reporter. Publication of these abstracts, begun in the October 2 issue, is continued below. The Reporter will be pleased to endeavor to get completq copies of papers or other further information on any of the subjects for readers who are interested in them.

Coal as a Chemical

H. H. Lowry

Not only as a source of energy, but in all other fields of utilization, coal must undergo a series of chemical reactions to yield the end result sought. Our knowledge of the chemical nature of coal is based on consideration of (1) its probable mode of origin, (2) of its reactions with simple reagents, and (3) of the products obtained by thermal decomposition. Solvent extraction is classed as an especially mild type of pyrolysis. Correlation of the results obtained in the past two decades in various investigations of coal by the three separate methods listed shows that considerable advance has already been achieved toward an understanding of the general chemical nature of coal. Due to the complexity of the coal substance, the need for additional systematic work, using all available methods of attack, was emphasized.

Hydrogenation of Coal and Tar

C. C. Wright and A. W. Gauger

During recent years, the subject of coal hydrogenation has aroused much interest in the scientific world. A quarter century ago, only the long-neglected work of Berthelot suggested the possibilities in this vast field, while today enormous sums of money and the efforts of many investigators are being expended on the various phases of the problem. The development of high temperature—high pressure hydrogenation, and its application to coal by Dr. Bergius, has provided the chemist with a new weapon for attacking the problem and great advances of both a theoretical and practical significance have been made. Of theoretical interest are the numerous investigations dealing with the relationships between the physical and chemical properties of coal and its susceptibility to hydrogenation; the effects of varying conditions upon the hydrogenation; partial hydrogenation and its effect upon coking properties; and with hydrogenation as a means of investigating the constitution of coal. From the commercial standpoint, interest centers around the development of the original Bergius patents to the stage of plant-scale operation; the application of catalysts and promoters; the development of the two-phase process for producing lubricating oil and gasoline substitutes; and around the economic status of the commercial process at the present time both in America and abroad.

The importance of the low-rank coal reserves of this country becomes clearly evident when a comparison is made of the distribution and amount of coal in the fields of the United States with the output of these mines. Such a study shows that, although the bulk of the coal in this country is low-rank, the greatest output has been coming from the high-rank deposits. This discrepancy cannot continue forever. The low-rank coals are characterized by a high moisture content, their slacking upon exposure to the atmosphere, their disintegration in the fire and their noncoking quality. The first attempt at eliminating some of these nondesirable qualities was the briquetting of these coals by the German process. It was soon found that the American fuels are not adaptable to this method but that good briquets could be made from the carbonized residue obtained from these coals. The low-rank coals are now burned in modern power plants with efficiencies that approach that obtained with high-rank fuel. These fuels can be used successfully in the manufacture of producer gas.

Microstructure and extraction studies have given us valuable information as to the physical and chemical make-up of the low-rank fuels. The moisture in low-rank coals is held colloidally. Studies with lignite have indicated many of the properties of the moisture in low-rank coals. These coals do not possess an abnormally high tendency for self-heating due, primarily, to the large proportion of water naturally contained which requires a large expenditure of energy to bring about its evaporation. Recent studies on the "coking" of these coals have shown definite possibilities in this direction. Dehydration, and the production of an active carbon are other phases that offer possibilities.

Soda Carbonate in Gas Production

C. B. Weiss and A. H. White

It has been shown by Fox and White that the reactionn $Na_2CO_3 + 2\ C = 2\ Na + 3\ CO$ proceeds to the right at temperatures above 800° C. and that the vapor pressure of the reaction products surpasses atmospheric pressure about 1025° C. In their work the reaction products were cooled very rapidly to prevent reversal of the reaction. In the present study the reaction products were allowed to cool more slowly, as would be the case in a gas producer and it was found that reversal was rapid and complete in the temperature range of 750-900° C. The study of the application of this reaction to gas producer practice was made in a miniature gas producer consisting of a nickel tube inserted in an electric furnace. When using untreated Acheson graphite and dry air at a temperature of 900° C. and a time of contact of two seconds, the exit gases contained 6.6 percent of CO; while under similar conditions using graphite impregnated with Na_2CO_3, 33.4 percent of CO was found. As little as 0.1 percent of Na_2CO_3 was sufficient to give this result. The decomposition of moistened air was accelerated in a similar way. The Na_2CO_3 was decomposed in the lower part of the producer where the temperature was high and was regenerated in the upper and cooler part of the producer where it deposited upon the graphite and was carried down mechanically to the reaction zone. By using soda, a satisfactory gas composition was obtained at a maximum temperature of 925° C.; while without soda satisfactory operation was not possible even at 1040° C. Part of the soda is carried out of the producer with the fuel ash and the extent of this loss has not been sufficiently studied. If it were not for this loss, a small amount of soda would last a very long time since it is continuously recycling within the producer.

Methane Hydrocarbons Oxidation

K. A. Kobe and E. B. Brookbank

The work of Kobe and Arveson on the oxidation of hydrogen and of carbon monoxide over a commercial platinized silica gel has been extended to determine if it is possible to oxidize H_2 and CO together at 300° in the presence of methane hydrocarbons. The oxidation temperatures of methane, ethane, propane, and butane were determined. The highest temperatures at which no oxidation takes place are:—CH_4, 350°; C_2H_6, 230°; C_3H_8, 130°; C_4H_{10}, 120°. Substantial oxidation takes place at temperatures 20-25° higher. It is not possible to determine H_2 and CO together at 300° in the presence of hydrocarbons other than methane. None of the hydrocarbons are quantitatively oxidized even at 400°. The results of King and Edgecombe on the oxidation of these four hydrocarbons by copper oxide show that the copper oxide method is in error, especially when gases rich in hydrocarbons are analyzed. The recommended procedure is to absorb carbon monoxide in acid cuprous chloride, oxidize hydrogen over platinized silica gel at 100° and determine hydrocarbons by slow combustion or explosion.

Coal Hydrogenation in Diphenyl

W. L. Beuschlein, C. C. Wright, and C. M. Williams

The authors had extended their work on the hydrogenation of certain American coals to include diphenyl as the dispersion agent and some of the previous experiments using phenol and anthracene had been repeated. The hydrogenation bomb was equipped with a stirring device. Some comparative methods for examination of the products resulting from the hydrogen treatment were included. Coke and tar yields of 12 diphenyl-dispersed coals show little correlation between yield of tar and the original composition of the coals. In several instances, the conversions to tar are similar to those previously reported for the same coals using anthracene in the stationary bomb.

As a further comparison of dispersion media, two coals were hydrogenated with diphenyl, three with phenol, and five with anthracene, and the products analyzed by the method of Shotwell and Graham. Three of the five coals dispersed in anthracene and all of those in phenol were rendered nearly completely soluble in phenol, the residue being less than 3 percent of the original coals. Diphenyl was not so effective. The yield of B product was largest for the high-carbon coals, decreasing with the carbon content, indicating that those coals most deficient in hydrogen were the least easily converted into the C product or liquid tar. Repeated hydrogenation and extraction of a coal dispersed in anthracene showed that, whereas one treatment gave a tar yield of 23 percent, with two additional treatments 60 percent of the coal was converted into tar. Tabulated data were given for the effect of various treatments upon new "Black Diamond" coal. From these it was concluded that hydrogenation should be carried on at pressures above 140 kg/sq. cm. and that the dispersion medium plays an important part in the process.

Solvents Industry's Growth

E. W. Reid

The production and use of solvents has become one of the more important industrial developments, from the standpoint of both volume of production and general utility. During the past ten years new solvents have appeared at the rate of approximately twelve a year, and in 1932 the volume of solvents production, not including the petroleum and aromatic hydrocarbons, reached 900,000,000 pounds. Solvents are used in practically every industry and contribute in some manner to the necessities, luxuries, and arts of the present day. The nitrocellulose lacquer industry is probably the largest single user of solvents. The new-type solvents sometimes replace the older and better-known products of the industry, but, on the whole, tend to contribute to the general knowledge of the application of solvents, which, in turn, contributes to the increased use of the older products.

Detergent Developments

R. A. Duncan

For many generations soap has been our standard detergent, but it has at least two serious limitations. It can not be used except in neutral or alkaline solutions; as acid decomposes soap, giving free fatty acids which have no detergent value; and it forms insoluble soaps with the heavy metal salts found in practically all natural waters. These objections are both overcome by the use of sodium alkylsulphates, the alkyl group being of the range of C_{12} to C_{18}. These products are typical of a group which are resistant to the effect of acid in moderate concentrations and which form soluble salts with the alkaline earth metals and the more common metals. They prevent the formation of any scum or slime such as is formed by soap in hard water, but since the heavy metal alkyl salts are also good detergents, there is no loss in efficiency.

Synthetic Rubber

Wallace H. Carothers

The conversion of isoprene into elastic materials has been known for fifty years, but the chemical structure of rubber is not fully known, and rubber cannot be fully defined in ordinary physical and chemical terms. The uniqueness of rubber lies in its combination of high elasticity and great strength. In the practical problem of preparing artificially a material of these properties, the polymerization of isoprene furnishes the usual starting point, but isoprene is not easily available, and the products yet obtained are much inferior to rubber. Butadiene and dimethylbutadiene are more available but no better. Modifications of the diene structure affect the rate of its polymerization. Many new dienes have lately been synthesized and relations between structure and behavior are known. Chloroprene and bromoprene polymerize to rubber-like products far more readily than any other known dienes, and the products are in some respects superior to natural rubber. The synthesis of rubber from dienes proceeds by an unknown mechanism and is difficult to control. The further development of knowledge concerning the building up of large molecules will no doubt in the future make possible more rational syntheses of rubbers adapted to specific purposes.

E. R. Bridgewater

Although the synthetic rubber, "DuPrene," differs chemically from natural rubber, it bears a closer physical resemblance to rubber than any of the previously known synthetic rubbers. After vulcanization it possesses all of the properties that distinguish rubber from any other engineering material in as great or greater degree than the natural product. DuPrene has superior aging properties, longer curing range, and greater oil resistance than rubber. DuPrene, like natural rubber, must be vulcanized in order to develop its desirable properties in the maximum degree and for most industrial uses is compounded with various reinforcing pigments or fillers. Tests were shown on two typical vulcanized DuPreme compounds, one containing only such added ingredients as are necessary for vulcanization and the other loaded with carbon black to about the same extent as a conventional tire tread compound. These DuPrene compounds were compared with similar natural rubber compounds and the abrasion resistance, stress strain characteristics, curing range, aging properties, etc., were shown in tabular and graphic form.

Synthetic Resin Developments

Carleton Ellis

The synthetic resin industry was originally concerned almost entirely with finding an outlet for its products in the form of molded articles and coatings. Many new developments and modifications of the materials and their applications have taken place in recent years and the most interesting of these were discussed, especially those which indicate the direction in which the industry is developing. The largest output of the products still is for molded articles, but developments foreshadow an even more extensive utilization as structural materials. Newer applications of the synthetic resins embrace many, diverse fields.

Of the phenol-aldehyde materials, the newer oil-soluble resins serve as the basis for varnishes of great durability. From some of the new resins of this type waterproof cloth is being made. Transparent and translucent resins which rival celluloid in their appearance but which possess many advantages are rapidly assuming another prominent position. The molding of large acid-proof vessels is an accomplishment which indicates even greater potentialities in the application of these materials. Urea resins are fast being adopted for the molding of inexpensive, light-colored articles. The use of these resins in noncreasable fibers for textiles illustrates the unusual range comprehended by this field. Interesting utilizations have also been made of the vinyl resins. New coating materials which are coming to the fore are the rezyls, cashew liquid, chlorinated rubber, styrene and petroleum resins. The applications of various chlorinated paraffins, chlorinated diphenyls, and other resinous materials which have attained some recent commercial prominence are also developments of significance.

Soda Sulphate Dehydration

K. A. Kobe and C. J. Carlson

The dehydration of sodium sulphate decahydrate by submerged combustion possesses advantages over other proposed and used methods. It is possible to use the solid decahydrate as the feed to the evaporator, thereby 46 percent of the sodium sulphate is deposited on being heated to the temperature of evaporation. Evaporation of the saturated solution takes place with no scale formation on the sides of the evaporator. The small amount of scale which forms on the burner may be minimized by increasing the rate of flow of the products of combustion. The sodium sulphate deposited from the solution is crystalline. Submerged combustion evaporation has shown thermal efficiencies of 92 to 96 percent.

A minerals resources map of the Tennessee River basin has been prepared by the United States Geological Survey to show the possibilities of development under the Tennessee Valley Authority. Copies of the map may be procured from the director of the survey, Washington, at $1 each.

Trade News Briefs

Toilet preparations, including toilet soap, brilliantine, cosmetics, hair tonics, perfumes, lotions and similar items, have been subjected to a local internal revenue law which has been promulgated by the government of the province of Tucuman, Argentine, according to a report received by the Department of Commerce, Washington.

Atlantic Coast Petroleum Corporation has taken out a Maryland charter to deal in petroleum and other products. Its capital stock is fixed at 25,000 shares, par $1 a share. John H. Skeen, Reuben Oppenheimer and Howard H. Conoway, all of Baltimore, are named as the incorporators. The office of the company is stated to be at 1706 First National Bank Building, Baltimore.

E. C. Crittenden, chief of the division of electricity of the United States Bureau of Standards, has been appointed assistant director of that bureau in charge of research and testing, by Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper. Mr. Crittenden's appointment fills the vacancy created by the appointment of Dr. L. J. Briggs to the directorship of the bureau last June.

Myers Oil Re-Refining Corporation, Scotland, Md., has taken out a Maryland charter to deal in oil and other petroleum products, and operate a refinery. The capital stock consists of 10,000 shares of a par value of $10 a share, and Jeremiah C. Myers, of Scotland, Md.; Edward A. Gorman, of Alexandria, Va., and J. Stanley Farmer, of Washington, D. C., are named as the incorporators.

The Mitsui Foundation has been established by the Mitsui interests, Tokio, Japan, which has set up a fund of 30,000,000 yen, or about $8,400,000 at current exchange rates, for aiding in the work of ameliorating poverty of farmers and fishermen and for scientific and industrial research groups for the same purpose. This is believed to be the largest private benefaction in the history of Japan.

Houston Oil Company, of Texas, including the Houston Pipe Line Company, a wholly owned subsidiary, had a net loss for the third quarter of the current year of $208,760, after depreciation, depletion and property retired and abandoned. This compared with a deficit of $173,685 for the corresponding period of last year. For the first nine months of the year the company reports a loss of $944,433, as against a deficit of $295,220 for the like period of 1932.

Archer - Daniels - Midland Company reported for the quarter ended September 30 a net profit of $364,302, after all charges, equivalent, after dividend on the 7 percent preferred stock, to 55 cents a share on the common. This compared with $206,163, or 26 cents a share, for the corresponding quarter of 1932. The company has declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on the common stock, payable December 1 to holders of record November 20. Similar dividends were declared in the eight previous quarters.

The Maryland section of the American Chemical Society had at its monthly meeting October 27 in Remsen Hall, Johns Hopkins University, had as its speaker Dr. F. O. Rice, of the university staff, who discoursed on "The Chemistry of the Aliphatic Free Radicals." He gave a resume of the work done by investigators in this field, mentioning a number of scientists who have made important contributions to the inquiry. He discussed the production of free radicals, stating that the method generally used was the decomposition of hydrocarbons.

Bon Ami Company reported a consolidated net income of $848,693 for nine months ended September 30, after depreciation, minority interest, reserves for Federal and Canadian income taxes, but exclusive of loss on sale of securities, amounting to $123,759 charged directly to surplus. These earnings were equivalent under the participating provisions of the shares to $3.87 a share on 100,000 no-par shares of class A stock and $2.31 a share on 200,000 no-par shares of class B stock. For the same period of 1932 the net income was $835,270, or $3.80 a share on class A stock and $2.27 a share on class B.

The Wedgwood Club, which is made up of members of the drug and allied trades of Baltimore, held its monthly social session on the evening of October 26 in Brendel's Park, Baltimore. There was a good attendance, and the occasion was taken advantage of by those members who are also affiliated with the Baltimore Retail Druggists' Association to hold an informal session and discuss some phases of the code. In regard to this document much confusion and diversity of ideas still exists. A supper constituted one of the features of the intervention of Thanksgiving Day this month, the next gathering will take place the first Thursday evening in December.

Where You Can Sell

Complete and Convenient Reference Guide for Sales Executives and Advertisers to Manufacturing Consumers of Chemicals, Drugs, Oils, and Related Products

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Three Hundred Fifty-seventh Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the numbers of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

Acetophenone

(Acetofenona, Acetofenone, Fenilmetilchetone, Hipnona, Hipnone, Hipnonum, Ipnone, Metilfenilchetone, Methylphenyl Ketone, Methylphenylcetone, Methylphenylketon, Phenethanone)

(Additional uses—supplementary to lists of uses printed in the OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER *for January 24, 1927, page 23)*

Ceramics

Solvent in—
- Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or ethylcellulose, or various blends of resins and cellulose esters or ethers, used for the production of protective and decorative coatings on ceramic ware

Chemical

Solvent for—
- Cellulose acetate
- Ethylcellulose
- Nitrocellulose

Electrical

Solvent and plasticizer in making—
- Insulating compositions, containing various combinations of resins and esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating wiring and cables and in the manufacture of electrical machinery and equipment

Glass

Solvent and plasticizer in making—
- Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, ethylcellulose, or various combinations of resins and esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and for the production of protective and decorative coatings on glassware

Glues and Adhesives

Solvent and plasticizer in making—
- Special adhesive compositions containing various combinations of resins and esters or ethers of cellulose

Leather

Solvent and plasticizer in—
- Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, ethylcellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, combined with resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and for the production of decorative and protective coatings on leather goods

Metallurgical

Solvent and plasticizer in—
- Compositions, containing various combinations of resins and esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the production of protective and decorative coatings on metallic ware

Miscellaneous

Solvent and plasticizer in—
- Compositions, containing various combinations of resins and esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the production of protective and decorative coatings

Paint and Varnish

Solvent and plasticizer in making—
- Paints, varnishes, enamels, lacquers, and dopes containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, ethylcellulose, or various combinations of resins and esters or ethers of cellulose

Paper

Solvent and plasticizer in—
- Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, ethylcellulose, or various combinations of resins and esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated paper and also for the production of decorative and protective coatings on paper and pulp products.

Plastics

Solvent and plasticizer in making—
- Plastic compositions containing nitrocellulose, ethylcellulose, cellulose acetate, or various combinations or resins and esters or ethers of cellulose

Rubber

Solvent and plasticizer in—
- Compositions, containing various combinations of resins and esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on rubber goods

Stone

Solvent and plasticizer in—
- Compositions, containing various combinations of esters or ether of cellulose and resins, used for the production of protective and decorative coatings on natural and artificial stone

Textile

Solvent and plasticizer in making—
- Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, ethylcellulose, or combinations of resins and esters or ethers of cellulose, used for the producetion of coatings on fabrics

Woodworking

Solvent and plasticizer in—
- Composition, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, ethylcellulose, or combinations of resins and esters or ethers of cellulose used for the production of decorative and protective coatings on woodwork

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Sodium Dodecanolsulphonate

(Dodecanolsolfonato di Sodio, Dodecanolsulfonato de Sodio, Dodecanolsulfonato de Sosa, Dodecanolsulphonate Sodique, Dodecanolsulphonate de Sodium, Dodecanolsulphonate de Soude, Dodecanolsulfonsauresnatrium, Dodecanolsulfonsaurenatron, Natriumdodecanolsulfonat)

Chemical

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Dispersions of hydrocarbons of the various groups of the aromatic and aliphatic series
- Dispersions and emulsions of various chemicals
- Terpene emulsions
- Wetting compositions in emulsified form

Starting point (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Emulsifying agents and dispersing agents used for the preparation of emulsions of various chemicals
- Various intermediates

Disinfectant

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Emulsified germicides, disinfectants, and deodorizing compositions

Dye

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Color lakes in emulsified form
- Dye preparations in emulsified form

Fats and Oils

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Boring oils in emulsified form
- Drilling oils in emulsified form
- Greasing compositions in emulsified form
- Lubricating compositions in emulsified form, containing various vegetable and animal fats and oils
- Solvents for fats in emulsified form
- Stabilized emulsions of various animal and vegetable fats and oils
- Wetting compositions containing animal and vegetable fats and oils in emulsified form
- Wire-drawing oils in emulsified form

Ink

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Emulsified printing and writing inks

Insecticide

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Insecticidal preparations in emulsified form
- Orchard sprays in emulsified form
- Vermin exterminators in emulsified form

Leather

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Emulsified dressing compositions containing such substances as fats, oils, gums, waxes, resins, and the like
- Emulsified fat-liquoring baths
- Emulsified finishing compositions containing starches, fats, oils, and the like
- Emulsified soaking compositions containing neatsfoot oil and other fats and oils
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions

Miscellaneous

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Automobile polishes in emulsified form
- Cleansing compositions in emulsified form
- Emulsified greasing and degreasing compositions
- Emulsified polishes for various purposes
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions
- Furniture polishes in emulsified form
- Metal polishes in emulsified form
- Scouring compositions and detersive preparations in emulsified form
- Various emulsified preparations used in wetting, washing, and dispersing processes

Paint and Varnish

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Emulsified paints, varnishes, and other coating compositions
- Pigment emulsions
- Shellac emulsions
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form

Paper

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Emulsified preparations used for the treatment of paper and pulp products
- Sizing compositions in emulsified form for use in machine and tub processes
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form
- Waxing compositions in emulsified form

Perfume

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Emulsified creams
- Emulsified lotions
- Emulsified lanolin preparations
- Latherless shaving creams in emulsified form
- Shampoos in emulsified form
- Sunburn preparations in emulsified form
- Various emulsified perfumes and cosmetics

Petroleum

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Stabilized emulsions containing petroleum or petroleum distillates, such as paraffin oil and other heavy oils

Ingredient (Brit. 360539) of—
- Emulsified cutting oils for lathes and screwpress work
- Kerosene emulsions
- Naphtha emulsions
- Rayon oils in emulsified form
- Soluble greases in emulsified form
- Soluble oils in emulsified form, for the lubrication of textile machinery
- Various textile oils in emulsified form

Plastics

Emulsifying agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Dispersed plastic compositions

Resins and Waxes

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Emulsions of natural and artificial resins
- Emulsions of natural and artificial waxes

Rubber

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Emulsified rubber compositions
- Emulsified rubber cements

Soap

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Emulsified detergents for various purposes
- Hand-cleansing compositions in emulsified form
- Textile scouring soaps in emulsified form
- Various detergent compositions in emulsified form

Textile

Dyeing

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Baths containing various classes of dyestuffs, in emulsified form
- Emulsified baths used for the dyeing of various fibers and filaments, such as rayon and cotton

Finishing

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Emulsified coating compositions containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, and the like
- Emulsified sizing compositions containing starches and other sizes
- Emulsified washing compositions containing ordinary soaps and the newer acid-resistant and hardness-salts-resistant detergents
- Emulsified finishing compositions containing various gums, resins, waxes
- Emulsified impregnating compositions containing various waxes, fats, oils
- Emulsified scouring compositions
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions

Manufacturing

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Emulsified preparations used for degreasing wool
- Emulsified preparations used for kier boiling cotton to aid in the removal of the natural gums, fats, waxes, and hemicellulose
- Emulsified preparations used for lubricating purposes in spinning and weaving
- Emulsified mercerizing baths
- Emulsified milling compositions
- Emulsified preparations for degumming silk
- Emulsified preparations for soaking silk
- Emulsions used for the carbonization of wool
- Emulsions used for fulling operations
- Emulsions used for washing wool

Printing

Dispersing agent (Brit. 360539) in making—
- Emulsified printing pastes

Business Organization Comprising All Activities Proposed to Effect Recovery

(Continued from page 15)

tious. This will not be an organization stronger than government, as there will be very direct and intimate supervision of business by government, but the structure of business is too intricate for regulation by a bureau, and any government official would soon get buried in detail and lose his perspective. What is needed is a flexible organization.

Rotation Plan Educates

Rotation of membership on the Industrial Advisory Board was approved by the Administrator, who said he planned to use the same policy with his Deputy Administrators and members of code authorities. Virtues of the plan, he said, are not only bringing in fresh points of view and preventing officials from getting into ruts, but also providing a liberal education for industrialists who "change to beat the band" after working with the NRA for a short while.

A forecast of national economic planning was made by John Dickinson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, in addressnig the department's advisory council, who declared:

It is precisely because many of the needful economic steps which must be taken if we are to lift ourselves out of the depression can only be taken by business men themselves that it is so important for business to organize itself for common counsel and concerted action. What we need is a framework which on the one hand can gather up from every part of the business system the contributions of knowledge and intelligence which that part has given and along which on the other hand those contributions can be passed to the points where they are most needed; a framework of organization, furthermore, which can keep constantly before the business community as a whole its interdependence and the need for the broader vision which will correct those short-sighted tendencies on the part of particular interests which force the system as a whole out of gear.

The advisory council heard not only Secretary Roper, Assistant Secretary Dickinson, and Mr. Swope, but Administrator Hugh S. Johnson and Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the National Labor Board. The bulk of the day's session was spent in receiving and discussing progress reports from the fifteen subcommittees.

Manufacturers Vote Co-operation

Announcement of the Swope plan came on the heels of a meeting in New York, October 31, of twenty-six national associations of manufacturers which voted to co-operate through the National Association of Manufacturers "to secure more unified action by industry in the interests of the whole people in support of basically sound governmental policies and in constructive co-operation" with the government. In taking this action the group declared that the government was tending to district the country for administrative purposes and threatening elimination of industrial self-government. The text of the declaration is given below.

The group included the Manufacturing Chemists Association, Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Association of American Soap and Glycerin Manufacturers, Glass Container Association, Lead Industries Association, National Fertilizer Association, and National Lime Association.

Lund Questions Swope Plan

The effectiveness of the Swope plan from the board aspect of industrial improvement was questioned today by Robert L. Lund, of the Lambert Company, St. Louis, president of the National Association of Manufacturers. He admitted that the establishment of the proposed top organization for business would restrict the influence and efficiency of the manufacturers' association. He said:—

The manufacturers' association at its annual convention next month will give careful consideration to the organization of industry proposed by the Swope plan, which, it is understood, is in tentative shape. The association will co-operate with any effective organization of business and industry in bringing about successful administration of the recovery program.

But experience has shown that where business groups representing commerce, industry, and service organizations were combined in one organization, it has always proven difficult on account of the diverse interests to get prompt or effective action, and the experience of the manufacturers' association has shown much more effective results with each business group occupying itself with its own affairs with a supervisory organization to co-ordinate the various activities.

The advisory committee set up this week by the national trade associations will operate parallel to a similar committee long existing under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers, including over three hundred State and local manufacturers' bodies from all over the country. The organizations represented by the two advisory committees include not less than 100,000 manufacturing concerns.

The National Association of Manufacturers has served in this capacity in industry since the National Industrial Council of the Manufacturers' Association was formed in 1907, and the organization of trade associations this week was but an extension of this plan.

Rotation of the Industrial Advisory Board was proposed by the board itself in a letter to Secretary Roper, and he at once approved the idea and appointed five new members to replace as many present members, effective today. Those leaving the board are Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; Gerard Swope, president of General Electric Company; John B. Elliott, of the Jameson Petroleum Company, Los Angeles; James A. Moffett, recently resigned from the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; and Austin Finch, president of the Thomasville Chair Company, Thomasville, N. C.

New Industrial Advisers

They were replaced, for four months, by Pierre du Pont, chairman of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; Clay Williams, president of the Reynolds Tobacco Company; Myron Taylor, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation; R. E. Flanders, president of the Jones & Lamson Machine Company; and R. E. Wood, head of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

December 1 the following will leave the board:—David R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C.; Henry H. Heiman, Niles, Mich.; Louis Kirstein, Boston, Mass.; and W. J. Vereen, Moultrie, Ga. They will be replaced by Morris E. Leeds, president of Leeds & Northrup, Philadelphia; William T. Kemper, of the National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City; Thomas H. McInnerney, president of the Dairy Products Corporation, New York; A. Lincoln Filene, chairman of the William Filene's Sons Company, Boston; and William A. Harriman, chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, New York.

December 31 the following will leave the board:—Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; Edward N. Hurley, Chicago; Robert L. Lund, president of the National Association of Manufacturers; and Alfred P. Sloan, jr., of the General Motors Corporation. They will be succeeded by Everett G. Griggs, chairman of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.; F. B. Davis, jr., president of the United States Rubber Company; Henry S. Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company; H. P. Kendall, president of the Kendall Company, Boston; and Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation, New York.

Members leaving the board will not sever other contacts with NRA, as Mr. Teagle will continue on the National Labor Board and Mr. Kirstein will continue on the Retail Trade Code Authority. He was selected today to succeed Mr. Teagle as chairman of the National Industrial Advisory Board.

The Swope Plan

Mr. Swope presented his plan in a statement from the chair in opening the meeting of the Business Advisory and Planning Council for the Department of Commerce. He said:—

It is highly desirable that much of the great adventure of the national industrial recovery act be made permanent; that the splendid beginning of organization of trade and industry in working out codes of fair competition be continued and become the broad foundation on which is built a structure of commerce and industry which will render better and less wasteful service to the public, which will collect and study data of the needs of the public, leading to a better co-ordination of production and consumption and with a consequent greater stabilization of industry and employment. On the foundation laid by the national industrial recovery act can be built a better structure—more in keeping with our democratic philosophy and traditions than we have had in the past—where the employer and employee will work together to understand the fundamentals of their joint problems and find solutions which will bring greater satisfaction to both.

I have long thought that the best approach to the solution of these problems would be that commerce and industry organize themselves into definite and compact units, and that these organizations be self-governing and include such representation on their governing boards so that the public interest will be protected. If industry does not organize and govern itself, either the State or Federal governments will—with the consequent paralyzing effects on initiative and progress.

The following program is suggested for achieving self-government of industry and utilizing some of our business institutions and adapting them to the procedure now being worked out under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Trade Association the Basis

1. The body of each trade association will elect the executive authority to carry out the provisions of the code—sometimes called the "code authority"—which will be the board of directors, the executive committee, or a committee specially selected for that purpose, on which body will be one or more representatives appointed by the National Recovery Administration or the department of the government taking over this work permanently. Such representatives of the government will protect the public and consumer interest, and will receive all data and information that is available to the board of directors, or executive committee, as well as the minutes of the meetings of the board of directors, the executive committee, and any other committees of the association.

2. In accordance with the code, members of each trade association shall report regularly to its governing board and through it to the National Recovery Administration, or the department of the government taking over this work permanently, such data and information as may be called for from time to time. Each codified trade association, as it becomes more familiar with the essentials of its work and responsibilities, will study the data collected, study the trends of its industry, endeavor to co-ordinate production and consumption—all of which should lead to a greater degree of stabilization of industry, with consequent benefits to employer, stockholders, employees and the public.

3. If the governing board of the codified association is unable to exact compliance with the code by any recalcitrant member, the complaint shall be laid before the Federal Trade Commission, or Department of Justice, or both.

4. At the present time, there exist trade and industry organizations in many States and other geographical divisions of the country, and such associations have performed and can perform useful functions. It is suggested that such divisional associations be grouped together within the same geographical boundaries as defined for the Federal reserve districts, so that the information and statistics compiled by such trade groups will be available for interpretation and study on a comparable basis with the information compiled by the Federal reserve banks in such district.

5. In the larger cities, also, there are merchants' associations and chambers of commerce, and these, too, can be co-ordinated with the work of the larger geographical divisions and the national codified associations. Such local chambers of commerce and State or district trade associations will be especially concerned with such matters in their particular geographical divisions and might send delegates to the meetings of the national body.

The Central Organization

6. There shall be a National Chamber of Commerce and Industry located in Washington, which may well be an enlargement and development of the present Chamber of Commerce of the United States, with the necessary reorganization along the lines of this program. The three main divisions of the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry will be.

(a) Commerce or trade—in this division will be the various codified national retail and wholesale distributing associations, and those of kindred interest will be grouped together.

(b) Industry or manufacturing—in this division will be the various codified national manufacturers' associations, such as the Textile Institute, the American Iron and Steel Institute, etc. Codified associations having kindred interests will be grouped together, such as the present National Association of Manufacturers or the National Metal Trades Association.

(c) Associations representing local or geographical divisions.

7. There shall be an economic and statistical bureau of the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, of which the highly organized and efficient Industrial Conference Board of New York shall be the nucleus, and in which such other independent economic and statistical bodies now supported by merchants and manufacturers may be incorporated. All statistical reports and data from each national codified association, shall be sent to the economic and statistical bureau of the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Washington, and to the National Recovery Administration or department of the government taking over this work permanently. In this economic and statistical bureau will be centered the study of all statistical information. The tabulation and interpretation of such will be published from time to time.

8. In unifying the efforts of trade associations, standardization and simplification of products becomes even more important than in the past. The Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce of the United States has in the past done notable work, but now finds this work much curtailed because of lack of funds. Industry has also carried on such work through the American Standards Association, supported by subscription of a comparatively few companies. It is proposed that the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry will establish a bureau of standards, in which will be incorporated the American Standards Association and such of the work of the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce as the government thinks it desirable to have undertaken by this bureau.

9. The delegates of the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry shall elect a board of governors. The board of governs shall elect its officers and an executive committee. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Commerce of the United States shall be members of the board.

Appellate Body Proposed

The board shall elect a panel of members, which will sit in Washington and act as a board of appeals on any questions that may arise in the interpretation and enforcement of the national code provisions, and will endeavor to see that such interpretations are consistent. On this panel will also sit such number of representatives as may be appointed from time to time by the President of the United States. It is the desire to secure as members of these panels the highest type of business men to co-operate with the government, and therefore, not to make this too burdensome, membership on the panel shall be limited to not more than (four) 4 months, and the panel shall be divided into fourths so that each month one-fourth of the panel will retire and another fourth take up the work.

10. Almost every manufacturer or merchant now belongs to and subscribes to a number of local, State, divisional, or national associations, in addition to organizations bringing together manufacturers or merchants of similar interest, and to organizations for other purposes. Under this plan, each manufacturer or merchant would of course belong to his particular codified national association and pay by pro rata assessment the expenses of conducting the association, which would include the necessary expenses of the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry. An organization such as this briefly sketched would unify industry and commerce. It would consolidate the many demands on manufacturers and merchants for contributions and support and make these various efforts more effective and less costly. Its information would be comprehensive and reliable.

This is the skeleton of the machine—how effective it would be depends on its leadership. Its leadership depends on the serious consideration and active and continuous participation of business men. Evidence of this new attitude has been seen in the development of codes of fair competition. With such participation and leadership, the National Chamber of Commerce and Industry could speak with authority—it would be in a position of responsibility and could be held accountable by the public. It could speak and act for commerce and industry on legislative problems, on questions of finance and transportation and work out, nationally, better methods of promoting and maintaining good and continuous relations with employees and consider with their representatives plans that will promote greater well being and security for them.

Along such lines can the initiative and leadership which has been responsible for the rapid progress and development of American industry and commerce be retained. Along such lines can the advantages of mass production and mass consumption, with the consequent benefits of lower prices to the public and therefore making the products of the machine available to an even larger number of the people, be continued.

The Manufacturers' Plan

The NRA improvement plan suggested by the manufacturing group was set out in resolutions adopted at a conference of representatives of manufacturers' national trade associations in New York, October 31. The resolutions and preamble are as follows:—

Whereas, the President's recovery program, with the objectives of which we are in hearty accord, contemplates the maximum self regulation of industry, commerce, trade and agriculture; and

Whereas, recent rulings and instructions relating to the administration of codes and agreements under the national industrial recovery act and the agricultural adjustment act provide for districting of the country for governmental administrative purposes, thus involving threatened elimination of industrial self-government; and

Whereas, uncertainty as to the future monetary policies of the government is preventing industrial activity and increased employment; and

Whereas, the provisions of the Federal securities act tend to unnecessarily discourage the investment of private capital needed for the proper expansion of industry and increased employment, this being particularly noticeable in industries manufacturing durable or equipment goods, in which fields the bulk of industrial unemployment now exists; and

Whereas, sound employment relationships must be established and maintained by mutual agreement between employer and employee in the light of local plant and community conditions; and

Whereas, the policies of the National Labor Board tend to prevent the prompt and peaceful local settlement of industrial disputes and to prevent the development of sound systems of employment relations, thus increasing the number of such disputes; and

Whereas, in the light of the foregoing there is demonstrated necessity for greater cooperation between the manufacturers' trade associations of the United States, in order to secure more unified action by industry in the interests of the whole people, in support of basically sound governmental policies and in constructive cooperation with the administration in the interpretation of the national industrial recovery act, the agricultural adjustment act and other emergency legislation; now therefore be it

Resolved: That there is hereby established an advisory committee of the National Industrial Council of the National Association of Manufacturers, composed of the presidents and managing executives of national trade associations of manufacturers; this committee shall consider and take appropriate action upon matters outlined in this resolution and any other national industrial problems which may from time to time arise, future meetings to be held upon the call of the chairman, who shall be the president of the National Association of Manufacturers; and be it further.

Resolved: That we solicit the adherence and affiliation of all manufacturers' trade associations of the country.

Mutual Chemical Names Benington Vice-President

George S. Benington has become affiliated with the Mutual Chemical Company of America, 270 Madison Avenue, this city, in the capacity of vice-president in charge of sales. Mr. Benington was formerly vice-president and general sales manager of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, having been associated with that organization for eight years. He was also connected with the W. R. Grace & Co. for ten years. Mutual Chemical Company of America manufactures bichromates, chromic acid, oxalic acid and other kindred industrial chemicals, and operates plants in Jersey City and Baltimore. Frederick W. White is chairman of the board and Herbert M. Kaufmann is president.

A railroad doesn't send out Train Crews to clear the ground for a new right of way or even to keep its tracks in repair

Salesmen's time (because of the large waste involved) is too costly to be employed in the preliminary work of sales promotion. Salesmen's time can be saved for closing deals—and far better results can be obtained—by using printed advertising for preliminary, educational work. It is not enough that the printed advertising merely reach the prospect's office; it must get into his hands and it must be read. Otherwise, like a salesman waiting on the bench by the reception desk, it is uselessly costly.

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter has surveyed, cleared, and graded a right of way and laid a well-ballasted track for sales promotion, right up to the buying and managing offices of thousands of industrial consumers of chemicals, oils, drugs, and related materials. A through line, a short line, solidly built with more than sixty years of experience and skillful labor. Its curves are gentle and its grades are easy. It serves a $10,000,000,000 market. It affords express service and individual delivery—better than store-door—right into the hands of the man you want to reach.

A special "exhibition car" is at your service every Monday at a very low cost, a "car" that will show your goods to thousands of interested actual and potential buyers—and make regular runs by your "train crew" profitable.

The O. P. & D. R. Line

is the

Road to Prosperity

(Rates and schedules, details of mileage covered and markets reached will be furnished at request. We shall be glad to help you plan your trip. You'll be in the best of company.)

OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, Inc.
Publisher
12 Gold Street New York, N. Y.

Naval Stores

Moderate Changes in Southern and Local Prices-- No Pressure of Offering Though Trade Generally Quiet -- Receipts Liberal -- Rosin Exports Larger

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Business in naval stores in the local market last week was along the same conservative lines noted in recent preceding weeks. In some quarters a fair volume of inquiries was received for turpentine and rosin as well as minor products but few consumers were inclined to anticipate, and such transactions as were reported did not involve important quantities. The prevailing tone was firm in the absence of wide price movements in the South.

Turpentine showed more or less irregularity in Southern markets but changes were within small limits and were apparently devoid of any particular significance. The undertone of the markets at Savannah and Jacksonville was regarded as firm and few in the trade here were disposed to look for any decisive movement of prices in either direction until some definite action is taken by the government with respect to the movement to bring about control of production through licensing and other official regulations.

According to reports from the South the agreement reached at the meeting held at Valdosta has received official approval and a final hearing in the matter will be held at a place and time to be reported later. Meantime sentiment in naval stores circles in the South appears to have been improved by recent developments in the general business, financial and political situation, and offerings of turpentine in primary centers last week continued on a comparatively light scale despite the unexpectedly liberal receipts in recent weeks and the absence of any broadening of trade.

The rosin situation was featured by an increase in the export movement, clearances from Savannah being sufficient to cause a noteworthy reduction in stocks. Receipts were liberal but offerings of most grades were moderate and the undertone of the markets at Savannah and Jacksonville remained firm. Domestic purchases in primary centers were on a conservative scale and there were reports of a fair export inquiry, though irregularity in exchange apparently operated against any material broadening of foreign transactions.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Rosin, gum, 2½c. to 3c. per 280 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, 1c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from five representative items of the naval stores group on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
94.8	**95.6**	**98.3**	**89.0**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Turpentine

There was apparently little change in the character of business in the local market for turpentine last week. A fair inquiry was noted in some quarters but consumers were inclined to adhere to a conservative course in making purchases. The market retained a firm tone in the absence of any material change in conditions prevailing in the South where offerings were reported as moderate despite a continuation of rather liberal receipts, weather conditions in many sections still being unusually favorable for this period of the year for operations in the woods.

Chicago Turpentine

CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1933.

Turpentine has been showing slightly brisker and healthier tendencies marketwise, with the result that the price is a bit firmer. Volume of business is still disappointing to the sellers, but buyers in general are not anxious to expose themselves to speculative risks and are taking strictly limited amounts of material. A certain fair amount of inquiry is filtering into the market at present. Ruling prices at the close of business were:—Five-drum lots, 53c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 58c.; single drums, 56c.; single barrels, 61c.

Savannah Turpentine

SAVANNAH, Nov. 3, 1933.

The tendency of turpentine prices was reactionary at times but the undertone of the market remained firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	41	25	245	723	19,515
Monday	40¾	60	348	1,050	18,813
Tuesday	41¼	59	586	133	19,266
Wednesday	40½	26	309	17	19,549
Thursday	40½	40	234	75	19,708
Friday	40½	25	213	12	19,900

Jacksonville Turpentine

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 2, 1933.

The undertone of the turpentine market continued firm. There was a fair inquiry. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Friday	41	148	354	134	36,800
Saturday	40½	308	470	12	37,055
Monday	40¾	219	531	4,100	33,486
Tuesday	40½	278	403	76	33,813
Wednesday	40½	20	221	...	34,034
Thursday	40½	56	245	1	34,278

Pensacola Turpentine

PENSACOLA, Oct. 28, 1933.

Turpentine was quiet with the tone of the market steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Monday	126	162	25,661
Tuesday	230	84	25,807
Wednesday	112	20	25,899
Thursday	126	...	26,025
Friday	113	150	25,988
Saturday	44	...	26,032

London Turpentine Prices

Quotations on turpentine in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	44	0
Monday	44	0
Tuesday	44	0
Wednesday	43	6
Thursday	43	3
Friday	43	3

London Turpentine Stocks

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	Nov. 4.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	14,437	15,451	24,356

Rosin

Conservative transactions were still the general rule in the local market for rosin, consumers being disinclined in many instances to purchase in advance of requirements. The call for small or moderate quantities was fair, however, and the tone of the market was firm much of the time. Variations in quotations at Savannah and Jacksonville were within comparatively narrow limits. The movement from the woods continued liberal, but there was no pressure of offerings in primary markets, where sentiment among sellers seemed to be rather optimistic concerning the outlook for business and prices.

Savannah Rosin

SAVANNAH, Nov. 3, 1933.

The rosin market was quiet but the tone remained firm and price changes were narrow. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$3.50	$3.70	$3.60	$3.50	$3.50	$3.50
D	3.65	3.70	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.55
E	3.80	2.82½	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.72½
F	3.85	3.87½	3.80	3.80	3.75	3.77½
G	3.85	3.87½	3.80	3.82½	3.75	3.77½
H	3.85	3.87½	3.80	3.82½	3.75	3.77½
I	3.85	3.87½	3.80	3.82½	3.77½	3.80
K	3.85	3.87½	3.82½	3.82½	3.80	3.80
M	3.85	3.87½	3.82½	3.82½	3.80	3.80
N	3.90	3.95	3.85	3.85	3.85	3.85
W. G.	4.00	4.00	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95
W. W.	4.35	4.35	4.30	4.35	4.35	4.35
X	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35

Barrels	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Sales	451	277	1,686	367	813	651
Receipts	1,505	1,303	2,158	1,249	1,294	1,054
Shipments	9,455	2,022	2,253	2,285	715	25
Stocks	104,139	103,420	103,325	102,289	102,868	103,897

Chicago Rosin

CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1933.

Better tone has come into the rosin market recently, along with slightly improved buying. There is no general purchasing movement, but the purchasers appear willing to cover their needs on a moderately good basis, and prices on some grades are slightly better than a week ago. Current volume of business is proceeding on a moderate to fair scale, with the market under close observation. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were as follows:—B grade, $6.10 per lot of 280 pounds; G grade, $6.30; M grade, $6.32½; W. W. grade, $6.80.

Jacksonville Rosin

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 2, 1933.

Rosin was fairly active with the undertone of the market firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted— Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$3.65	$3.65	$3.65	$3.60	$3.60	$3.60
D	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.60	3.60	3.60
E	3.75	3.85	3.82½	3.75	3.75	3.70
F	3.80	3.85	3.87½	3.80	3.77½	3.77½
G	3.82½	3.85	3.87½	3.80	3.77½	3.77½
H	3.82½	3.85	3.87½	3.80	3.77½	3.77½
I	3.80	3.85	3.87½	3.80	3.77½	3.77½
K	3.80	3.85	3.87½	3.82½	3.77½	3.80
M	3.82½	3.85	3.87½	3.82½	3.77½	3.80
N	3.85	3.90	3.95	3.85	3.80	3.80
W. G.	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.95	3.95	3.95
W. W.	4.30	4.35	4.35	4.30	4.30	4.35
X	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35

Barrels	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Sales	1,021	919	1,083	1,079	572	251
Receipts	1,299	1,336	1,597	1,568	1,107	1,048
Shipments	1,433	25	2,702	135	2	1,021
Stocks	90,333	91,847	90,742	92,265	93,370	93,397

Pensacola Rosin

PENSACOLA, Oct. 28, 1933.

Trade in rosin was quiet, but the tone of the market remained firm. Receipts were liberal. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Receipts	462	944	446	432	337	218
Shipments	314	575	1,291	1,325	1,200	...
Stocks	18,473	18,842	17,996	17,103	16,240	16,458

London Rosin Prices

Quotations on American rosin in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. in barrels— Common. s.	d.	W.W. s.	d.
Saturday	14	0	16	0
Monday	14	0	16	0
Tuesday	14	0	16	0
Wednesday	14	0	16	0
Thursday	14	0	16	0
Friday	14	0	16	0

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—The market continued to be characterized by a steady tone. Business was along conservative lines, purchasing generally being limited to moderate quantities.

Pitch.—Conditions prevailing in the local market underwent little change, prices generally being held at former levels, with demand fair in a jobbing way.

Rosin Oil.—No broadening of operations was noticeable, consumers still being disinclined in many instances to purchase ahead. A fair demand was noted, however, for moderate lots for prompt shipment.

Tar.—Consumption is reported to have increased in some lines recently, but there was no snap to new business last week, although a fair demand was noted. The market was steady.

Thus.—Supplies were reported as light, and the market was steady, though trade remained rather quiet.

Gum Naval Stores Men Form New Association

SAVANNAH, Oct. 28, 1933.

O. T. McIntosh was elected president of the Association of Gum Naval Stores Factors at an organization meeting of the association held yesterday in the naval stores room of the Chamber of Commerce. Other officers chosen were:—vice-president, H. Weibert of Jacksonville; secretary, George W. Drummond, and treasurer, A. L. Brogden.

The following were named on the executive committee:—H. L. Kayton, D. A. Sapp, Millard Reese, H. M. Wilson, E. M. Sessoms and H. A. Lurton. H. M. Wilson presided at the organization meeting as temporary chairman, and Thomas Purse served as secretary. A set of by-laws was adopted.

Those present were:—H. M. Wilson of Turpentine and Rosin Factors, Inc., Jacksonville; A. L. Brogden, J. H. Pace and P. J. Rooney of the same company; D. T. Furse, Southern States Naval Stores Company, Savannah; E. M. Sessoms, Consolidated Naval Stores Company, Jacksonville; H. A. Lurton, The Lurton Company, Pensacola; C. N. Jordan, Operators Factorage Company; D. A. Sapp, the D. A. Sapp Company, Savannah; H. E. Wickersham, West Florida Naval Stores Company, Pensacola; Herbert L. Kayton, Carson Naval Stores Company, Savannah; J. A. G. Carson and C. H. Carson of the same company; H. Weibert, Peninsula Naval Stores Company, Jacksonville; Millard Reese and George T. Rivers of the Downing Company, Brunswick; Frank Waters of the Lurton Company; A. G. Cassels and R. F. Cassels, the Cassels Company, Savannah.

N. W. D. A. President Outlines His Policies

Henry D. Faxon, Kansas City, president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, has addressed an outline of his plans and policies to the members of the organization, inviting constructive criticism and soliciting close co-operation in the furtherance of the aims of the association. His communication follows:—

I feel that members of your company should know that I am deeply appreciative of the honor conferred in my election as president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and that I am pledged to promote in every way possible the legimate interests of all service wholesalers and those companies associated with us who are showing a sincere desire for orderly distribution.

Numerically, we are not a large association, but time and circumstance, as well as strong men with ideals, have made us the predominating factor in the national distribution of drugs.

I take up my task cheerfully, with this theory as a working basis—that there is a sufficient volume, profitable volume, for us all, providing that we continually add to it by energetically dedicating our lives to the serving of the retail druggist as he should be served, aiding him in every possible way to extend his sales, helping him to fill his field, to get his share of the consumer's dollar, assist him in retaining for himself a resonable measure of profit, and fighting shoulder to shoulder with him in his interests, locally and nationally, and in all markets, as well as in legislative halls and administrative chambers.

Our own strength is well founded on the fact that we are conducting at low cost a business of vital necessity, distributing drugs and merchandise that all people must have.

Our continuing growth is hinged on our closer coordination and our willingness to do our battling as a unit.

Today all distribution is disturbed. New ideas (and surely they must be entertained) cannot be given trial without disturbance. There is skepticism and there is much hope. Personally, I believe we are making progress—that our position today is better than it was a year ago, but the extensive growth of cut price practices, our efforts to combat it, and the government's experiments and honest efforts toward social justice, all tend to develop conditions which demand more than ever close co-ordination of our activities, more co-operation and more tolerance toward one another.

Your president is ambitious in his desires to cement our membership into a shock troop which will hold the respect of the authorities in Washington and in state capitals, as well as of fair-minded manufacturers and proprietors, and enlightened retail druggists, pharmacists and clerks.

The coming year, with your help, will be devoted to the accomplishment of these ideals and to the strenuous, and I believe intelligent, efforts to bring about that situation so desired by all reasonable men—trade stabilization.

I am fortunate in being blessed with a splendid staff of officers and assistants and others will be asked to labor in your behalf on aggressive committees.

I shall appreciate your suggestions as to how conditions may be improved, and I openly solicit your constructive criticism. Particularly should I like to hear from the younger men in our association.

May I have your help?

Trade News Briefs

J. A. Myers, vice-president of the Columbia Naval Stores Co., Savannah, was in this city during the week of October 30.

Joseph Schneider, naval stores dealer, Paris, arrived here November 1 for a visit in local and Southern naval stores markets.

Pine tar exports from Sweden amounted to 2,706 metric tons in the first seven months of this year, compared with 2,098 tons in the corresponding period in 1932.

Naval stores producers in the Guadalajara district in Mexico shipped 16,559 gallons of turpentine to the United States in September and sold 50 tons of rosin to domestic consumers. At the end of the month the stocks on hand consisted of 18,750 gallons of turpentine and no rosin.

Silcox Heads Forest Service

F. A. Silcox has been appointed chief forester of the United States Forest Service by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, to succeed the late R. Y. Stuart, who died October 23. Mr. Silcox has been director of industrial relations for the New York Employing Printers Association since 1922. He will be fifty-one years old on Christmas Day. A native of Columbus, Ga., Mr. Silcox is a graduate of Charleston College and the Yale University Forestry School. He entered the forestry service as a ranger in 1905 and remained in it until 1917, when he entered the Forest Engineers branch of the A. E. F., rising to the rank of major. Following the war he entered the industrial relations field.

Current prices on naval stores are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Headquarters for ROSIN OIL

WRITE FOR OUR "PINE TREE PRODUCTS" BOOKLET

NATIONAL ROSIN OIL AND SIZE COMPANY

450 7th Avenue, New York, N. Y. *Offices:* 8001 W. 47th Street, Chicago, Ill

Factory: Savannah, Ga.

Flaxseed, Linseed Oil, Cake and Meal

Flaxseed Stronger in Buenos Aires Market--Domestic Prices Irregular -- Cash Offerings Light and Well Absorbed--Oil Quotations Advanced by Crushers

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Domestic markets for flaxseed were irregular last week, changes generally being within moderate limits. The prevailing tone appeared to be somewhat firmer, however, owing to strengthening developments in outside markets as well as in the Argentina flaxseed situation. The trend of the Buenos Aires market was mainly upward.

Trading in futures in domestic markets was quiet. Some hedging was reported, but there was no pressure from this source. Crushers and cash interests were credited with purchasing in a small way. Demand for cash seed was sufficient to readily absorb the offerings, which were generally light. Receipts at terminal points, though small, were somewhat larger than expected.

Linseed oil was firmer, prices being advanced by crushers owing to the strength of the Argentina market. There was a steady movement on unfilled contracts, but new business was quiet. Cake and meal were firmer, with a better export inquiry for the former product.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Flaxseed Receipts at New York

Receipts of flaxseed at New York were as follows:—

	Bushels—Domestic.	Foreign.
October 28	.....	274,440
November 2	.....	18,478
Totals	.....	292,918
Since January 1—		
This year	.....	8,338,918
Last year	....	4,324,249

Flaxseed

DULUTH, Nov. 3, 1933.

Uncertainty over the trend of general business, and particularly over the outcome of the administration's monetary program, was reflected by the Duluth flaxseed market in the closing days of October. Prices of seed for future delivery showed a consistent downward drift, with daily volume of trading small and few operators, if any, willing to take an aggressive stand on either side of the market. Daily cash receipts from the country have dropped off to small proportions, and business in the spot market, in consequence, has been quiet. Movement of supplies here to the lower lakes grew in volume last week with the loading of a cargo of more than 241,000 bushels of seed from a Duluth elevator.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$1.81¼	$1.79¼	$1.82¼
Monday	1.80⅝	1.78⅝	1.81⅝
Tuesday	1.76	1.76	1.79
Wednesday	1.73⅝	1.73⅝	1.77½
Thursday	1.78	1.78	1.82
Friday	1.79½	1.79½	1.83

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic seed during the past week, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts— 1933.	1932.	Shipments— 1933.	1932.
Saturday	2,202	11,396	....	45,000
Monday	5,799	17,072	1,070	74,721
Tuesday	2,178	11,968	....	98,000
Wednesday	....	68,714	....	....
Thursday	1,559	5,647	....	....
Friday	11,552	17,917	....	65,349
Totals	23,380	132,714	1,070	283,070
Prev. week.	23,264	139,539	241,635	348,396
From Aug. 1	761,021	3,079,370	679,435	2,670,256
In public warehouses	596,697	937,539	....	....

Minneapolis Flaxseed

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 31, 1933.

The cash flax market is holding firm compared with futures and there is a ready demand for the daily arrivals though no aggressive competition shows at any time. There is no force to the diversion point buying despite the fact that the season of navigation is drawing to a close. Local crushers are absorbing most of the light country offerings at present and show a decided preference for northern grown seed. Arrivals currently are largely from northern territory.

There is a small movement from southern Minnesota and some from the western part of the state. The Red River Valley of North Dakota is shipping more freely this week than last. Only an occasional car arrives from Montana and there is virtually nothing moving in from South Dakota.

Receipts this week show some increase and as a result public elevator stocks are gaining slightly. The total gained 6,000 bushels in three days compared with a decrease of 20,000 bushels a year ago.

Outside demand for local offerings is very light at the moment on account of the dull demand for linseed oil. There is no inquiry for round lots and only an occasional car is picked out of the daily receipts.

Country movement is limited. Prices are not regarded as satisfactory by very many of the farmers but a few are not in financial shape to carry their production any longer. Because the market failed to gain as freely as expected they are unloading. Shipping advices are a little better than they have been but are really light for this time of the year.

Trade in futures continues very light and prices fluctuate sharply whenever buying or selling orders of any size show up. There is a little country hedging business and with oil trade light the crushers are not important buyers of futures. Most of the time they can pick up cash seed in excess of their requirements and are just as apt as not to place a hedge against their purchases. This offsets the lifting of hedges against car lots sold out on track for country shippers.

No. 1 seed is quoted at December price to 5c. over but sells mostly at 3c. to 5c. over. A few cars of very mediocre quality sell down around the futures level.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$1.80½	$1.73½	$1.80½
Monday	1.78	1.73	1.80
Tuesday	1.80	1.75	1.80
Wednesday	1.77½	1.72½	1.77¼
Thursday	1.81	1.76	1.80
Friday	1.82½	1.77½	1.82

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic flaxseed during the week ended November 3, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts— 1933.	1932.	Shipments— 1933.	1932.
Saturday	5,520	12,420	1,610	14,700
Monday	8,340	23,220	....	6,300
Tuesday	13,900	7,740	....	3,780
Wednesday.	9,730	7,740	6,240	5,040
Thursday	8,340	7,740	7,800	1,260
Friday	6,950	28,380	3,120	3,780
Totals	52,780	87,240	18,770	34,860
Prev. tot.	1,112,670	1,914,720	204,970	445,960
From Sept. 1	1,165,450	2,001,960	223,740	480,820
Pub. stocks	850,000	1,152,835	....	....

Chicago Flaxseed Movement

The movement of flaxseed last week was as follows:—

	Bushels—Receipts.	Shipments.
Saturday	.....	.....
Monday	4,000	.....
Tuesday	3,000	.....
Wednesday	2,000	.....
Thursday	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....
Totals	9,000	.....
Since Jan. 1—		
This year	809,000	25,000
Last year	572,000	2,000

Winnipeg Flaxseed

WINNIPEG, Nov. 3, 1933.

Flaxseed was firmer with outside markets. Trading in futures was quiet. The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Dec.	May.
Saturday	$1.33	$1.34	$1.41
Monday	1.33	1.34¼	1.39
Tuesday	1.33⅝	1.35¼	1.40⅞
Wednesday	1.33¾	1.34⅝	1.41
Thursday	1.41	1.41	1.47
Friday	1.40	1.40⅝	1.46⅞

Canadian Flaxseed Statistics

The following table shows the movement of flaxseed in bushels at Fort William and Port Arthur for the season from August 1 to October 27:—

Receipts	115,169
Shipments	370,642
Stocks in store	502,418

Buenos Aires Flaxseed

The trend of flaxseed quotations was upward. Opening prices per bushel on November contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$0.98⅝	$0.60
Monday	1.00⅝	.60
Tuesday	1.00⅝	....
Wednesday	*	.59¼
Thursday	1.01⅜	.58⅞
Friday	1.02⅜	.58⅝

Exports

To—	Bushels—Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	137,000	20,000	.....
United Kingdom	4,000	.....	.....
Continent	212,000	272,000	217,000
Orders	19,000	370,000	740,000
Others	27,000	20,000	20,000
Totals	399,000	682,000	977,000

Since January 1

To—	Bushels—This year.	Last year.
United States	8,555,000	6,294,000
United Kingdom	817,000	2,637,000
Continent	16,674,000	19,550,000
Orders	22,040,000	41,820,000
Others	1,489,000	786,000
Totals	49,575,000	71,087,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	1,772,000
Previous week	1,969,000
Last year	3,937,000

* Holiday.

Indian Flaxseed Exports

To—	Bushels—Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	112,000	288,000	4,000
Continent	4,000	96,000	4,000
Others	.....	.....	.....
Totals	116,000	384,000	8,000

Since April 1—	Bushels—This year.	Last year.
United Kingdom	6,576,000	312,000
Continent	2,596,000	1,248,000
Others	424,000	224,000
Totals	9,596,000	1,784,000

Hull Flaxseed Prices

Quotations on flaxseed in Hull last week were:—

	Per ton—La Plata.	Calcutta.
Saturday	£10	£11
Monday	10	11¼
Tuesday	10	11⅜
Wednesday	10	11⅜
Thursday	10	11¼
Friday	10	11¼

Linseed Cake and Meal

The market had a firmer tone and quotations for cake on spot were about $1 per ton higher than in the previous week. No quotable change occurred in meal. There were reports of a rather better export inquiry for cake. Purchasing of meal for domestic account was limited as a rule to comparatively small or moderate quantities.

Minneapolis Linseed Meal

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 31, 1933.

A slight improvement in linseed meal demand is noted as compared with last week but the market is still very dull and uninteresting. Because of the exceedingly small output crushers are able to maintain prices in fair shape. Proposed buying of butter by a governmental agency may help the situation slightly but for this time of the year the market is unusually quiet. Most of the business is being done in mixed car lots with millers disposing of considerable and mixed car shippers taking care of the bulk of the offerings. Buying of straight car lots is limited.

Shipping instructions on maturing contracts are slow again but crushers have very little business open on their books and very little meal in reserve.

Quotations on car-load lots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, 100-pound sacks, 30 percent protein, $23 to $23.50 and 37 percent protein or better $33.50 to $34 per ton; mixed quality, $35.50 to $36 per ton.

Daily shipments of linseed oil meal and cake during the week ended November 3, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1933.	1932.
Saturday	391,145	292,175
Monday	342,550	392,925
Tuesday	527,627	509,886
Wednesday	483,600	241,800
Thursday	131,145	201,500
Friday	302,250	263,665
Totals	2,178,317	1,901,951
Previous totals	14,185,236	25,021,066
Totals to date	16,363,553	26,923,017

Chicago Linseed Meal

CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1933.

Linseed meal is still lethargic and inclined to easiness, with reported quotations made to the trade involving some further slight softening of prices. Still, most sellers are content to hold to their earlier offering prices, feeling the product is worth more and that additional business is not to be procured at this juncture by cutting prices. Round-lot business is missing, with most buying limited to small quantities. Ruling quotations for early delivery are:—Round lots, $30 per ton, mostly nominal; car lots, $30 to $30.50; less than car lots, $32 to $32.50.

Linseed Oil

The market here for linseed oil continued quiet last week, but the tone was firmer as the trend of the Buenos Aires market for flaxseed was generally upward, the strength being attributed to the unfavorable crop situation in Argentina. Local oil quotations were advanced 2 points by crushers to the basis of 9.1c. per lb. for tankcars and 9.7c. per lb. in cooperage, car-lot basis. As in recent preceding weeks prices were subject to shading, it being intimated that supplies were available at about 2 to 3 points under list quotations on a bid.

There was little change in the character of business. In some quarters a fair inquiry was noted from local and outside consumers and dealers who were in need of fresh supplies, but actual transactions were limited to small quantities for prompt shipment, many buyers still being inclined to hold off for fresh developments in political affairs as well as in business and financial conditions in general. There was a steady movement into consuming channels on contracts, however, and according to some in the trade there is no prospect of any accumulation of supplies at the mills in this part of the country in the near future.

The strength of the Buenos Aires market was attributed to the indicated shortage in the crop of flaxseed. In some quarters there was a tendency to further estimates of the yield in that country despite recent rains, which were said to have come too late to materially change prospects. Conflicting reports were heard concerning acreage abandonment in Argentina, estimates ranging from 10 to as much as 40 percent in some sections, with the greatest abandonment in the heaviest producing provinces.

Domestic flaxseed markets showed irregularity, but the undertone was regarded as firmer with sentiment influenced to some extent by the unfavorable character of Argentina crop news. Cash offerings in Northwestern markets were light and well absorbed. Business in linseed oil the Northwest was reported as quiet with production small. The quietness of business in that part of the country, as well as here, was attributed by some to the fear of large importations of foreign linseed oil, produced by cheap labor, in the event of a material rise in flaxseed prices in this country as a result of the government efforts to establish commodities on a higher level through purchases of gold.

Minneapolis Linseed Oil

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 31, 1933.

The linseed oil market is very quiet to dull at the moment with crushers selling small lots only. Buying of gold by the government in an effort to control currency is evidently not very well understood by most of the buyers and they are inclined to wait on developments. According to most views this buying of gold is mild inflation and should result in freer buying of commodities but evidently the oil buyers do not share this view. At any rate interest in near and deferred oil is extremely quiet at the moment. Only an occasional small lot is wanted for quick shipment. Buying of less than carload lots is fairly steady.

Shipping instructions on maturing contracts are very small and disappointing and the out movement of oil during the past week has been unusually light. Even now instructions are being withheld despite the fact that numerous contracts mature this month.

Quotations on carload lots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, cooperage, 9.7c. per pound, tankcar lots, 9.1c. per pound, warehouse lots, 10.1c. per pound.

Daily shipments of linseed oil during the week ended November 3, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1933.	1932.
Saturday	95,951	333,780
Monday	.....	233,484
Tuesday	.....	160,548
Wednesday	47,160	377,200
Thursday	109,237	157,205
Friday	125,470	108,880
Totals	377,818	1,371,097
Previous totals	7,691,628	11,599,289
Totals to date	8,069,446	12,970,386

Chicago Linseed Oil

CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1933.

Little of a nature indicating betterment has developed in the linseed oil market, while business has declined in volume to mere routine type of activity currently. Shipments to the trade are quite moderate in their aggregate and most of the current business continues to be limited to small lots, as in the past for some time. Also, most buyers are specifying rush shipments, as they permit their supplies to run low before ordering more material. Ruling prices of leading sellers for prompt shipment are:—Tankcar, 9.1c. per pound; car lots, 9.7c.; warehouse deliveries, 10.1c.

San Francisco Linseed Oil

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30, 1933.

Some stabilization in price appears to be attached to the linseed oil market in outward appearance, as no change in quotation was announced during the past week, but indications are that the market generally has not been especially bright. Sellers reported the market mildly busy for small lots, but large takers are evidently aloof just now. The situation looked a bit more promising, however, today. Offerings are as follows:—Tankcars, 9.4c. per pound; drum car lots, ex-mill, 10c.; small drum lots, ex-warehouse, 10.6c.

London Linseed Oil

Quotations on linseed oil in London last week were:—

	Per cwt.—s.	d.
Saturday	18	3
Monday	18	9
Tuesday	19	0
Wednesday	18	9
Thursday	18	6
Friday	18	6

Matthews Appointed to F. T. C.

George C. Matthews, an expert on securities and resident of Wisconsin, was sworn in October 27 in Washington as a member of the Federal Trade Commission to succeed William E. Humphrey, who was removed by President Roosevelt. Mr. Humphrey, however, maintains his position that the President could not remove him, and he is understood to be preparing for a legal battle.

Current prices on linseed oil, cake, and meal are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Gums, Shellac, Waxes

Advancing Foreign Exchange Strengthens Spot Prices and Raises Import Costs -- Small Stocks of Yellow Carnauba--Camphor Slabs Up--Shellac Demand Slack

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

The most influential factor in the market for gums and waxes last week was the steady advance in the dollar value of foreign exchanges. Demand for spot goods was not better than moderate in the case of most items, but prices for every article were very firm as the result of the development in the foreign exchange market.

Quotations for African beeswax were advanced in sympathy with the movement in sterling exchange. At a late hour in the period, sterling was $4.85½ for spot and futures were 1½c. per month higher. That meant that so far as shipment material was concerned, sterling exchange had crossed par and the effect on African beeswax prices was prompt. Demand for all kinds of beeswax was fairly active and prices for the refined and bleached grades were especially firm.

Scarcity of yellow grades in this market was a feature in the carnauba wax market. Also, offerings of all grades were small in the primary market; it was clear that stocks at the shipment ports were very small. Only the more distant future positions were offered and in some instances the shipment term covered three instead of the usual two-month option. Reports concerning demand varied rather widely last week. Some reported very good demand, while others said that trade was either quiet or dull.

Camphor was in steady request, the call for powder being excellent and resulting in a firm maintenance of quotations. In fact, stocks of powder were comparatively light and some buyers were compelled to take deliveries of slabs. This caused a fractional rise in quotations for slabs. Tablets were very firm at unchanged levels.

Sandarac was in very light supply and with replacement costs rising parallel with exchange, local sellers advanced spot quotations sharply. Furthermore, prominent importers declared that further advances would come in the nearby future as stocks were very low and offerings from the source of supply were few and small. It was said, however, that the prevailing high prices may stimulate collection of more gum than earlier reports had forecast.

Shellac was very dull. New orders were few and far between. Deliveries against contracts were poor as buyers were not accepting tenders promptly. Price trend in the primary market was upward in keeping with the advance in sterling exchange, but very little buying was done, according to local agents of the Calcutta shippers. Quotations in the spot market without change.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Beeswax, African, ½c. per lb.
Carnauba, No. 2 N. C., ½c. per lb.
Camphor, slabs, ½c. per lb.
Sandarac, 2½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from fourteen typical gums and waxes on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
85.4	85.2	82.3	67.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Gums

Aloe.—Buying was somewhat less active. Demand tapered off considerably leaving a residue of jobbing request that was sufficient to keep prices to a steady position. The tone of the market was also steady, especially in view of the absence of weakness in all shipment quotations received during the period reviewed.

Asafetida.—Moderate interest was shown but the movement was hardly up to seasonable expectations. Replacement values were firm in view of the substantial rise in exchange last week. Stocks were closely held on the spot and were sufficient to cover the known requirements of manufacturing consumers. Prices were steady in all quarters.

Arabic. — Exchange was much stronger last week and the rise increased the cost to replace this article in the primary market. The spot quotations for cleaned amber sorts were 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, were firmer in some quarters, and had an upward tendency throughout the period. Competition was still active in this market.

Benzoin.—Quotations held at previously quoted levels and the tone of the market was about steady. Buyers were conservative in their takings, being inclined to trade close to actual requirements. Sellers were disposed to retain a competitive attitude and hence the higher prices that some dealers would be justified on the basis of prevailing shipment costs had yet to develop.

Camphor.—Business continued to be very good. The supply of powdered merchandise was not large and hence sales centered often on slabs in order to supply the requirements of consumers. Prices for slabs were worked up to the basis of 49c. to 50c. per pound, which was also the price for powder. Tablets held firmly at 53c. to 54c. per pound and the tendency was upward.

Gamboge.—The import cost tightened last week when exchange advanced steadily during the greater part of the period under review. That development tended to strengthen the spot position of the conservative holdings available for prompt delivery. Sellers were firm in their views and prices were free from fluctuation.

Ghatti.—Sales volume last week was built mainly of hand-to-mouth purchases and on the whole the movement was solely of jobbing proportions. In keeping with the absence of weakness in the replacement market, spot quotations remained very steady and were free from any tendency toward fluctuation.

Mastic.—Prices were held without change but the situation was one of much firmness because of the limited stocks, the advancing cost of replacements, and the moderate demand on consuming account.

Sandarac.—The market was advanced to 48c. to 50c. per pound and predictions in local circles suggested that 50c. would soon be minimum for spot goods. Offerings from the primary market were small to nil but some felt that the much higher prices now prevailing may encourage collections and hence relieve possible shortage to some extent.

Shellac

The strong element in the market for shellac was advancing exchange. The rise was more or less steady throughout the entire week and, of course, that tended to increase the replacement cost of the article in the primary market. However, under the present state of very quiet demand, the need for replacement market was reduced to a minimum and agents for the Calcutta shippers reported very little business done last week. Movement of shellac to manufacturing and other consumers was declared to be very slow. Buyers were aloof save for exceptional instances where a small purchase would cover prompt needs. Contract deliveries were not very good, either. Pricewise, the spot market showed no change.

Calcutta Shellac Prices

Calcutta quoted pure T. N., c. & f. New York basis, sterling exhange at $4.88, as follows:—

	Per pound. Nov. 3.	Oct. 27.
November	10¼c.	10⅜c.

The quotation in cents per pound was subject to correction in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing on London.

Day-to-day prices and reports of market conditions were as follows:—

	Per pound.	Market.
October 27	10⅜c.	Steady
October 28	10⅜c.	Steady
October 30	10⅜c.	Steady
October 31	10⅜c.	Quiet
November 1	10⅜c.	Quiet
November 2	10¼c.	Quiet
November 3	10¼c.	Quiet

London Shellac Prices

London quotations basis of sterling exchange at $4.88 for shellac for later delivery have been as follows (the quotations in United States currency represent prices here and include other handling charges):—

	November 3 Shillings.	Cents.	October 27 Shillings.	Cents.
	cwt.	lb.	cwt.	lb.
December	58	12.5	59	12.8
March	54	11.7	56	12

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	Per hundredweight December.	March.
October 27	59s	56s
October 28	59s	56s
October 30	59s 6d	56s 6d
October 31	59s	56s
November 1	59s 6d	55s
November 2	58s 6d	54s 6d
November 3	58s	54s

Waxes

Bees.—The sharp advance in sterling exchange caused an expansion of strength in the market for African beeswax. Prices rose to 19c. to 20c. per pound. Import costs were higher when sterling exchange for future delivery crossed par. While demand was not very active in this market, prices remained very firm and the tendency was upward because of the replacement position of the article. Yellow refined and bleached beeswax were in moderate request at very firm prices.

Carnauba.—Some quarters reported business to have been very good during the past week. Others said it was about fair, and still others reported a very dull interest on the part of manufacturing consumers. Cables quoted higher prices for No. 1 for shipment, and offerings were confined to the more distant positions, such as December/January, and January/February. In some instances, a spread of three months such as January/March was noted. Spot quotations for No. 2 North Country were higher at 17c. to 18c. per pound, and supplies were small. Quotations on other grades were unchanged and very firm. Something akin to scarcity prevailed in the yellow grades on spot. It was also declared that stocks in the shipment ports of the primary market were also small.

Japan.—Shipment prices were very firm, and the market on spot showed firmness in all directions. Quotations were 7c. to 7¼c. per pound for spot goods, which was but moderately higher than the shipment cables received during the past week. Demand was not very active.

Montan.—While new business was not expansive, deliveries against contracts held up very well, and inquiries were fairly numerous throughout the period. With exchange advancing steadily last week, import costs rose considerably, and hence the spot market was much firmer with an upward tendency.

Spermaceti.—Replacement costs were exceptionally firm in keeping with exchange at substantially higher levels in terms of dollars last week. Spot quotations were firmer at 19c. to 20c. per pound for blocks, and 20c. to 21c. for cakes. Trade was fairly good.

Viscol Co. Founder Is Killed in Payroll Holdup

Two men were held without bail in the district court at East Cambridge, Mass., October 31, being accused of the murder October 20 of Dr. Adolph Sommer, aged eighty-two years, inventor of "Viscol" and other commercial chemical compounds and controlling owner and manager of the Viscol Company in Cambridge. The murderers also seized the factory payroll of more than $1,000. One of those held, along with one still at large, faces charges of the actual murder, and the second prisoner and at least one other man still at large were accused as accessories. A young woman, also accused as an accessory, was held in $50,000 bail. All of the parties were accused of connection with other robbery cases, and the woman was named as the spy who got the facts about places for the gang to rob, sometimes doing so by getting employment in a plant, it is charged.

Dr. Sommer was born at Gralow, Germany, February 5, 1851, and despite his eighty-two years was active. He came to America at the age of twenty, worked in Boston drug stores to earn money, went to the University of California, and won a degree of doctor of philosophy by work in chemistry, and then became a member of the University teaching force. One night in 1888 he undertook to waterproof his shoes against the rain, and evolved the substance which he named Viscol. It was put on the market and sold so well that he gave up teaching and turned manufacturer. He and his wife took a small building in Cambridge, Mass., fixed up a tenement in one end, and established a factory in the rest. He built three sub-cellars under the factory and did his chemical experimentation in the deepest one. He invented artgum and several other waterproofing substances, rubber substitutes, belt dressings, etc. After the death of his first wife, he married, in 1922, Mrs. Emmeline Harnden, one of his employees and widow of an employee. She took up her abode in the Sommer tenement in the now large factory building, and also had charge of the printing department. Besides his wife, he left three stepsons, also two nephews, and a niece, in Germany.

A dispute between the widow of Sommer and Attorney David P. Israel, regarding the right to possession of the Sommer estate pending probate, is hanging fire with a receiver appointed by the probate court in actual possession. It was stated that Sommer, at the time of his death, was devoting his knowledge of chemistry to devising a new and better gas mask to be given to the United States Government.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co. Makes LoBue N.Y. Manager

Philip J. LoBue has been appointed manager of the New York sales office of the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J. Mr. LoBue's headquarters will be in the Graybar Building, this city. Prior to becoming associated with the Baker company four years ago, Mr. LoBue was engaged in the sale of chemicals. Earlier he had been connected for ten years with the Power-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, Philadelphia. Mr. LoBue in the comparatively brief period that he has been associated with the Baker company has achieved an enviable reputation for sales and executive ability.

P. J. LoBue

Phillips Petroleum Company reported a net loss of $3,695,427 for the nine months ended September 30, after depreciation, depletion and other charges. This was comparable with a net income of $374,206, or 9 cents a capital share, in the like period of last year. For the quarter ended September 30, there was a net income of $1,629,161, or 39 cents a share on 4,153,104 no-par capital shares, comparing with a net loss of $3,144,967 in the preceding quarter and with a net income of $1,186,698, or 28 cents a share on 4,156,908 shares in the September quarter last year.

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Current prices on gums, waxes, and shellac are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Reports on October Business Vary Widely--Trend Was Irregular--Raw Materials Firm and Tending Upward--Exchange Rises -- Menthol Lower -- Terpineol Up

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Business in drugs and fine chemicals during the month of October differed considerably, according to individual business houses. One prominent manufacturer said frankly that volume in October had decreased considerably and at the end of the month trade might almost be called dull. Another indicated that volume had held up very well, that employment had increased, and that shipments against contracts had been satisfactory. Against this was an unquestioned rise in the cost of production. Raw materials had been advanced substantially. Import cost of imported items had risen in keeping with the higher value of foreign currencies in terms of dollar exchange. In this respect, however, a comparison of exchange at the beginning of October and at the end of the month finds little difference. If the low point in October be used as the basis of comparison, then a quite severe advance did take place.

For example:—Sterling exchange on October 2 was $4.78¾ while on October 31 it was $4.77⅝. However, the low point for sterling was $4.50½ reached on October 18; hence the rise from the low point was practically 26.8c. Similar conditions, of course, prevailed in all foreign currencies.

Gold was advanced steadily by the RFC during the past week, increasing the cost to manufacture gold salts and creating an exceptionally firm price position for the same. Imported tartaric acid was advanced parallel with the rise in exchange. The prices established were nominal for the reason that the quotations of domestic manufacturers were so low comparatively that they shut off imports of foreign merchandise. The rise in prices since October 18 at which time Italian lire were lowest was 1.67c. per pound. The advance last week was 59 points for spot and 56 points for shipment goods.

Crude iodine was also higher in cost because of the advance in the rate of sterling exchange. Silver bullion was in similar position. Terpineol cost more money as replacement costs had been raised parallel with the movement in foreign exchange, too. Quinine became much firmer as exchange rose above the point at which it had been when the present schedule for quinine salts had been established.

Quicksilver was firm and tending upward because of the situation in exchange but spot prices held unchanged. Mercurials moved steadily with a good call being noted for corrosive sublimate and calomel. Seasonable request for ammonia chloride, creosote, guaiacol, and quinine salts was noted.

Glycerin was firmer. The code of the soap and glycerin makers was signed by President Roosevelt and it may well be that the expected rise in prices for all kinds of glycerin may materialize shortly. The code of the wood chemical industry was approved by General Hugh Johnson, administrator of the NRA, and sent to the President for his signature.

Menthol was lower. Cheaper goods are coming forward from the primary market and holders of menthol bought when the Japanese market was higher were inclined to reduce inventories. The reduction brought natural menthol to the price level of synthetic material The latter was reduced promptly.

Acid, Citric.—Business was routine and generally light in volume. Because of the well maintained cost of production, prices showed stability and conditions failed to point to any early change in the schedule, according to the producers.

Acid, Tartaric.—Exchange continued to rise last week and hence the cost to import foreign made tartaric acid was increased. Based on lire at 8.16½c in terms of dollar currency, quotations were as follows:—Shipment, 230 lire per 100 pounds, equal to 18.78c. per pound in bond and 26.78c. duty paid; spot, 240 lire per 100 pounds, equal to 19.60c. in bond and 27.60c. duty paid. Prices for domestic acid were 25c. to 25½c. per pound for powder or granular material and 25½c. to 26c. for crystals. From the above it was clear that the rise in lire exchange had ended for the time being the likelihood of importations being resumed; were importers to venture very far in that direction, it was the opinion of many last week that the domestic manufacturers would reduce prices promptly in order to keep control of the market.

Acid, Salicylic.—Seasonal consumption of this item has grown moderately, creating better movement and rendering the price position firmer and better maintained in practically all directions. Quotations for the U S. P. article were 40c. to 45c. per pound.

Acid, Tannic.—Business was moderately active. Buyers traded with some caution against overstocking but on the whole the movement was well up to that noted in recent weeks. Undertones continued to be very steady with the U. S. P. fluffy material holding at 80c to 85c. per pound.

Agar Agar.—Stocks in this market was more ample and in comparison with the consumption prevailing at the present time, were certainly sufficient in size to keep competition a constant irritant to trade. Open quotations were unchanged but it was doubted that with firm orders in hand for substantial quantities, the quoted figures could not be bettered.

Alcohol, Denatured.—The cold snap that braced movement into consumption was short lived: it was followed by temperatures as high as 72 degrees. That was counted in favor of consumption of antifreeze alcohol as the material used to charge radiators during the cold period in the previous week had an excellent change to be evaporated freely last week. Leading selling of antifreeze alcohol indicated that ideal conditions to produce good consumption are alternating warm and cold spells. The leading jobbing of C. D. No. 5 have covered requirements on contracts very well. The price position of the article was one of firmness and stability. Quotations for denatured alcohol to be delivered to January 31, 1934, except as noted were as follows:—

	Cents per gallon.
C. D. No. 5, drums, works, car lots	34
5 to 71 drums	40
1 to 4 drums	42
S. D. No. 1, tanks	30.4
drums, car lots	34.6
9 to 19 drums	40.6
20 drums	36.6
1 to 4 drums	42.6
barrels, car lots	37.6
5 to 19 barrels	43.6
1 to 4 barrels	45.6

Alcohol, Ethyl.—Industrial consumers were fairly active buyers and receivers of goods bought under contract. Deliveries on such account were reported to be prompt and in full quantities due on tenders. Prices were exceptionally firm with prospects for enlarging consumption later on being a supporting element in the maintainence of values at present and contributing strength for the future.

Ammonia Chloride. — Movement was somewhat less active but in view of the fact that the market for the active season of the year is just beginning to develop along broader lines, the situation was one of considerable firmness and almost entire lack of competitive unsettlement.

Arecoline Hydrobromide. — Inquiry was rather light. Recent buying seemed to have supplied needs of most manufacturing consumers and hence transactions are down to moderate limits throughout the past week. High exchange continued to keep import costs tending upward and made spot prices very firm.

Atropine Sulphate. — Because of

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Acid, tartaric, imported, spot, 59 points, shipment, 56 points.
Atropine sulphate, 25c. per oz.
Gold, 81c. per oz.
Iodine, crude, 3c. per lb.
Silver, bullion, N. Y., 2c. per oz.
London, ⅜ pence per oz.
Nitrate, 1⅝c. per oz.
Terpin hydrate, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Menthol, natural, 10c. per lb.
synthetic, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
177.6	176.9	176.9	174.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

P. A. C.
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GUARANTEED FULL STRENGTH
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Salicylic Acid Sodium Salicylate
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Formaldehyde Para Formaldehyde
Hexamethylenetetramine
Bromides Guaiacol
Creosote Creosote Carbonate
Glycerophosphates Silver Salts
Sodium Benzoate Benzoic Acid
Benzaldehyde Benzyl Chloride

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CHEMICALLY PURE • TECHNICALLY PURE
Thymol, U. S. P.
PRIME WHITE CRYSTALS
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SYNTHETIC
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higher cost to import this item, prices were advanced to the basis of $2.35 to $2.60 per ounce last week, closing the period in exceptionally firm position in keeping with the replacement situation. Demand was routine.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Though trade was somewhat routine in character last week, it was at least steady and developed a volume comparing well and satisfactory with the movement during recent weeks. Prices for all articles were very firm. Competition was negligible.

Bromine and Bromides.—Seasonable movement was about up to reasonable expectations and the undertone of the spot market was one of firmness throughout the past week. The higher price schedules set some time back have not proven to be detrimental to the maintenance of sales volume.

Cadmium Metal and Salts.—Reports from abroad indicated that consumption of metal has increased parallel with the general improvement in consuming industries. The local situation did not develop new elements. The movement was not expansive but volume was making a fairly fair showing, according to trade leaders. Prices were reported to be very firm.

Caffeine Alkaloid.—Very good demand was reported, espicially for small quantities for the account of buyers in moderate amounts and supplied by jobbers. Producers reported a steady flow against existing contracts, all of which are protected against decline.

Castor Oil.—Some check in the movement has been noted parallel with the somewhat slower consumption on the part of manufacturing consumers. However, with raw material costs showing a mainly firm to strong position, in keeping with exchange, the prices for oil were well maintained.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Holding steady on a fairly good volume of business, the castor oil market reveals little change. The suppliers report little evidence of any easing, and shipments to the drug trade and other buyers seem sufficient to keep the general aspect of the market firm. Ruling quotations of leading sellers are:—No. 1, drums, car lots, 10⅜c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 11½c.; barrels, car lots, 10⅝c.; barrels, less than car lots, 11⅜c.; five-gallon tins, 12¾c.; one-gallon tins, 14¾c.; No. 3, drums, car lots, 9⅞c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 11c.; barrels, car lots, 10⅛c.; barrels, less than car lots, 11¼c.

Cocoa Butter.—The market remained at 10½c. to 10¾c. per pound and leading sellers of the item declared that demand was quite light, irregular, and generally smaller than might have been expected reasonably at this time. The bean market was without pronounced swing one way or the other.

Codeine Salts.—Very good request was noted. Sulphate and phosphate were in liberal request most of the time last week, though individual orders were generally for quantities somewhat less than the normal amounts traded in. The undertone of the market was very firm owing to the strength in raw material.

Codliver Oil.—Deliveries against contracts indicated that consumption is all that could be expected at this time and that the movement to date indicates a very good consumption during the active season spreading ahead. Prices were very firm for top quality merchandise; absolutely no shading of quotations on such merchandise was noted last week.

Corn Syrup.—Opposition to the proposed processing tax that would likely raise the price for this item has developed and final decision in the matter has yet to be made in Washington. In the meantime, a very steady market continued to prevail under fair demand.

Creosote Carbonate.—The market was firm with interest showing increase and improvement within conservative limits. Prices were well maintained, the market not being overstocked with the item at this the begining of the season of heaviest consumption.

Eucalyptol.—With demand showing improvement and raw material gaining in strength, the position of this item showed improvement last week and quotations had an upward tendency in a number of directions. Demand was quite active when compared with the recent movement of the material.

Glycerin.—Undertones were firm to strong but the general advance in prices that had been expected for many weeks had yet to be made. Chemically pure material moved in steady fashion with sellers showing much reserve in the matter of booking contracts much more than a few weeks ahead. Crude was in sparing supply so far as the domestic makers were concerned. A unifying development that may eventually brings about the expected advance in prices was President Roosevelt's signing of the soap and glycerin makers code.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—The glycerin market continues firm, with little or no price change in the domestic market, despite reports of higher prices abroad. Large sellers are unwilling to take much more of any kind of business at current levels. Tone is strong. Ruling prices are:—Dynamite, 9¼c. to 9⅝c. per pound; soaplye crude, 80 percent basis, 6½c. to 7c.; c.p., car lots, 9⅜c. to 10¼c.; c.p., returnable drums, 10¼c. to 10⅝c.; saponification, 88 percent basis, 7¼c. to 7⅝c.

Gold.—Prices for new mined gold underwent a succession of advances last week. President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Treasury Woodin each day raised the price at which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was permitted to buy the yellow metal. The effect was two-fold: First, it increased the cost to manufacture gold salts and other manufactures based on gold. Second, it caused the United States dollar to depreciate steadily in terms of foreign currency. The latter development increase the cost to import foreign merchandise of all sorts and also made it possible for foreign buyers to buy United States goods more cheaply. Between October 25 and November 2 the R. F. C. has bought 66,000 ounces for about $2,100,000—an average of $31.818 per ounce. The following tabulation shows the trend of gold prices and the rates on sterling exchange since the decision to raise the United States price above the world market price computed on the basis of French gold francs was taken:—

	Sterling.	Per ounce.
October 24	$4.78¼	*$20.67
October 25	4.74	31.36
October 26	4.74¼	31.54
October 27	4.70¼	31.76
October 28	4.72¼	31.82
October 30	4.76	31.96
October 31	4.77⅜	32.12
November 1	4.80¼	32.26
November 2	4.84½	32.36
November 3	4.84⅜	32.57

* Statutory price.

Iodine.— Prices for crude iodine advanced 3c. per pound last week in company with a rising rate of exchange on London. Based on a sterling quotation of 15s. 1d. per kilo and sterling exchange at $4.85½, the price for crude iodine was $1.66 per pound. The constant firming up and rise in the cost of that article has had a steadying effect on the entire schedule for iodides.

Menthol. — Quotatios were reduced to $2.50 to $2.60 per pound under the pressure of low replacement costs and the desire of those with menthol bought at higher prices to reduce their holdings. Quotations for synthetic menthol were dropped to $2.25 to $2.50 per pound following the reduction in natural menthol. Demand was not very active as many buyers were holding aloof in expectation of further declines in prices for shipment material in the Japanese market.

Mercurials. — The market was routine in character throughout the past week but undertones were quite firm in keeping with the lack of unsettlement or weakness in the cost of raw material. Demand centered mainly in corrosive sublimate and calomel, both of which moved in very fair sized volume.

Methanol. — The code of fair competition for the wood chemical industry has been approved by General Hugh Johnson, administrator of the NRA, and has been sent by him to President Roosevelt for his signature. Under the code it is expected that the industry may be able to shed practices that had not worked for the best of the industry and the trade as a whole was disposed to look forward into the future with more than moderate confidence. Methanol was reported in very good demand for antifreeze purposes and industrial users were also fair buyers of the product. Prices were steady.

Quicksilver. — The market was very firm. Demand lacked important expansion but some sellers reported a gain in inquiry and they also indicated that known requirements of some large consumers would probably soon lead to a more active selling market. Hence, prices were well maintained and conditions pointed to probably higher price levels.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—Sellers quoted unchanged prices. Few sales were made. It is confidently expected that no decline in price is imminent as sellers report that consumers stand ready to take up all the small supplies that are being produced in this district at present. However, due to the current price obtained, further broadening of production is almost impossible at this time.

Quinine.—Exchange was strong and advancing last week, guilders reaching 62.75c. in terms of dollar exchange. Exchange had been 62.65c. when the present price of 48c. per ounce was set for quinine sulphate and bisulphate. Hence the price position was one of strength based on import costs prevailing last week. Demand was in line with seasonable expansion, and the movement was said to be very fair in size during the period reviewed.

Silver Nitrate. — The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed at the following, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots cost from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 500 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparisons of prices for bullion

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

in New York and London are also provided:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	29¾	38⅞	18⅞
Monday	29⅞	39⅛	18¾
Tuesday	29⅞	39⅛	18¾
Wednesday	30⅛	40	18⅞
Thursday	30⅜	40⅛	18⅞
Friday	30⅜	40½	18½

Soda Benzoate. — Sales were in fair volume but were hardly increased over the totals reached during the previous week. Prices were steady to firm on the basis of 45c. per pound for 50 kegs or more. Quotations scaled down to 47c., according to quantity.

Soda Cacodylate. — The replacement costs tended upward and hence spot quotations were exceptionally firm throughout the past week. Business was not very active, being confined to the limited needs of a few consumers of moderate quantities. Stocks were fair in size.

Terpin Hydrate.—Prices were advanced to 44c. per pound as the result of a rising cost of production.

Theobromine. — Sellers said that the replacement of this article was possible only at a higher price and hence the quotations for alkaloid and sodiosalicylate were appreciably firmer toward the close last week. The call was fair.

Thymol. — Stocks were moderate in size and in view of the high cost of importation based on the recent rise in foreign exchange, local quotations had a distinctly upward tendency throughout the past week. All sellers reported moderate interest on the part of buyers.

Zinc Carbonate. — The U.S.P. article was firm at 28c. to 30c. per pound with movement up to normal expectations and competition negligible. Production has been brought close to actual consuming requirements.

Zinc Stearate. — Since the recent advance the price for this item has been exceptionally steady. Prices for stearic acid were without change last week but the undertone of the market for that item was steady. Demand for stearate was about normal.

Baltimore Drug Bowlers

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31, 1933.

All teams of the Baltimore Drug Trade Bowling League turned out for the weekly contest last night, and the interest in the work done was accordingly intensified. No less than four team scores of more than 900 were made. Team totals were as follows:—

	Pins		
Bromo-Seltzer	895	897	862
Gilmores	740	819	857
McCormick & Co.	902	880	908
Loewy Drug	857	849	854
Noxzema Chemical	814	933	887
Armstrong Cork	867	881	939

These games leave the teams as follows:—

	Games		
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Armstrong Cork	20	4	.833
McCormick & Co.	17	7	.708
Bromo-Seltzer	15	9	.625
Noxzema Chemical	10	14	.417
Loewy Drug	6	18	.250
Gilmore	3	21	.125

Atomizer Glasses Dutiable

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1933.

Glass containers for atomizers are dutiable as perfume bottles because they are designed for containers of toilet preparations, it was held by the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, Washington, in reversing the lower customs court. The containers, imported by Marshall Field & Co., were hand blown and therefore dutiable at 75 percent under paragraph 218 (e) of the tariff act of 1930. The lower court held them dutiable at 60 percent under paragraph 218 (f) on the ground that as they were imported without tops they were not designed to be used as containers of merchandise.

New York Drug Bowlers

The forty-first annual tournament of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association of New York opened October 16 at Spinella Bowling Academy, 427 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Eight companies in the chemical trade are again represented. The publishing of the scores rolled has been delayed due to the fixing of handicaps which have only just been announced.

The entries and their standing as of November are as follows:—

	Games Won.	Lost.	High score.*
Du Pont (R&H Chem. Dept.)	6	3	883
Carbide & Carbon	5	4	931
Mallinckrodt	5	4	904
Cyanamid	5	4	894
Squibb & Sons	5	4	911
Church & Dwight	5	4	881
Lentheric, Inc.	3	6	860
Yates Drug	2	7	895

* Including handicap.

Peru Lays Surtax on Toiletries

By a law of October 23, 1933, Peru has established a stamp tax of 10 percent ad valorem, effective October 28, on bay rum, Florida and other toilet waters, sachets, perfumed soaps, hair preparations, rouges, cosmetics, perfumery extracts, and other toilet preparations not specified. The proceeds of the tax are to be used in the antituberculosis cause, according to a report to the Department of Commerce, Washington.

Bismuth nitrate is advocated as a soap preservative by a German chemist named Hagen, as the result of certain experiments in which he says that he found hyposulphite of soda to be unsatisfactory for this purpose because of its instability.

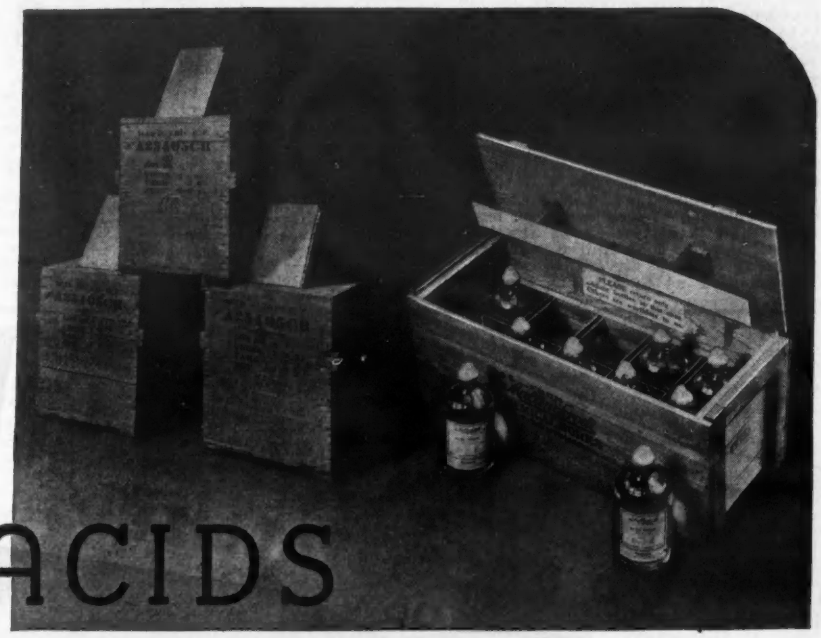
NOVEMBER SUGGESTIONS

Acetphenetidin U.S.P.Powd.
Acid Acetylsalicylic U.S.P. Powd.
Ammonium Chloride U.S.P. Gran.
Bromoform U.S.P. IX
Antipyrine U.S.P.
Caffeine Citrated U.S.P.
Camphor Monobromated U.S.P. IX Cryst.
Codeine Salts
Creosote U.S.P.
Hexamethylenamine U.S.P.
Methyl Salicylate U.S.P.
Morphine Sulphate U.S.P.
Potassium Citrate U.S.P. Gran.
Quinine Salts
Sodium Bromide U.S.P. Gran.
Sodium Salicylate U.S.P. Powd.
Terpin Hydrate U.S.P. Cryst.

Over 1500 fine chemicals are made by Mallinckrodt. A complete list showing grades and forms will be sent on request.

ANALYTICAL REAGENTS

Most all items for which the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society have set standards are in the Mallinckrodt line. A complete list showing maximum limits of impurities sent on request.



C.P. and A.R. (Analytical Reagent)

HYDROCHLORIC SULPHURIC NITRIC

The mineral acids are made in two unusually fine grades. The complete maximum limits of impurities are shown in detail on the labels. Note the following standards on important points of purity:

	C.P.	A.R.
ACID HYDROCHLORIC		
Chlorine	.0002	.0002
Arsenic	.000007	.000004
ACID NITRIC		
Non Volatile Matter	.0010	.0005
ACID SULPHURIC		
Arsenic	.000005	.000003
Ammonia	.001	.0003

Each acid and grade supplied in the special Mallinckrodt case of ten 5-pint bottles. This special case eliminates the need for coarse packing materials, keeping the labels clean and unscratched. The case is returnable for credit, as are the carboys in which these acids are also supplied.

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Tugwell Bill Before American Institute

Proposed New Food and Drugs Act Variously Discussed by Authoritative Speakers

A symposium on the proposed new food and drugs act, popularily called the Tugwell bill, was held at the regular quarterly meeting of the American Institute, held November 3, in the American Museum of Natural History, this city. David F. Cavers, professor of law at Duke University, who collaborated in the preparation of the proposed bill, was one of the speakers. Others were W. R. M. Wharton, chief of the Eastern inspection district of the Food and Drug Administration; and Laurence V. Burton, editor of Food Industries. The meeting was presided over by Dr. H. C. Sherman, of the chemistry department, Columbia University.

Professor Cavers reviewed the history of the drug act since the days of Dr. H. W. Wiley and discussed the basic problems of food and drug legislation. In a discussion of the act's discipline over food and drug advertising, Professor Cavers brought up the question as to whether or not a board of physicians and scientists should be set up to pass on the claims of food and drug manufacturers before the nutritive or curative powers of their products were permitted to be presented to the consuming public. He stated:—

Scientific Board

Because of the perils inherent in the misuse of drugs and because of the scientific character of the questions involved in determing the truth or falsity of such advertising, should we not set up a board of physicians and scientists to pass on claims for drugs, in advance? Why wait until after the damage is done to prosecute the advertiser who makes false claims? Would not a scientific board render a better judgment than a court, whatever the criterion of truth established by a statute?

In summarazing the bill, Professor Cavers said that the Tugwell proposal will give the present law a new and sharper set of teeth.

He said:—

It is not the draconic measure its enemies represent it to be. It extends to advertising but sets up on board of consorship; it curtails but it does not abolish the patent medicine and the practice of self-medication; it permits the exercise of no little administrative discretion but it vests the responsibility for its exercise in a high governmental office; it provides for the remedy of injunction for voluntary inspection and for compulsory inspection in special cases but it does not provide for the inspection of all food products.

Effective Control Needed

Mr. Wharton confined his discussion of proposed revision to two of its provisions, namely, the authorization for factory inspection and the authorization to require permits for interstate shipments of classes of foods, drugs and cosmetics, which by reason of conditions surrounding their manufacture may be injurious to health, and where their injurious nature cannot be adequately determined after shipment in interstate commerce. In dealing with the first question, Mr. Wharton contrasted the objective method of food and drug control with the factory inspection method and endeavored to show that the factory inspection method is more efficient and effective. He pointed out that since control in the interest of public welfare and public health is of paramount importance, the most efficient and most effective form of control should be provided.

Covering the bill's provision requiring permits for interstate shipments, Mr. Wharton related experiences with perishable food products and pointed out the difficulties of control in the interest of public health, under present conditions, in contract with the permit system which may be applied under the Tugwell bill.

Dr. Burton spoke on the food industry's opposition to the bill. He indicated that every food manufacturer opposes the Tugwell proposal on the grounds of its unfairness, its drastic nature and the obvious impracticability of many of its provisions. The czaristic powers which the bill contains are such drastic measures that food manufacturers do not dare to oppose it openly, for fear that they will be ultimately persecuted without any chance of judicial relief should it become law, according to Dr. Burton. In addition to the dictatorial control of the manufacture of foods, drugs and cosmetics, he pointed out that the bill contains advertising regulations under which it would be possible to imprison inaccurate advertisers. Dr. Burton endeavored to illustrate the absurdity of the labeling and misbranding section of the bill. A large chart was shown, which detailed all of the information required to be printed on a one-pound box of assorted chocolate candy—a collection of semi-formulas that would more than cover the top of the box, leaving no room for anything else. "The real issue," said Dr. Burton, "is whether we shall bring down a house to kill a rat or shall we allow the house to remain and exterminate the rat by some less drastic method."

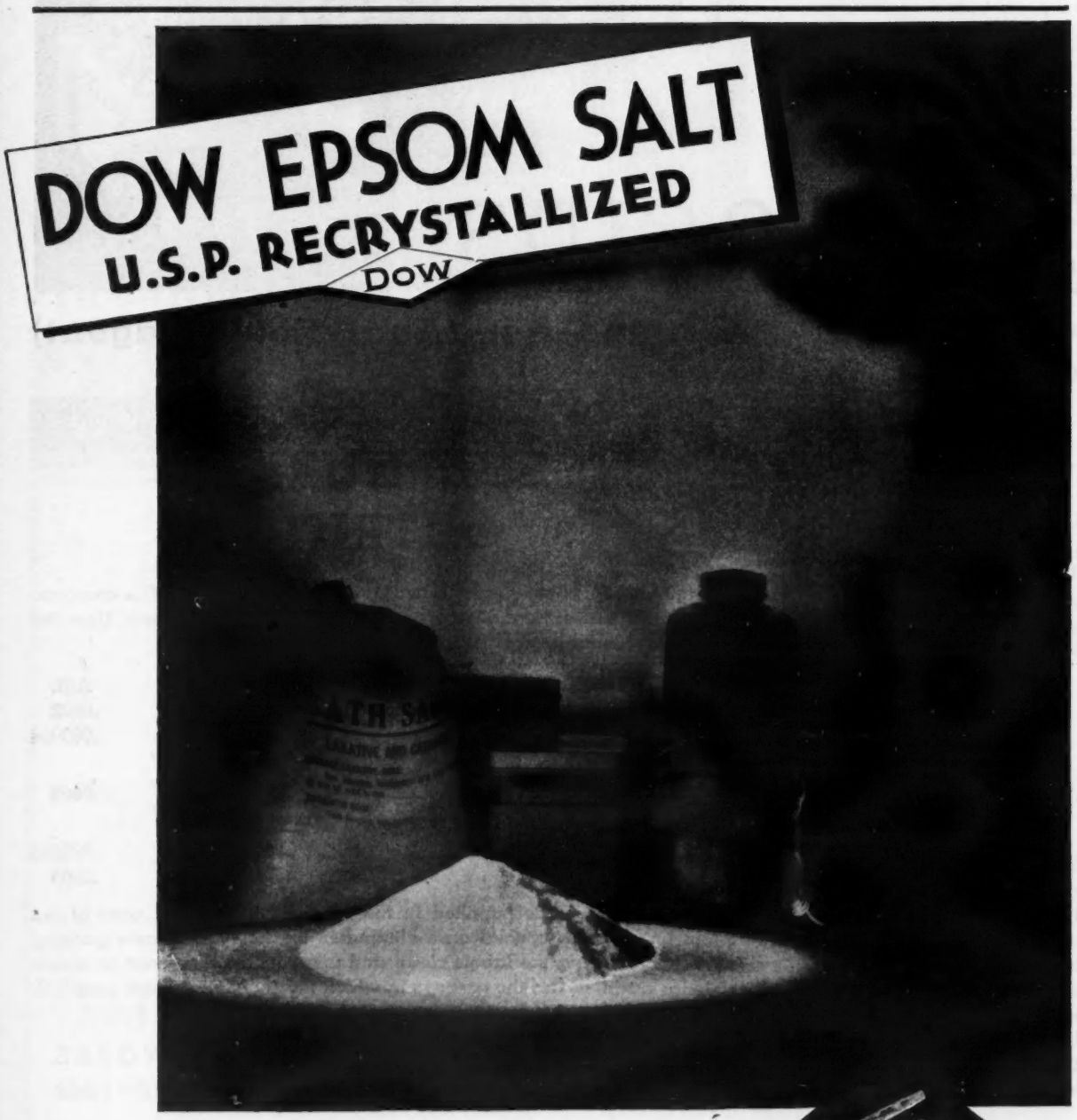
In introducing the speakers and in closing the discussion, Mr. Sherman recalled some of the outstanding features of the pure food movement which led to the enactment of the present law twenty-seven years ago and to the great benefits which have resulted from this law. He urged that it should always be made clear in advocacy of the new food and drugs bill that it is primarily because of the benefits which have resulted from the present law that further progress along the same lines is now being sought.

Monsanto Power Plant in Wales Dedicated by Prince

In the October issue of the Monsanto Current Events, which is published monthly by the Monsanto Chemical Company, there is an exceptionally interesting article about a visit paid by Prince George of England to the company's big plant at Ruabon, North Wales. The prince officiated the formal placing in operation of the company's new power plant there and the occasion was a gala one. The publication's cover has an excellent photograph of the prince entering the works, showing him as he passed through a large arch erected for the occasion and bearing a greeting "Welcome to Prince George from Monsanto."

Edgar M. Queeny, president of the company, has a personally signed statement on the first reading page of the magazine giving his endorsement to the NRA program and showing that long before the advent of NRA programs the company had in force a working hour program which has successively reduced hours and spread the smaller amount of available work among the largest possible number of employees. At the same time the company has maintained a rate of pay which compares favorably in the chemical industry.

The Carbon Dioxide and Chemical Company, manufacturer of dry ice and liquid carbonic gas, Seattle, has registered with the Federal Trade Commission a statement of its intention to issue 219,485 shares of common capital stock at a total price of $219,485. Officers of the company listed include, President, H. B. Chessher; and secretary, A. C. Bates, both of Seattle.



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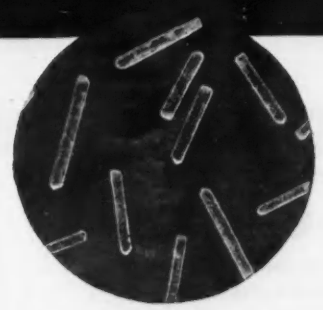

Enlarged photograph of Dow Epsom Salt, U.S.P., Recrystallized

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Benzoic Acid, U. S. P.
Bromine, Purified - Minor Bromides
Chloroform, U. S. P.
Cinchophen, U. S. P.
Ferric Chloride, U. S. P. (Solution or Crystals)
Magnesium Sulphate, Desiccated
Phenol, U. S. P.
Sodium Benzoate, U. S. P.
Strontium Bromide, U. S. P. IX
Methyl Salicylate, U. S. P.
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, U. S. P. (Powder or Crystals)
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, Granulation, 10% Starch (White, Pink, Green)
Sodium Salicylate, U. S. P.
Salicylic Acid, U. S. P.
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Botanical Drugs, Spices

Steady Rise in Foreign Exchange Forces Advances in Replacement Costs of Imported Botanicals -- Spot Prices Show Strength and Advancing Tendency

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Undertones in the market for botanicals held firm throughout the past week. Almost without exception, leading materials in the several market groups were in firm price position and the tendency was upward in most instances. Higher quotations were established for imported angelica root, buchu leaves, coriander seed from Morocco, lobelia herb, Hungarian paprika, and black Lampong pepper. The situation in angelica, lobelia and paprika was one of much strength because of an acute shortage in available supplies. Numerous declines were noted, but none of them came in medicinal botanicals, the reductions being restricted principally to the seed and spice groups.

As in the past several weeks, exchange was an influential factor on the market. The trend in foreign exchange values was distinctly upward throughout the greater portion of the week, and with each rise in the value of foreign currencies replacement costs of foreign botanicals moved higher. Some authorities said that the steady advance in the RFC price for newly mined gold, plus the decision of the government to buy gold in foreign markets, was depressing the exchange value of the domestic dollar and, by raising the cost to import foreign merchandise, was accomplishing in part the administration plan to raise commodity price costs.

The following tabulation gives a view of exchange movement in comparison with the rise in the price of gold:—

	Nov. 2.	Oct. 25.
Sterling	$4.84½	$4.74
Francs	.0608½	.0584½
Lire	.0816½	.0792
Marks	.3712	.3580
Guilders	.62.75	.6050
Gold	32.36	31.76

By comparison with the business done in October a year ago trade this year was said to have shown some advance in point of volume, at least. However, sales were not up to the levels established in midsummer, and for that reason some dealers were somewhat disappointed on the showing made. Others were not, and indicated that, while business could have been much larger without having been actually good, it was still showing vitality and strength as well as giving signs of definite progress toward better conditions.

Stocks of virtually all botanical drugs, particularly those within the medicinal group, was in very light supply. It is probably safe to say that never within the memory of the present sellers of such commodities have the supplies been so small at the beginning of the principal consuming season. That condition alone would make for a firm undertone in prices, and the fact was that prices were close to being strong for practically all items, regardless of importance.

One interesting development was a decision handed down by the customs court in San Francisco whereby marjoram and thyme were admitted free of duty as against a 25 percent ad valorem duty that had been assessed by an inspector on the basis that they were spices and should be assessed under the provision of 25 percent for spices not otherwise specified.

Entries at the port of New York of anise, caraway, celery, coriander, cumin, dill, fennel, mustard, poppy, psyllium and sesame seeds since the week of April 20, 1932, and detentions of these seeds by the Department of Agriculture because of the presence of matter rendering the seeds unfit for human consumption, were as follows:—

	Bags	
	Detained.	Entered.
Anise	1,284	2,180
Caraway	34,191	71,304
Celery	1,451	5,119
Coriander	6,943	8,188
Cumin	3,340	3,801
Dill	521	1,729
Fennel	889	1,338
Mustard	4,471	39,657
Poppy	6,057	75,096
Psyllium	14	39,465
Sesame	3,563	.....
Totals	62,724	247,877

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Angelica root, imported, 5c. per lb.
Buchu, 1c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Lobelia, 5c. per lb.
Paprika, Hungarian, 5c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Lampong, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Clove, Zanzibar, ¼c. per lb.
Caraway seed, ¼c. per lb.
Cardamom, decorticated, 1c. per lb.
Celery, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Dutch yellow, ¾c. per lb.
English yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, 1c. per lb.
Marjoram, French, 2½c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West India, ¼c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Alleppy, ½c. per lb.
Tellicherry, ½c. per lb.
red, Japanese chillies, ¼c. per lb.
Pimento, ½c. per lb.
Thyme, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.4	71.4	71.1	63.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Some sellers have advanced prices still further but others were awaiting further developments in the situation and were therefore holding values unchanged for the time being. On the absence of replacement offerings, business in spot stocks as between dealers was said to have resulted in absorption of much of the surplus supplies in this market and the development of a consequently stronger tone generally.

Peru.—The added strength reported in the market during the previous week was still noted and prices were well maintained at $1 to $1.10 per pound. Supplies were of moderate size, replacements cost more money, and the general situation was opposed to any weakening of the situation at the present time.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada.—A slightly easier tone prevailed in the spot market and reports suggested that some business had been taken at slightly less than the generally quoted schedule for this item. Business had not been too active of late and unsettlement resulted.

Elm.—Very good request was reported locally. The movement was along seasonable lines and developed a firmer tone to prices and a generally improved position for the market as a whole. With a small production this year, the item appeared to be working toward a stronger situation.

Sassafras.—Considerable quantities have been sold for later delivery and as the crops was one of moderate size, prices have become considerably stronger than they had been. The tendency in values was upward throughout the past week.

White Pine.—The continuation of pleasant weather has held back the development of a normal demand for products based on this item. Sales made earlier in the season provided amply for the requirements of manufacturers. Hence, they have not been brought into the market for additional supplies in many instances. A fair-sized jobbing request was reported on the spot last week. Prices were firm.

Wild Cherry.—Expansion in shipments is looked for as the season develops consumption of manufactured products and forces manufacturers to place replacement orders with the dealers. Stocks were believed to be sufficient for needs this year but the surplus will not be large. Prices were steady.

Beans

Calabar.—Little interest was shown but an estimate of spot stocks indicated that the holdings were not excessive in size as very little replacement buying has been done for some time past. Prices were firm at 15c. to 16c. per pound.

Vanilla.—Fluctuations of exchange were mainly against buyers' advantage last week: the recovery since the recent dip in the value of the French franc has about wiped out all of the decline, increasing import costs and tending to put the article into stronger position. Demand for vanilla on new orders was not especially large on deliveries against contracts were moderately active. Sellers were not disposed to accept long term contracts owing to the uncertainties of replacement costs.

Berries

Juniper.— The market has quieted down considerably. Plentiful importations have supplied manufacturers with their requirements and left something of a surplus in the hands of the importers. Prices were quiet at 5½c. to 6c. per pound for a good quality of goods.

Sloe.—Not much interest was shown in the item but the market remained very strong owing to the absence of much stock in this market and the difficulties associated with securing replacement goods this year. Quotations were 15c. to 16c. per pound.

Flowers

Arnica.—The replacement market strengthened with the steady rise in foreign exchange last weeek. The spot market failed to change in price but the market was appreciably firmer and competition in terms of price shading was not noted. Quotations were 14c. to 15c. per pound and stocks available thereat were of moderate size.

Chamomile.—Reports from the foreign market showed that prices for Hungarian flowers were advancing almost steadily. The spot market has gained considerably in strength of late and while competition has kept quotations down to the basis of 16c. to 17c. per pound, the tendency toward advance was more pronounced than it had been.

Lavender.—The Continent wanted high prices for this item last week and offered only limited quantities of select flowers for prompt shipment. Quotations in this market were well

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

PROFESSIONALLY HOPKINS BRAND MILLED
ANALYZED - STANDARDIZED
CRUDE DRUGS
Asafoetida Gum
Agar Agar
Benzoin Gum
Buckthorn Bark
Calendula
Cantharides
Digitalis
Ergot
Fennel Seed
Gentian Root
Henbane

Ipecac Root
Lemon Peel
Mandrake Root
Manaca Root
Nux Vomica
Orange Peel
Stramonium
Senna Leaves
Tragacanth
Wild Cherry
Uva Ursi
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supported by the position of the article in France and the presence of a fair to good demand from buyers.

Mullein.—Only lack of demand has prevented spot quotations from being advanced. The higher exchange prevailing now has raised import costs considerably and when general replacement of stocks is necessary, a higher level of spot quotations is expected to develop.

Saffron. — Spanish flowers were stronger because of exchange, although there was a lack of support demand so far as import parcels was concerned. Local dealers were firm in their views, however, the goods in hand having had a cost justifying $13 to $13.25 per pound.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna. — Undertones continued to be exceptionally firm throughout the spot market, which was in keeping with advices concerning the position of the article in the European markets. Spot quotations were 14c. to 15c. per pound, and even under competition there was little or no disposition to shade quotations on firm orders.

Buchu.—The market was reported to be slightly higher at 20c. to 21c. per pound, reflecting the influence of exchange. Demand remained irregular and comparatively light so far as sales by the local dealers were concerned.

Cannabis.—Seasonable sales accounted for a fair-sized volume of new orders last week, but on the whole the movement was close to jobbing proportions and the market lacked the supporting element of normal consuming request. Prices were firm on the basis of a light crop.

Lobelia.—Business has been done at 35c. to 36c. per pound, and it was declared that the primary market shippers of the material were unable to offer anything like a normal supply of the article. Also, the stocks carried over by local dealers were quite small.

Marjoram.—French goods were lower at 30c. to 31c. per pound. In a recent proceeding in the customs court in San Francisco the action of the customs inspector in holding this item for a 25 percent duty under a designation of its being a spice not otherwise specified in the tariff act was reversed; the importation was allowed free from duty. This may affect the position in this article in this market, too.

Peppermint.—High quality European material was firm in price abroad because of the recent and successive advances in foreign exchange. The spot market was inactive as to demand, but prices were firm at 18c. to 28c. per pound.

Sage.—Seasonable pickup in inquiry was reported and some indicated a moderate improvement in sales. Prices were surely steadier on the basis of 4⅝c. to 5⅛c. per pound.

Thyme.—A customs court decision in San Francisco has made this item free from duty; it had been classified as a spice not otherwise specified, and held for a 25 percent ad valorem duty. The spot market was slightly lower at 9c. to 9½c. per pound late last week owing to an improvement in offerings.

Miscellaneous

Ergot.—The prices asked by Spanish shippers were high and strongly maintained by reason of the fact that stocks there have been bought up by strong dealers who realized the opportunity afforded them by a small crop. The spot market undertones were generally strong and prices were well maintained regardless of the not very active consuming request.

Guarana.—Some expect higher prices to develop as moderate supply and improved demand make it possible for dealers to support a higher level of values. The movement last week was mainly on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Hops.—Little change in general market conditions was reported. The top quality of domestic 1933 crop goods was down to 40c. per pound but the lowest quality held unchanged at 36c. while quotations on materials from the 1932 and 1931 crops were without change. Imported goods were also unchanged. Reports at hand indicated that expansion in acreage would be sharp next spring.

Lupulin.—The top quality of 1933 lupulin was strongly held for as high as $10 per pound, but the demand was not very active as the figure was almost prohibitive. No domestic production has been reported, though some have felt that the high price for fresh material might encourage such a development.

Nux Vomica.—Sales to the manufacturers of strychnine have been in steady volume, but on the whole such business was undergoing a decrease now that the principal consuming season for the alkaloid was past. High exchange left raw material prices very firm in the primary markets.

Roots

Angelica. — Imported goods brought as high as 60c. to 65c. per pound last week, the supply being almost nil and replacements most difficult to obtain at any figure in the foreign markets. Interest of buyers continued to be active.

Arrowroot. — Sales were in volume about normal for the article and at prices that showed the virtue of stabilization of values through excellent control of the product in the primary market and the threat of competition from material grown in this country.

Dandelion.—The foreign shippers took a firmer view of the market, and, in view of the advance in exchange, buyers of later deliveries were faced with a rising cost of further supplies. Spot quotations were exceptionally firm on the basis of 15c. to 16c. per pound, and a moderate movement into consumption was noted.

Mandrake.—The article was well held in the country, and stocks seemed to be fairly well concentrated in strong hands. Also, the supply was believed to be less than normal. Quotations on the spot were held firm by the presence of a steady if not enlarged consuming request.

Rhubarb.—Most sellers felt that spot quotations might or ought to be higher in view of the cost to replace at current exchange. However, the element of competition kept them unchanged, and supplies at 20c. per pound for high dried root appeared to be plentiful when compared with the current volume of consuming request.

Senega.—Reports from the foreign markets indicated that buyers there have been offered goods from Winnipeg at lower prices. The spot market remained somewhat easy on the basis of the recent decline to the basis of 37c. to 39c. per pound. Little interest was shown here.

Squill.—Should normal demand develop, a rising market might be the result of the present higher cost of replacement goods in the primary market. Exchange has been influential in raising first costs. The movement thus far this Winter has been conservative.

Valerian.—The firmer undertone brought to this item by the prevailing cost to replace in Europe continued on spot without the added support of a good consuming demand. Buyers were in the market for conservative quantities only. Sellers remained firm in their views.

Seeds

Caraway.—Prices dropped off a fraction last week, business being reported at 9¾c. to 10¼c. per pound, and competition was such as to suggest the possibility of further shading.

Cardamom.—Decorticated cardamom seed was lower at 66c. to 67c. per pound with sellers showing a disposition to accept bids made within reason. Green and bleached material were without change but were without the benefit of a normal consuming request.

Celery.—Open quotations were lower at 41c. to 42c. per pound but conditions made it almost certain that some sellers would accept even lower quotations. The replacement market would permit such a development. Demand has become strictly routine.

Coriander.—Morocco seed was advanced to 5¼c. to 5¾c. per pound when one quarter was short of supplies and was compelled to buy against a contract obligation. It was understood that a delivery of Russian seed had been tendered against a contract held by a manufacturer of alcoholic merchandise. A rejection forced the seller to buy Morocco seed on spot.

Fennel.—Business was very steady last week and prices showed stability and freedom from the influences of competition. Replacement costs were firm in line with the position of primary market exchange. Stocks were conservative in size locally and recent buying for replacement has not been very large.

Mustard.—Dutch yellow was lower at 8c. to 8½c. per pound and English yellow was down to the basis of 9c. to 9½c. Other grades were without change but the market was somewhat

(Continued on page 42)

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

"PYRETHRUM FLOWERS"

BY C. B. GNADINGER

A Comprehensive Treatise on Pyrethrum

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Rise in Gold Depresses United States Currency and Brings Sharp Rise in the Dollar Value of Foreign Exchanges--Imported Oils Show Upward Tendency

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Exchanges were strong on all primary markets last week. In sympathy with that development, imported essential oils were generally stronger with an upward tendency as to price.

The rise in the dollar value of foreign currencies came parallel with the advance in the RFC purchase price for newly mined gold and the announcement that the President had authorized the RFC to buy gold in foreign countries. Combined, the two developments formed the basis for a depressing of dollar values and as the dollar declined, the import cost of foreign goods rose.

A view of the exchange and dollar developments may be gained from the following tabulations:—

	Nov. 2.	Oct. 25.
Sterling	$4.84½	$4.74
Francs	.0608½	.0584½
Lire	.0816½	.0792
Marks	.3712	.3580
Guilders	.62.75	.6050
Gold	32.36	31.76

Almond oil free from prussic acid was higher in keeping with the rise of replacement costs and a very firm position in this market resulted. Sweet true oil also was advanced and for the same reasons. Demand for import was said to have increased, indicating that stocks in this market had been quite low.

Caraway was under better demand and a higher market on spot coincided with a similar situation abroad where exchange at higher levels lifted import costs on this market substantially. Bourbon geranium was strong at a further advance and Algerian tended upward under fair to good request. Petitgrain was to the fore once more, prices rising as buyers here were compelled to pay higher replacement costs.

Citronella and lemongrass reflected higher exchange by becoming much firmer on this market regardless of the fact that demand was not especially active during the period under review. Bourbon vetiver and ylang ylang lacked further rise in price but with exchange advancing, the situation was still subject to a further movement of prices against buyers for consumption.

Although silver was strong, cassia was slightly lower and anise did no more than remain about steady in this market. Ginger was out of major request and while production costs based on the present price for raw material was unchanged, competition put the spot market down somewhat. Competition was also noted in the market for Siberian pine needle and sellers indicated that the lower price was not justified by replacement costs. Tansy and wormwood were in poor request and the market was a shade lower.

Peppermint and spearmint held firm here and in the primary markets. California lemon oil was firm to strong and some substantial contracts have been entered by buyers who were disposed to anticipate their requirements in view of the expected advance in quotations. Messina lemon remained quiet. West India orange oil was unsettled and tended downward in price owing to plentiful supplies in the primary market and because of the competition from oil produced in Europe and Africa as well as in the United States.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Almond, s.p.a., 15c. per lb.
sweet true, 5c. per lb.
Caraway, 5c. per lb.
Geranium, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.
Petitgrain, 5c. per lb.
Terpineol, cans, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Cassia, 2c. per lb.
Ginger, 20c. per lb.
Pine needle, Siberian, 5c. per lb.
Tansy, 15c. per lb.
Wormwood, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for a normal of August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
64	63.8	63.5	55

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Essential Oils

Almond. — Natural oil, spa, was higher at $2.25 to $2.75 per pound as the result of higher import costs and a somewhat better movement of the article into consuming channels. Sweet true oil was higher at 60c. to 65c. per pound, reflecting the higher exchange that has stiffened import costs substantially.

Angelica.—One quarter offered root oil at $32 per pound while another refused to break $40 per pound even with a firm order in hand. The supplies in this market were very narrow and replacement abroad was quite difficult owing to shortage there not only of the oil but of the raw material from which it is made.

Anise. — The market was very steady but lacked new developments. Business confirmed prices on the basis of 44c. to 45c. per pound for U.S.P. material and a fair sized volume of trade was done thereat. Stocks were not overly large on the spot but they cared for current demand without difficulty.

Bergamot. — Movement continued to be somewhat narrow and for the most part covered the immediate requirements of buyers for consumption. Replacement costs were firm in reflection of Italian exchange at a very high point late last week. Local quotations were $1.60 to $2 per pound, according to dealer.

Bois De Rose. — Some quarters were unable to offer Cayenne oil for prompt delivery and reported difficulty in securing shipment parcels. Prices were very strong in all quarters. Brazilian oil was firm but without new development. Demand was somewhat quiet last week.

Camphor. — Sassafrassy oil was still in firm position but the advance of 2c. noted in the previous week was not extended. Replacements showed strength in keeping with the Japanese yen at higher levels in terms of dollars. White oil was still unchanged but the price was firm and well maintained. Demand was routine.

Capsicum. — The market was considered to be $2.10 to $2.35 per pound, but reports indicated that in at least one quarter a moderate quantity could be purchased at $2 per pound with little difficulty. Production costs have not continued to advance as the rise in raw material prices seemed to have been checked.

Caraway. — Quotations were $1.90 to $1.95 per pound and were firm in keeping with the replacement market where high prices were rendered the stronger by sharp rise in foreign exchange rates during the past week. Business was said to be holding up very well at recent volume.

Cassia.—Spot offerings of U. S. P. oil were quoted at $1 per pound, but the range according to seller was to $1.10 and those quoting the latter figure appeared to have firm views on the market. However, importers indicated that strength was the principal characteristic of the market at the present time owing to the price of silver. Demand was said to be routine.

Cedarleaf.—Price to be paid depended on quality of oil required and the range in asking quotations on that basis was 55c. to 60c. per pound for oil in drums and 65c. to 70c. in tins. No shortage in supplies was reported. In fact, most sellers seemed to have far more merchandise than demand in its current volume could soon absorb.

Citronella. — Exchange was much higher last week, lifting import costs considerably and rendering the spot market somewhat firmer than it had been in recent weeks. Stocks in this market were still considerable and were offered under rather competitive conditions that tended to offset to some extent the import position of the material.

Clove.—Oil in drums was quoted 87c. to 88c. per pound, according to seller, while in cans the price was 90c. to 95c. per pound as to quantity. Undertones in the raw material at the source of supply were mainly firm owing to exchange and a not too liberal stock of

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, Inc.
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Main Sales Offices:
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"Links The Market With The Manufacturer"

D. W. HUTCHINSON & CO., Inc.
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ESSENTIAL OILS
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161-3 Water St., New York

SINCE 1871
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER has been the market authority in chemicals, dyestuffs, drugs, paints, oils, waxes and fertilizer materials; a commercial and technical guide for producers, distributors, and manufacturing consumers of crude and partly manufactured or intermediate materials used in these industries.

Better—Because it's EXCHANGE Oil of Orange
Rich *California* oranges, processed under Exchange laboratory-controlled production methods give Exchange Brand Oil of Orange U. S. P. its six quality advantages. Your customers will like its finer quality in your products—and you'll appreciate its lower cost.

SIX-POINT SUPERIORITY
1. Finer Flavoring Value
2. Uniform Dependability
3. Superior Aroma
4. Truer Color
5. Stability in Your Product
6. Better Results at Lower Cost

Exchange
CALIFORNIA COLD PRESSED OIL OF ORANGE U·S·P

Sold to the American market exclusively through:
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DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
180 Varick St., New York City
Distributors for
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Ontario, California
Producing Plant
THE EXCHANGE ORANGE PRODUCTS CO.
Ontario, California

unsold goods. Oil was in steady if not expanding request.

Coriander.—A firmer market was noted even though little change in consuming request had developed during the past week. The firmer position was attributed to the position of raw material and the enlarged demand for the same. Oil had a fair movement in local circles, but trade was not larger than it had been.

Croton.—Movement was very small and kept prices lower than replacement costs, based on rates of exchange current last week, might have justified. The market was $2.15 to $2.25 per pound.

Cumin.—Some spot goods could have been bought for $7.25 per pound last week but as high as $8 was quoted and some were disposed to advance the market above that figure in view of the strength shown in replacement markets. Demand was not very active last week but undertones continued to be quite firm.

Eucalyptus.—Demand was very good. Buyers were free traders in spot goods and there was also good interest shown in import parcels. The latter were very firm in price owing to the fact that sterling exchange advanced sharply and steadily throughout the greater part of the period under review.

Geranium.—The market was strong. With exchange rising throughout the period, import costs were higher and local holders were watching closely the position of both Algerian and Bourbon oils. The tendency was upward, and even a narrow expansion in consumption would probably be quickly reflected in spot quotations.

Ginger.—Distilled oil could be bought for $3.25 per pound last week, though the range as to seller was to $3.45. Raw material was in fair request at firm prices last week, but the lack of sustained demand for oil has developed a slightly more competitive position on the spot.

Juniper.—Prices were firmer, according to seller. Demand was said to be quite active, though it has not been maintained at the levels noted a short time back. Stocks were said to be sufficient now to cope with any reasonable expansion in consuming requirements.

Lavender.—The price to be paid depended on the ester content and quality of the oil required. Flower oil ranged $2.40 to $4.25 per pound, according to test, the inside prevailing on 30-percent material. Spike oil reflected the strength that brought higher quotations during the previous trading period. Offerings from abroad were not large, and prices were uniformly high and tending upward, in keeping with short supply and advancing exchange on the primary market.

Lemon.—California oil continued to show strength, with the prospect for higher prices being continually improved. Quotations were still 75c. per pound, and it was said that some substantial contracts have been booked by buyers who are disposed to anticipate their requirements in view of the pending rise in prices. Messina oil was firmer, in keeping with primary market exchange, even though the demand current on the spot was not especially active.

Lemongrass.—Much higher exchange on the primary market was reported, this movement emphasizing once more the improvement in the local market position for this item and the chances for higher prices should the replacement cost continue to rise. Demand was said to have improved with the gain in strength in the primary market.

Mustard.—Much higher exchange stiffened import costs substantially in this market and served to give much support to the prices for the article for prompt delivery. The market was $1.70 to $1.75 per pound, and the tendency was upward. Demand was about routine.

Orange.—The position of West Indian oil was being watched carefully as reports coming from the primary market indicated that the crop was a substantial one, and that in all probability prices for shipment would work lower. The position and prices prevailing for competing oils would work to that end as all of them were quoted at less than West India material last week. Demand was steady for moderate-sized quantities.

Patchouli.—Little interest was shown by manufacturing consumers last week, but the market kept a firm tone, in keeping with strength developed in the replacement market parallel with the substantial rise in foreign exchange.

Peppermint.—The market was very steady here, and from reports coming from the Middle West it was evident that holders of new crop oil expect higher prices later on and hence were not disposed to push stocks on the consuming markets at this time. Some sellers made no offerings, while others offered very small quantities. Prices asked were firmly maintained. Also, the primary market dealers have not reduced further the price at which they were willing to purchase from the producers. Demand was moderate to fair in this market.

Petitgrain.—Quotations were higher at $1.10 to $1.20 per pound. Some were refusing business at less than the outside figure of the price range, and the import position of the item tended to support such a policy. Demand has gained of late, but it was still conservative during the past week.

Pine Needle.—Siberian oil was available as low as 72c. per pound and as high as 80c. was asked last week. The majority of dealers named 75c. minimum, but the house quoting 72c. was reliable and of high standing in the trade. The import position was said to be somewhat firmer.

Sassafras.—No further advance in quotations for artificial oil was made last week, but the market position of the article was one of considerable strength in view of the higher production costs that have developed with the rise in raw material costs. Demand was well maintained at its recent levels. Natural oil was steady.

Spearmint.—Spot business was conservative in volume and mainly for the smaller needs of a restricted number of buyers. Prices ruled steadily throughout the entire period, standing on the basis of $1.10 to $1.20 per pound, according to seller. Primary market advices showed values to be firm there.

Tansy.—Most sellers called the market inside at $2 per pound, but one-quarter offered at $1.85 per pound and reported very few inquiries and sales during the period under review. The primary market quotations were about steady, but demand reaching there was quite small.

Vetiver.—Most sellers were higher in their views, putting the market up to the basis of $6.75 per pound during the past week and thus keeping it in line with the advance in replacement costs. A further rise in exchange emphasized the fundamental position of the article. However, one reliable house quoted $6.25 per pound late in the period.

Wormseed.—The spot and primary markets were inactive and prices were no better than quiet on the basis of $1.95 to $2.05 per pound. Business was narrow throughout the period, being on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Wormwood.—Spot deliveries were offered as low as $2.85 per pound though the range according to seller was to $3.40. The seller quoting at the minimum figure reported little interest being shown in the article.

Ylang Ylang.—Import cost of Bourbon continued to be upward in keeping with the still further advance in primary market exchange. Prices ranged from $4.65 to $7 per pound, according to seller, and while demand was not active, the prices were firm because of the replacement position of the item.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

A. M. TODD CO.

Growers, Distillers and Refiners of

Essential Oils

Crystal White—Double Distilled

PEPPERMINT, SPEARMINT,
WINTERGREEN, Etc.

Main Office and Works:

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make— quality

AMYL BUTYRATE

An invaluable odor ingredient in
Geranium and Lavender type
toilet soaps

INCORPORATED 1882

The Northwestern Chemical Company

The Largest Makers of Butyric Ether in the World

WAUWATOSA WISCONSIN

Aromatic Chemicals

Eugenol.—While the market was steady it lacked the characteristics likely to produce a strengthening of prices in the nearby future. Demand failed to press actively here and sellers were disposed to accept bids within reasonable limits. Raw material costs were steady.

Linalyl Acetate.—Business was up to the recent volume for this item and in view of the lack of weakness in replacement costs the tendency here was toward stabilization on the basis of current quotations. Stocks were said to be sufficient to reduce replacement buying considerably.

Methyl Salicylate.—A seasonable and very good request was reported. Buyers continued to find prices well stabilized and free from any unsettlement in terms of competition. Production costs were very firm and, if anything, had a slightly upward tendency.

Musk.—Tonquin grains were higher at $20 to $21 per pound with business done and further request coming into the market late last week. This movement covered replacement costs.

Terpineol.—The price for this oil in cans was higher at 36c. to 37c. per pound. The quotation for goods in drums remained unchanged but very firm on the basis of 36c. to 37c. per pound. Stocks were moderate and replacement costs were very firm.

Box Strapping Tool Perfected

A new and improved box strapping tool with automatic seal feed has been developed by the Acme Steel Company, Chicago. Designated as the "Steelstrapper," it is said to provide greatly increased speed in box strapping operations. This new tool for reinforcing of wood and fiber boxes, it is stated, not only increases speed, but it recommends itself for the unusual convenience of a one-unit tool. It is a whole kit of tools in one. The "Steelstrapper" tensions the strap, applies a seal, seals the joint, and cuts the strap from the coil. Operations are controlled from two ball-tipped levers. The left hand tensions the strap, and the sealing is done with one stroke of the right hand—a one-two operation. The "Steelstrapper" is the only box strapping tool perfected with automatic seal feed. One hundred seals are contained in a clip. This new feature enables strapping to be done with new speed and precision. It is claimed that the uninterrupted operation possible will bring strapping time and cost to a new low figure.

Botanical Drugs, Spices

Seeds

(Continued from page 40)

unsettled. Demand was irregular so far as futures were concerned but a very good movement of spot goods was noted.

Poppy.—The market was still under pressure and prices were driven down to the basis of 8¼c. to 8¾c. per pound. Competition was keen but as the spot and primary market prices have been drawn nearly to parity, the opportunity for further shading of quotations was said to be unfavorable if profits of any sort were to be retained.

Spices

Clove. — Zanzibar clove was a fraction lower at 10¾c. to 11c. per pound, but the Madagascar article held without change at 11c. to 11¼c. per pound. Stocks were small in most quarters. Exchange had a tempering influence on price trend as it was higher and checked competitive shading of local quotations within moderate limits.

Ginger. — A very good movement of African root was reported in full support of firm prices based on current rates of exchange. Jamaica root remained strong and under close control of a few holders here and in London, they having bought heavily on speculative account when crop shortage loomed. Quotations were without change last week.

Mace. — Siauw was reduced to 39c. to 40c. per pound but was still on the firm side despite the competitive trend of local values. Exchange was the strengthening element in the market. Banda and Penang mace remained firm at unchanged prices. Demand was moderate.

Nutmegs. — West India material was a shade lower at 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound. The other varieties were unchanged in a very dull market. Replacement prices were firm. The Department of Agriculture issued the following tolerances indicating the percentage of deteriorated or unsound nutmegs:—From July 1, 1934, to July 1, 1935, not over 12 percent by count of nutmegs wormy, worm-eaten, or mouldy; after July 1, 1935, not over 10 percent. This does not apply on nutmegs imported for distillation.

Paprika. — Hungarian grew constantly stronger and the market was set at 28c. to 28½c. per pound because of the shortage in supplies. Spanish material was firmer as the result of the situation in Hungarian material but prices were not changed at a late hour in the period.

Pepper. — Black Alleppy was a fraction lower at 8½c. to 9c. per pound. Lampong was advanced to 8c. to 8¼c. Tellicherry was down to 9c. to 9¼c. per pound. These were readjustments made in order to bring spot prices more into line with the prevailing cost to replace. Japanese chillies were lower at 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound. Other kinds of peppers were unchanged.

Pimento. — Limited request brought sales at the lower price of 5c. to 5¼c. per pound notwithstanding the strength noted in the foreign exchange market yet during the past week.

Gnadinger to Help Yugoslavia

To assist the government of Yugoslavia in installing a laboratory for testing pyrethrum flowers, C. B. Gnadinger, chief chemist for the McLaughlin, Gormley, King Company, Minneapolis, is now in Europe. Pyrethrum flowers form a major crop in Dalmatia, a province in Yugoslavia and practically the entire crop of flowers is imported into the United States, for use as the toxic base for insecticides. The method now used by advanced laboratories for determining the value of pyrethrum was developed by Mr. Gnadinger in his Minneapolis laboratories. The new laboratory will be installed at Spalato, Yugoslavia. Mr. Gnadinger will remain there about a month and then visit the firm's representatives in Athens, Belgrade, Rome, Paris and London. He is accompanied by Mrs. Gnadinger and their daughter.

Western Spice Grinders Organize

In the belief that the trade interests of spice grinders in the Far West are substantially different from those of grinders in the East and Midwest, an association to be known as the Pacific Coast Spice Grinders' Association, was formed in San Francisco last week. Officers are:—President, William Volkman, president of A. Schilling & Co.; secretary, Ralph Stern, vice-president of the McClintock-Stern Company.

H. H. Robinson, president of the H. B. Gilpin Company, wholesale and manufacturing druggists, Baltimore, has been elected a director of the Baltimore Commercial Bank. Mr. Robinson is also a member of the board of control of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association.

Animal, Vegetable, and Fish Oils

Chinawood Oil Quiet but Stronger on an Upward Trend Abroad -- Offerings of Imported Products Generally Light--Cod Continues Firm--Tallow Steady

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

Business continued rather quiet so far as the general list of animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases was concerned, though there were reports current at times of an increase in the volume of inquiries received from local and other consumers whose supplies were at a low level. In many cases, however, actual transactions were limited to small lots to fill immediate requirements and the aggregate movement of such quantities showed no increase of importance as compared with recent preceding weeks. On the other hand, offerings of various products were noticeably light, sellers being inclined to hold off for further developments, and the prevailing tone was steady with few changes reported in prices.

Chinawood oil had an upward trend in the primary market at times, though variations in quotations were rather narrow. The tone of domestic markets was also firmer, prices showing a small advance at one time as compared with the quotations prevailing at the end of the previous week. Business was slow, consumers being inclined to hold off for further developments in the market situation abroad as well as in competing products here.

Coconut oil quotations were about stationary here and on the Coast, with business quiet. Consumers are supposed to be carrying light supplies, but they showed little disposition to increase the size of their takings, such transactions as were reported being limited to small lots. Olive and palm oils were steady or firm, with offerings light owing to uncertainty concerning replacement costs.

Cash lard met with a fair demand from local and outside buyers, purchasing generally being of a conservative character. Changes in prices were within comparatively small limits. The trend of futures in Chicago was downward at times, however, and this was reflected in a somewhat easier tone in the cash market. Receipts of live hogs in Western markets were moderate, but the movement was generally larger than in the same week last year. Tallow was steady with trade quiet and offerings light.

Grease quotations were maintained at the levels prevailing in the previous week, with the tone of the market steady. In a jobbing way a fair inquiry was noted. Animal oils were generally quiet, with prices held at former levels. Stearic acid met with a fair demand and quotations were stationary. Cod oil remained firm with offerings light and quotations nominal. The government has 20,000,000 pounds of inedible hog grease for sale and will receive bids from buyers on November 20.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Chinawood oil, ¼c. to ⅜c. per lb.

Reduced

Lard, 25c. to 25c. per 100 lbs.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
80.6	80.6	80.1	65.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—The tendency of the market abroad was upward at times last week and this was reflected in a somewhat firmer tone here and on the Coast. Prices underwent little change, however, as the foreign news was largely offset by the lack of any improvement in demand, many consumers being disposed to hold off for further developments in political, business and financial affairs in general. Occasional inquiries were noted from some consumers who were apparently in need of fresh supplies, but buyers were not inclined to meet the views of sellers as to values and few transactions were reported, such as were noted being limited to small packages at prices which showed a slight advance as compared with the quotations prevailing at the close of the previous week. Offerings from importers were reported as light, sellers also generally being inclined to adhere to a waiting attitude.

Coconut.—Quiet conditions prevailed in domestic markets last week and the general situation underwent little change in comparison with the previous week although the tone was regarded by some as rather soft in the absence of any improvement in trade. Quotations here and on the Coast, however, were generally maintained at the levels prevailing in the previous week. Occasional inquiries were noted from local and other buyers but such transactions as were reported were limited to unimportant quantities for prompt shipment. Consumers manifested little interest in futures, preferring to hold off for fresh developments in competing products as well as in the primary market for coconut oil. Offerings from abroad were light and sellers here and on the Coast were not inclined to push matters.

Corn.—The market for crude had a fairly steady tone and variations in quotations were slight. There were reports of a fair inquiry but few transactions were reported. Offerings from producers and resellers were reported as light, sellers being inclined to await further developments in other commodities. The grain market showed irregularity, changes in prices being moderate. There was a fairly active demand for refined oil and the market was steady.

Mustard.—Quotations were maintained at former levels, the tone of the market being steady. There was a fair inquiry.

Olive.—General conditions underwent little change, the tone of the market being rather firm with offerings reported as light on spot and for shipment. Owing to uncertainty regarding replacement costs, slightly higher prices were named in some quarters for spot foots. There were reports of a fair inquiry for both foots and denatured oil but transactions were generally limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities, consumers being disinclined to anticipate.

Palm.—Business was reported as quiet although inquiries were not lacking. Offerings were light on spot, however, owing to irregularity in exchange and uncertainty concerning replacement costs. Shipment offerings were also reported as light in all positions. Consumers in many cases were disposed to hold off for further developments in competing product.

Peanut.—Quiet conditions prevailed in the South with buyers and sellers holding off for further developments in other commodities. Offerings were light with quotations nominal.

Perilla.—Quotations remained about where they were in the previous week, this applying to both spot and shipment positions. There were few transactions reported. Spot stocks are small and shipment offerings were light.

Rapeseed.—A steady tone prevailed although the market was rather quiet in the absence of any material change in the situation abroad or in the position of competing product here. Offerings were light on spot and for shipment. Exports of seed from India to the United Kingdom and the Continent from January 1 to October 18 were 65,200 tons against 118,800 tons in the same time last year.

Sesame.—There was a fair demand and the market retained a firm tone.

Soybean.—No broadening of business was reported, consumers being inclined to hold off for fresh developments in other commodities, but the market retained a steady tone with quotations maintained at the recently reduced levels. Stocks available for prompt shipment are said to be light.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Exports of Oil Cake and Meal

Exports from New York last week were:—

	Pounds	
	Oil cake.	Oil meal.
Friday	2,287,600	.....
Monday	534,550	.....
Thursday	7,341,950	.....
Totals	10,164,100	.....
Since Jan. 1—		
This year	242,668,350	56,106
Last year	159,543,050	2,802,008

Chicago Vegetable Oils

CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1933.

Vegetable oils in the main still appear rather easy and generally so dull that in some cases it approaches a point of stagnation. West Coast oils are quiet in the extreme but coconut is holding comparatively firm on this restricted type of business, and offerings are not proving particularly burdensome to the price structure. Corn here has eased off a little, and is available on a somewhat lower basis. Chinawood is irregular within modest bounds and soybean is continuing rather featureless. Peanut oil is in a nominal, easy market.

COCONUT.—Crude coconut oil is quoted at 2⅝c. to 2¾c. per pound, immediate, Pacific Coast, limited trade; and 2¾c. for deferred shipment. Acidulated oil, basis prime, is quoted at 3½c. per pound. Refined, edible oil, is quoted at 5½c. to 6c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 7c. to 7¼c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN.—Crude, low acid, is quoted at 3¾c. to 3⅞c. per pound, outside, and 3⅞c., nominal, Chicago, prompt shipment. Refined, edible oil is quoted 6½c. per pound, barrels, car lots; and 7c. to 7¼c., barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD.—Chinawood oil is ruling around 6.8c. per pound, tankcar, Pacific Coast, partly nominal; and 7.4c., Chicago, in tanks.

SOYBEAN. — Domestic, prompt, tanks, Middle West mills, 6c. per pound. Refined, 7c.

PEANUT.—Basis prime crude, 4c. to 4¾c. per pound, prompt shipment, partly nominal. Edible, barrels, car lots, 9c. to 9¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 11c.

San Francisco Vegetable Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30, 1933.

Vegetable oils indicated late last week that they might be able to rally slightly from their recent idleness if put to the test, but the market is largely remaining rather uneventful. On a firmer exchange basis, chinawood oil rose moderately and some little buying was said to have followed, purchasers taking out contracts for several nearby to forward positions, mostly the latter. Perilla also found some new activity and was firm, with sellers engaging in sales for a few future deliveries. Coconut oil was steady, with local producers reporting business a bit more active. The balance of the list was largely inactive, but inquiries on practically all items were the rule as the week went by. Oriental offerings were about keeping pace with the possible demands of the domestic market and were not noted as being beyond the moderate stage.

COCONUT.—Crude, quoted at 2⅝c. per pound, f.o.b. mill, in tankcars, Pacific Coast, for spot and nearby to January. Futures are quoted at 2⅞c. to 3c. Refined, edible, quoted at 5¾c. per pound in drums, ex-warehouse.

CHINAWOOD.—Firmer, quoted at 6⅝c. to 6¾c. per pound, f.o.b., Pacific Coast ports in tankcars. Business is reported more active.

SOYBEAN.—Domestic in tankcars for shipment from middle western mills, quoted at 7⅛c. per pound, nominally, delivered Pacific Coast points, with small drum lots quoted at 8c. per pound, ex-warehouse. Crude Oriental, oil, f.a.q., quoted at 3½c. per pound, f.o.b., Pacific Coast ports, in bulk, steamers' tanks.

PEANUT.—Crude, nominally at 4⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., mill, Pacific Coast, for prompt shipment. Oriental crude peanut oil quoted at 3.7c. per pound, in bulk, steamers' tanks, c.i.f., Pacific Coast ports.

PERRILLA.—Firm at 7¼c. per pound, f.o.b., Pacific Coast ports, tankcars, March-April-May shipment, from Japan. Old crop, resale oil, offered at 8¾c. per pound, in tankcars, nearby shipment.

HEMPSEED. — Oriental quoted nominally at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., Pacific Coast ports, for nearby shipment. Small drum lots quoted on the spot at 8½c. per pound, ex-warehouse. Domestically crushed oil quoted at the same figures.

RAPESEED. — Denatured refined is quoted at 4⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b., Pacific Coast ports, for prompt shipment from the Orient. Blown rapeseed oil quoted at 65c. per gallon of 8 pounds, delivered San Francisco.

TEASEED.—Quoted nominally at 7c. per pound, drums, c.i.f., San Francisco.

SESAME.—Sesame seed for crushing is quoted at $43 per ton, c.i.f., Pacific Coast ports, for prompt shipment from China during the Winter and Spring positions.

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Now available in either cake or flake form
Triple Pressed IVORY BRAND
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Crude oil quoted at 5⅝c. per pound, tank-cars, f.o.b., San Francisco bay area, mills. Refined, drum lots, quoted at 7⅝c. per pound.

VEGETABLE TALLOW.—Quoted at 5c. per pound, f.o.b., Pacific Coast ports.

Copra

Quiet conditions prevailed in domestic markets last week in the absence of anything new in the way of stimulating developments abroad. There was no pressure of offerings, however, and the tone continued fairly steady on the basis of previous quotations. Transactions were apparently limited to comparatively small quantities with the aggregate movement of such lots unimportant.

San Francisco Copra

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30, 1933.

Copra was advancing last week, but buyers were not following any too well, it was reported. Offerings were received here on the basis of 1.5c. to 1.55c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for November-December shipment. The large crops at producing centers are making for a cautious purchasing program on the part of consumers. Domestic copra meal is quoted at $19 per ton ex mill; Manila meal is available at $17, delivered Pacific Coast ports.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Business lacked snap but a fair inquiry was noted from local and outside consumers. The movement for the week, however, apparently was made up in the main of comparatively small or moderate quantities, consumers being disinclined to anticipate. The ruling tone was steady.

Lard.—Conditions remained about as noted in the previous week. Stocks in the hands of consumers are apparently light but purchasing was generally limited to comparatively small quantities for prompt shipment. Quotations were maintained.

Neatsfoot.—The prevailing tone was steady and quotations were generally held at former levels. No broadening of trade was reported but a fair inquiry was noted in a jobbing way from local and outside consumers.

Oleo.—Trade was along the same conservative lines noted in recent preceding weeks, consumers showing little disposition to purchase ahead. The market retained a steady tone.

Movement of Oleo Products

Oleo oil exports and oleo stock receipts at New York last week were:—

	Oleo oil. Exports. Barrels.	Oleo stock. Receipts by rail. Tierces.
Friday	5	80
Saturday	300	.....
Monday	215	280
Tuesday	.....	208
Wednesday	262	60
Thursday	983	55
Totals	1,765	773
Since January 1—		
This year	87,745	81,645
Last year	82,705	37,338

Chicago Animal Oils

CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1933.

The general lethargy in the fats and oils markets is further reflected in animal oils, where business is slow and prices are showing little change. The sellers report that they are not inclined to do much price shading, feeling that the current potential is not limited by price considerations and that they are able to do about as much business at these levels as lower.

Ruling prices are:—

DEGRAS.—Common, domestic, 3c. to 3¼c. per pound; common, English, 3½c. to 4c.; neutral, domestic, 7c. to 7¼c.

LARD.—No. 1, 6½c. to 7c. per pound; No. 2, 6c. to 6½c.; extra, 7c. to 7¼c.

OLEO.—No. 1, 6c. to 6½c. per pound; No. 2, 5½c. to 6c.

TALLOW.—Acidless, 6¼c. to 6¾c. per pound.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the main, though this was due to a lack of supplies rather than to an absence of inquiry. There was no material change in the primary position of Newfoundland oil, and the same applied to British product, a scarcity of offerings still being reported, with quotations generally nominal. Offerings of Norwegian oil were also reported as light, due to the irregularity in exchange.

Menhaden.—There were reports of a better inquiry for refined oil locally, and to that extent the market was more active. Actual transactions, however, were generally limited to comparatively small quantities, with the movement of such lots fair. Consumers showed little disposition to anticipate, preferring to await further developments in competing product. Crude was quiet with offerings light and quotations nominal.

Whale.—A steady tone continued to prevail in the local market for refined oil, quotations being maintained at previous levels. Trade was rather quiet, though occasional inquiries were noted from consumers who were in need of fresh supplies. Stocks available for prompt shipment are said to be light or moderate. Crude was quiet and nominal.

Pacific Coast Fish Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30, 1933.

Monterey and San Francisco Bay fish reduction factories settled down into the comfortable routine of work last week, now that the troublesome strike in this section is a thing of the past, and the fishermen, satisfied with negotiations that brought them $1 per ton more for sardines, have been making up for lost time, with eminently satisfactory catches of fish being delivered as the days go by.

Meantime, the comparatively low offerings previously reported as coming out of Monterey a week ago, could not be traced just recently, and a rather thorough canvass fails to show practically any willing sellers of closeup cars. That this is a natural outcome of affairs is plainly seen in that every production plant in the district is behind on prior contracts, and deliveries on these, must, under at least moral obligation, be made first. Such prompt offerings as are obtained these days from original sellers are evident'y those of the producers who have both contracted lightly and are not getting their shipping instructions in good time. Prices for such oil as is questionably available look somewhat firmer than indicated a week ago, and the figures of 17c. to 18c. per gallon are suggested as a trading basis.

The recent strike of the fishermen here cost the industry $55,000 every day it was in force, according to a statement issued by the State official who mediated the action into a compromise. The strike lasted one month. Fishermen dropped from $8 to $7 per ton in their demands and producers of oil boosted their early-season price of $6 to the middle figure to make the compromise.

North Coast oils have not been heard from in this market lately, and prices as quoted below are nominal:—

SARDINE.—California sardine oil quoted at 17c. to 18c. per gallon, f.o.b. tankcars, Monterey. Biologically tested oil for poultry feeding quoted at 50c. per gallon in drums, f.o.b. San Francisco.

SALMON.—Northern salmon oil is quoted at 18c. per gallon, f.o.b. source of supply.

PILCHARD (Canadian).—Quoted nominally at 18c. per gallon, f.o.b. Seattle in bond.

HERRING.—Quoted nominally at 18c. per gallon, f.o.b. cars, Seattle.

Baltimore Fish Oils

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1, 1933.

Developments in the market for menhaden fish oil during the last week were virtually absent. Holders of supplies gave out no quotations, and potential buyers submitted no bids. Hence, a complete lack of transactions is to be noted, though with the situation holding an element of interest in that, according to intimations current, some oil might be bought at 13 cents per gallon, basis Baltimore. Since a number of the boats of the fishing companies down the Chesapeake Bay have cut out because of the indifferent catch of late, only small quantities of oil remain in the hands of the producers. With few exceptions the latter were able barely to fill their contract requirements, and the factories are clearer of supplies than they have been for years. Two or three holders still are in a position to book orders, and they seem inclined to carry their stocks over into the new season, or have threatened to do so unless they get better returns than have prevailed of late. The fishing off the North Carolina coast is fair, and oil is being moved on the basis of 12 cents per gallon Baltimore, which is equivalent to 10 cents per gallon at factory. The Chesapeake Bay factories, according to calculations, have orders for 15 to 20 tanks more on their books than the available supplies.

Chicago Fish Oils

CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1933.

Fish oils are mostly unchanged, except for some continuing weakness on the part of West Coast materials. Buying remains at restricted levels, while offerings are being made on a basis which appears to hold little attraction to buyers, although some of it involves concessions of some extent. Other oils are showing little change. Most buying remains in small lots.

Ruling prices are:—

COD.—Newfoundland, 33c. to 34c. per gallon, partly nominal; domestic, 31c. to 33c.

MENHADEN.—Light pressed, 5¼c. to 5⅝c. per pound.

SARDINE.—Light California, Pacific Coast, 16c. to 17c. per gallon.

SALMON.—Pacific Coast, 19c. to 20c. per gallon.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Business was of a conservative character. There were reports of a rather better inquiry from local and outside buyers, but transactions were apparently limited to comparatively small or moderate quantities as a rule. The prevailing tone was steady.

Lard.—The trend of the Western market for futures was downward at times and this had a tendency to make buyers of cash product follow a conservative course in purchasing operations. There was a fairly active inquiry for moderate quantities, however, and the market had a steady undertone, changes in prices being moderate. The Chicago market for live hogs showed irregularity.

Stearin.—A steady tone prevailed with quotations held at former levels. There was a fair inquiry.

Tallow.—The market was rather quiet much of the time, although occasional inquiries were noted. As a rule, however, consumers were disposed to limit their purchases to comparatively small quantities, pending further developments in other commodities. There was no increase in offerings and the market presented a steady appearance.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Domestic Grease Receipts

Receipts at New York last week in packages:—

	Lard.	Tallow.	Grease.
Saturday	....	....	....
Monday	4,630	....	....
Tuesday	4,170	....	....
Wednesday	1,020	....	....
Thursday	750	....	....
Friday	1,189	....	....
Totals	11,759	....	....
Since January 1:—			
This year	1,102,587	....	....
Last year	1,419,431	....	....

Grease Exports

Exports of lard, stearin, tallow, and grease from New York last week were as follows:—

	Pounds— Lard.	Stearin.	Tallow.	Grease.
Friday	72,800	....	....	....
Saturday	536,200	28,800	....	....
Monday	1,043,305	53,200	118,400	....
Tuesday	39,200	....	....	....
Wednesday	64,875	....	....	....
Thursday	698,830	16,800	....	....
Totals	2,455,210	98,800	118,400	....
Prev. Wk.	6,043,002	106,800	1,647,600	....
Last year	2,522,087	94,800	....	....
Since January 1:—				
This Yr.	163,537,753	3,990,400	3,374,105	846,400
Last Yr.	189,834,639	1,318,896	231,600	2,653,600

Chicago Lard and Tallows

CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1933.

While the lard futures market has been vacillating and generally backward, cash lard has witnessed comparatively a much better price showing, with loose and leaf prices now and for some days past approximating regular in round lots and in some cases higher. The outlook is regarded as rather uncertain, with shipping trade fair, both domestic and export. Nothing of particular moment is apparent in the general fats and grease outlook. Tallows are hardly steady at rather relaxed levels. Greases continue in moderate activity, prices unchanged. Stearins show no appreciable change.

The range of lard quotations from the opening, Saturday, October 30, to the close Friday, November 4, is shown in the following tables:—

	Per 100 pounds— Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$5.30	$5.30	$5.07	$5.10	$5.30
Dec.	5.40	5.55	5.07	5.20	5.40
May	6.25	6.45	6.02	6.15	...

TALLOWS (tierces)—Edible, 4¼c. to 4⅜c. per pound; fancy, 3½c. to 3¾c.; prime packers', 3⅜c. to 3⅝c.; No. 1 packers', 3c. to 3¼c.; No. 2 packers', 2⅝c. to 2⅞c.; prime renderers', 3⅛c. to 3⅜c.; No. 1 country, 2¾c. to 2⅞c.; B country, 2⅝c. to 2½c.

GREASES (tierces)—Pigsfoot, 3¾c. to 4c. per pound, nominal; choice white, 3c. to 3⅛c.; choice white, export, 3⅝c. to 3¾c.; A white, 3c. to 3¼c.; B white, 2¾c. to 3c.; crackling, 2c. to 2⅛c.; packers' yellow, 2⅝c. to 2⅞c.; bone naphtha, 1¾c. to 2c.

STEARINS (barrels)—Prime oleo, 4¾c. to 5c. per pound, nominal; lard, 4¾c. to 5¼c., partly nominal; A white grease, 3½c. to 3⅝c.; A white grease, export, 4¼c. to 4½c.; yellow grease, 3¼c. to 3½c.; extra oleo stocks, 4c. to 4¼c.; No. 2 oleo stocks, 3½c. to 3¾c. (oleo stocks in car lots).

English Lard and Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Spot. s. d.	Nov. s. d.	Jan. s. d.
Saturday	35 3	31 3	32 9
Monday	34 6	30 9	32 9
Tuesday	34 6	30 3	32 3
Wednesday	34 0	30 3	31 6
Thursday	34 0	30 0	31 0
Friday	34 0	30 0	31 0

London Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on tallow in London last week were as follows:—

	Choice. s. d.	Fine, good mixed. s. d.
Saturday	21 0	20 6
Monday	21 0	20 6
Tuesday	21 3	21 0
Wednesday	21 6	21 0
Thursday	21 6	21 0
Friday	21 6	21 0

Fatty Acids

Red Oil.—Quotations were held at previous levels by producers, the tone of the market being steady, although there was apparently no broadening of trade, purchasing continuing along conservative lines.

Stearic Acid.—A fair demand was noted, but as in recent preceding weeks purchasing was generally confined to moderate lots, consumers being disinclined to anticipate to any extent. Prices were unchanged, with the tone of the market steady.

Chicago Fatty Acids

CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1933.

Fatty acids remain subject to indecisive influences in this market. Buying is going on rather indifferently, while offerings of material are limited to what the market will absorb and little more. Prices appear about at a standstill, while inquiry appears to indicate that buying in fair volume might appear on any substantial upturn. A rather narrow participation is reported. Special cottonseed products are quiet, while stearic acids and red oils are ruling about unchanged, and dull.

Ruling prices are:—

FATTY ACIDS.—Corn oil, double distilled, 4c. to 4¼c. per pound, tankcar; 4¼c. to 4½c., barrels, car lots; 4½c. to 4¾c., barrels, less than car lots; coconut oil, double distilled, 4c. to 4¼c. per pound, tankcar, nominal; 4¼c. to 4½c., barrels, car lots; 4½c. to 4¾c., barrels, less than car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 4c. to 4¼c. per pound, tankcar; 4¼c. to 4½c., barrels, car lots; 4½c. to 4¾c., barrels, less than car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 1⅝c. to 2c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 2c. to 2¼c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, ⅝c. to 1c.

STEARIC ACID.—Distilled, single press, 8¾c. to 9c. per pound; double press, 9¼c. to 9¾c.; triple press, 12¼c. to 12¾c.

RED OILS.—Distilled or saponified, 6¾c. per pound, drum lots; 7¼c., barrels.

Oil Trades Ass'n Holds Its 18th Annual Dinner

The eighteenth annual banquet of the Oil Trades Association of New York was held November 2 in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, this city. The affair was the largest and most enjoyable in the history of the association, about 625 members and guests being present when the meeting was called to order. The dinner was preceded by a reception which was held in the foyer. Dinner was served at 7.30. Representatives of the Oil Trade Association of Philadelphia were present and members of all branches of the oil industry from western and other cities were also in attendance. The dinner was followed by a high class vaudeville entertainment consisting of eight acts. A social gathering followed the banquet.

Petroleum Fixed Prices Are to Be Reconsidered

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1933.

Protests on the petroleum prices fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, in his capacity as administrator of the petroleum code, are being filed at the department, but actual hearing of the complaints has been postponed until the middle of the month. Meanwhile the department issued supplemental regulations for the hearing, comprising a questionnaire to be answered by parties protesting the scheduled prices.

These price schedules become effective December 1, 1933, subject to such modifications as may be recommended by the Petroleum Administrative Board and approved by Secretary Ickes. General regulations have already been issued, and today's supplemental regulations require more detailed data, to give the board a fair picture of the cost situation in all branches of the industry.

At the same time supplemental regulations were issued concerning preparation of cost reports upon wholesaling and retailing of gasoline and other petroleum products. As the key to the price structure is the marketing of gasoline, the inquiries of the board are directed to that end. Every effort has been made, it was stated, in designing these reports to have them conform with methods of accounting thoroughly familiar to the industry and to obtain cost data which will represent accurately the marketing costs in various geographical areas and of differing types of comercial organization.

Further regulations also have been issued to govern the submission of statements concerning the cost of producing and refining crude petroleum and its products. Detailed reports are required from producers and refiners in all fields objecting to or supporting the proposed price order which will show to the Board the actual costs to the producer and refiner. Although the proposed regulations are now being forwarded only to present objectors to the price plan, the board is seeking statements from all operators setting forth their costs.

Gasoline Freight Rate Granted

The Delaware & Hudson Railroad and the Lehigh Valley Railroad have been authorized by the New York Public Service Commission to establish and maintain a rate of 18 cents per hundred pounds on gasoline in tankcars from Albany to Auburn, Cayuga and Geneva and to maintain higher rates from, to and between intermediate points. The commission also authorized the Delaware & Hudson Railroad and the New York Ontario & Western Railroad to establish and maintain a rate of 18 cents per hundred pounds on gasoline in carload tankcars from Albany to Rome and Oneida and to maintain higher rates from, to and between intermediate points. These authorizations are to permit these carriers to meet competition of the New York Railroad Company.

American Metal Company had a net income of $30,549 for the nine months ended September 30 against a net loss of $1,412,569 in the like period last year.

Cottonseed, Oil, Cake, and Meal

Refined Oil Futures Irregular Within Moderate Limits--Switching from Near to Distant Positions--Southern Markets Continue Firm With Offerings Light

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

The local market for refined cottonseed oil futures was irregular last week in company with other commodities, changes in prices being moderate. The trading was fairly active, with switching from near to distant positions something of a feature of the operations. In the South the tone was steady or firm.

Business in crude oil and other products was reported as quiet as a rule, but there was little change in the attitude of holders, offerings generally being reported as light. Despite favorable weather and rapid ginning in recent weeks, marketing of seed continued to fall below expectations and the trend of seed quotations in some sections was upward. This disappointing movement of seed was attributed to unsatisfactory prices and the improved financial position of cotton farmers, enabling them to hold for more remunerative returns.

The work of picking the ungathered portion of the crop was pushed under favorable weather conditions. Marketing of hogs in the West showed a noteworthy increase over the previous week. Stocks of lard in Chicago decreased sharply during the past month.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Cottonseed, Cake, Meal

A generally steady or firm tone was reported in Southern markets and spot quotations underwent little change as a rule. There was irregularity in the Memphis speculative market, where more or less hedge selling of meal was reported, although pronounced pressure from this source was still lacking. There were reports of an increased movement of meal into consuming channels, but new business was still apparently rather quiet, buyers being inclined to hold off for further developments in other commodities as well as in political and business affairs in general.

The movement of seed to the mills was still said to be below expectations and operations at some points in the South are said to have been curtailed through the lack of adequate supplies. The failure of seed marketing to increase in the way that had been expected with the ginning heavy in recent weeks was attributed by some to the improved financial position of farmers as a result of government cotton financing. Offerings of cake and meal from the mills were reported as comparatively light, although supplies are said to be liberal.

Quotations on 7 percent meal in the Southeast were maintained at $19.50 to $20 per ton. In the Valley quotations on 41 percent meal ranged from $16 to $17 per ton.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in refined cottonseed oil futures was fairly active last week though considerable of the business was in the nature of switching for account of longs who were disposed to transfer their accounts from near to distant positions, much of the changing being to May. In the case of November this was done at a difference of 70 to 72 points, while December was switched at a difference of 50 points and January at 40 points. December was switched to March at a difference of 33 points. New business was also on a fair scale, however, with commission houses on both sides of the account, sentiment being mixed with some local and other interests inclined to do little more than look on pending further developments in political affairs as well as in business and financial conditions in general.

Prices were irregular, the trend being upward early with a recession later. There was a disposition among some local traders to await fresh developments in the government's hog program, opposition to the processing tax having appeared recently in the West though this was not expected to become a serious hindrance in carrying out the official hog-corn plans. Marketing of hogs in the West showed an increase last week, but this was without much effect upon hog prices in Chicago where changes in quotations were within moderate limits.

A development of interest in the hog situation last week was the announcement from Washington that as a result of the government's emergency hog program the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has 20,000,000 pounds of inedible hog grease for sale and that bids for this quantity will be received on November 20. Receipts of live hogs in Chicago on Monday were 33,000 head against 19,000 in the previous week; Tuesday, 28,000 against 19,000; Wednesday, 26,000 against 18,000; Thursday, 17,000 against 17,000. Arrivals of hogs in the principal Western markets on Monday aggregated 111,000 head against 73,300 in the previous week, and 95,600 last year; Tuesday, 90,100 against 69,100 in the previous week and 77,900 last year; Wednesday, 73,700 against 61,900 in the previous week and 69,200 last year; Thursday, 62,900 against 56,400 last week and 58,000 last year.

The average weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended October 28 was 231 pounds against 243 pounds in the previous week, and 234 pounds in the same week last year. The monthly statement of lard stocks in Chicago made a bullish exhibit, pointing to a decrease in supplies during October of about 27,000,000 pounds against a decrease in the same time last year of 24,000,000 pounds. Stocks there on November 1, however, were 84,161,043 pounds against only 12,565,527 pounds a year ago. Less talk of a bullish nature was heard concerning the local tallow situation, though quotations on that product were generally maintained at former levels and the grease market also appeared to be steady despite the proposed sale of large government holdings in the not distant future. Vegetable oils ruled steady with offerings light although trade was rather slow much of the time.

Southern markets for crude oil and other cottonseed products were steady or firm although there was apparently no improvement of consequence in trade. On the other hand the movement of seed was still said to be below expectations and offerings of products were generally light. According to some reports production at the mills is smaller than usual at this period of the year. Holding back of seed by farmers who are in a better position financially than they were last year is said to account for the failure of the movement to increase materially in the face of heavy ginning of cotton in recent weeks. Weather conditions last week were generally favorable for picking the ungathered portion of the crop.

Correspondence from Atlanta stated that most of the fields in the Southeast have been picked clean; also that the government's proposal to accept warehoused cotton at 10 cents per pound on condition of a reduction in the acreage next season is meeting with general favor among cotton growers and agricultural agents are very busy with applications. New Orleans advices stated that as a result of German embargoes, British duties and a general hand-to-mouth buying policy in other foreign countries, our export trade in cottonseed products has declined, especially in the case of cake and meal shipments.

Following is a record of the market for bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange for the week:—

Saturday, October 28, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
November	...	...	4.25@4.45	...
December	...	...	4.49@4.52	...
January	...	...	4.60@4.68	...
February	...	...	4.63@4.83	...
March	4.82	4.82	4.82@ ..	2
April	...	...	4.85@5.00	...
May	4.98	4.98	4.97@5.02	1
June	...	...	5.00@5.15	...
Total sales				*47

Spot (prime summer yellow), nominal.

*Includes 44 switches.

Monday, October 30, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
November	...	...	4.40@4.60	...
December	4.59	4.59	4.56@4.64	1
January	...	...	4.70@4.74	...
February	...	...	4.70@4.85	...
March	5.00	4.87	4.88@4.87	14
April	...	...	4.85@5.00	...
May	5.10	5.07	5.04@5.07	8
June	...	...	5.05@5.25	...
Total sales				23

Spot (prime summer yellow), nominal.

Tuesday, October 31, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
November	...	...	4.30@4.50	...
December	4.54	4.51	4.50@4.55	10
January	...	...	4.60@4.70	...
February	...	...	4.65@4.80	...
March	...	...	4.82@4.87	...
April	...	...	4.85@5.00	...
May	5.08	5.01	5.00@5.03	7
June	...	...	5.05@5.20	...
Total sales				*37

Spot (prime summer yellow), nominal.

*Includes 20 switches.

Wednesday, November 1, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
November	...	...	4.35@4.50	...
December	4.48	4.46	4.48@4.50	5
January	...	...	4.60@4.68	...
February	...	...	4.60@4.80	...
March	4.78	4.77	4.77@4.79	3
April	...	...	4.80@4.95	...
May	4.98	4.94	4.93@4.94	10
June	...	...	4.95@5.10	...
Total sales				*24

Spot (prime summer yellow), nominal.

*Includes 6 switches.

Thursday, November 2, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
January	...	...	4.60@4.68	..
February	...	...	4.63@4.80	..
March	4.80	4.80	4.80@—	2
April	...	...	4.85@4.95	..
May	5.08	4.96	4.95@5.00	8
June	...	...	5.00@5.14	..
November	...	...	4.35@4.50	..
December	4.50	4.50	4.48@4.52	4
Total sales				14

Spot (prime summer yellow), nominal.

Friday, November 3, 1933

	Cents per lb. in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.	Sales. Tanks.
January	...	...	4.64@4.69	..
February	...	...	4.65@4.80	..
March	4.82	4.82	4.82@—	6
April	...	...	4.80@4.95	..
May	5.00	4.98	4.99@4.98	13
June	...	...	5.00@5.15	..
November	...	...	4.35@4.50	..
December	...	...	4.50@4.55	..
Total sales				16

Spot (prime summer yellow), nominal.
Crude, Southeast, 3.37½c.
Valley, 3.37½c.
Texas, 3.12½c.

Memphis Cottonseed Oil

MEMPHIS, Nov. 4, 1933.

Crude cottonseed oil was very quiet during the week, only a few sales being made at 3⅝c. per pound, Valley basis. Buyers indifferent and mills not pressing sales at the present levels. Quite a few mills have closed down pending further developments. Seed prices advanced $2 per ton this week to $16 per ton in Mississippi and $14 to $15 per ton in Tennessee, with sales at these prices. Meal declined about $1 per ton in sympathy with weakness in grains but stocks are firmly held and the decline is not expected to go far and it is predicted by some that prices will do better with any bullish development. The cotton crop is being rapidly gathered as the weather continues favorable.

The trend of cottonseed and meal quotations on the Memphis exchange during the past week was as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Per ton— Opening. Oct. 28.	Closing. Nov. 4.
November	$16.00@17.00	$15.75@17.00
December	16.25@17.00	16.00@17.25
January	16.50@17.50	16.25@17.50
February	16.75@17.85	16.60@17.90
March	17.00@18.25	16.95@18.25
April	17.35@18.60	17.25@18.65
May	17.75@19.00	17.60@19.00

Cottonseed Meal

	Per ton— Opening. Oct. 28.	Closing. Nov. 4.
November	$17.75@18.50	$18.00@19.00
December	18.90@19.50	19.20@19.75
January	19.30@19.90	19.65@20.10
February	19.75@20.25	20.10@20.60
March	20.15@20.70	20.75@21.00
April	20.50@21.15	21.10@21.50
May	21.00@21.50	21.50@22.15
June	21.35@22.00	21.75@22.50

Atlanta Cottonseed Products

ATLANTA, Nov. 2, 1933.

Oil continues a slight upward trend, but other items in the Southeastern market are holding to prices that have obtained for some weeks.

Harvesting continues favorable with most of the Southeast already picked clean.

The proposal of the Federal government to accept warehoused cotton at 10 cents, conditioned on acreage reduction next season, is meeing with general favor among cotton growers and agricultural agents are very busy with applications.

Quotations on this market are as follows:—

OIL.—Prime crude, 3⅜c. per pound.

MEAL.—7 percent grade, $20 per ton, interior mill points.

HULLS.—Loose, $8 per ton.

LINTERS.—First cut, 3c. to 3¼c.; clean mill run, 2c to 2½c.; second cut, 1⅞c. to 2c.

Chicago Cottonseed Oil

CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1933.

Despite a certain degree of irregularity, cottonseed oil is giving some evidence of basic strength and in the last few days prices while fluctuating, have shown a little improvement. Advices from the South are not entirely discouraging to sellers. Volume continues somewhat small, and the market as a whole lacks much snap. Prime crude oil in the Valley and Southeast is quoted at 3⅜c. per pound, sales, in the Valley and Southeast; while in Texas and Oklahoma it is quoted at 3⅛c., sales. Good, off-summer yellow fig oil is quoted at 4⅝c. per pound, delivered, Chicago. Refined, edible oil is quoted at 5½c. to 6c. per pound, barrels, car lots, and 6½c., barrels, less than car lots.

Hull Cottonseed Oil Prices

	Refined. Per cwt. s.	d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	18	0	15	9
Monday	17	6	15	3
Tuesday	17	6	15	3
Wednesday	17	6	15	3
Thursday	17	0	15	3
Friday	17	9	15	6

Paint Code Signed By President Oct. 31

(Continued from page 15)

plaints as far as it is possible for him to handle them. All local complaints, even though settled locally, shall be forwarded to Washington as a matter of record, and complaints not adjusted locally must be sent with all facts to headquarters in Washington, in accordance with the proposals made to the administrator.

Cost Bases

In part II of the code, dealing with trade practices, the chief addition is a section of article XXII, on selling below cost, which provides that the cost of all products, other than lacquer thinners, shall include:—

The seller's total market replacement cost of raw materials (based on cost furnished monthly, or oftener if necessary, by authority of the paint industry recovery board through association headquarters, subject to approval by the administrator): and if any raw materials are used (such as varnishes, japans, driers, etc., purchased in finished form by the seller) for which costs are not furnished monthly or oftener, as herein provided, the cost used for such item or items shall be the seller's total current delivered replacement cost.

The lacquer thinner paragraph in the article on selling below cost, as it appeared in the document given to the President for signature, is as follows:—

The cost of lacquer thinners in full tankcars or tankwagons containing not less than one thousand gallon quantity, when sold and delivered to one purchaser, shall be not less than the sum total of the current market replacement price of each and every ingredient in the completed thinner.

One of the noteworthy absences in the code as signed was that of the package differential schedule in the back part of the code, which was eliminated on objection from the administration.

In Article XIX on consignments, certain changes were made by the code committee before final submission to interpret the consignment clause more clearly.

The definite text of the code of fair competition of the paint, varnish, and lacquer manufacturing industry and of the constitution of the new National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, of which it becomes a part, will be published in the convention extra of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, together with a detailed explanation of both documents as revealed by stated addresses and floor debate at the industry conventions in Chicago. This convention extra will be an authentic record of the historic turn of events in the paint, varnish, lacquer, water paint, and kindred products industry.

Sulphur from Waste Gas Is Obtained by Chemists

TORONTO, Oct. 30, 1933.

Two research professors of the University of Toronto after five years of intensive and elaborate investigation have taken out patents for chemical methods which are said to make possible the production of sulphur from waste gases. The process was worked out by Dr. M. C. Boswell, professor of organic chemistry, and G. P. Beal, demonstrator of chemical engineering.

About $4,000,000 worth of sulphur has been imported into Canada annually from the United States for use in paper mills and in the manufacture of insecticides. At the same time it is estimated that over 1,000 tons of waste smelter gas are produced and dissipated in Canada every day. From this waste gas the two scientists have devised methods by which sulphur dioxide for use in paper mills and elementary sulphur for use in the manufacture of insecticides can be obtained. So far the discovery has not been commercially applied, but a number of companies are investigating its commercial possibilities.

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Textile Chemicals, Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs

Sicilian Ground Sumac Shipment Price Higher--Other Tanning Materials Dull--Egg Albumen Strong--Egg Yolk Continues Slow -- Zinc Dust Barely Steady

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

The market for dyestuffs and tanstuffs noted an irregular demand again last week. Replacement buying by the silk industry as a result of the settlement of the labor disturbance was offset by the closer hand-to-mouth purchasing by the tanning trade. Upward movement in the foreign monetary exchange rates was a factor promoting a firmer tone in the imported raw materials. Prominent change was supplied by the sharp rise in the shipment quotation for ground Sicilian sumac.

Replacement buying was noted in the market Friday as a result of the decision handed down by the National Labor Board aimed to end strikes involving 50,000 silk workers in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England. The board also directed shoe workers in New York and Brooklyn and Brockton, Mass., to call off their strike at once and ordered a special election January 2, 1934, to settle the question of which group represented the employees as a whole. The board ordered reinstatement of workers without discrimination and all those who were members of the permanent crew in each shop before the strike. Woolen and worsted mills in the New England district were operating at a slightly lower level, and some contraction was looked for in the domestic cotton cloth mills. Due largely to the strikes, which have crippled mill operations for the past few weeks, raw silk in storage in warehouses at the end of October totaled 93,625 bales, the largest storage figure which the industry has yet reported, the Silk Association of America, Inc., states. Deliveries of raw silk to the mills dropped to 28,521 bales, the smallest figure since 1924.

Advance in the quotation for ground Sicilian sumac could be accounted for by the rise in the monetary exchange rates as well as a good demand. Spot stocks in New York have been depleted. Activity in the tanning materials from a demand standpoint consisted largely of the filling of orders that have been accumulated over the past several months, but fresh buying by the tanners was noted only where production requirements so dictated. Mangrove bark and myrobalans were unchanged, with a firm tone also noted in wattle bark and quebracho. Firmness in these items was due to the upward movement in foreign exchange currency rates, inasmuch as demand tended to drag at times during the week.

Bichromates continued strong. The heavy demand for the bichromates since last April, coupled with the increased costs of production, resulted in the belief in the majority of the quarters of the market to look for higher 1934 contract prices. The announcement of which schedule was expected shortly. Corn derivatives remained firm, due to the firmness in the basic products. Sulphonated oils were slow. Egg albumen was strong, although the call tended to lag. Firmness resulted from the limited amount of stocks on hand.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Sumac, Sicilian, ground, shipment, $2 per ton.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
150.4	150.3	150.4	142.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Chemicals

Antimony Salt.—The market here showed little change from recent weeks, with the call concerned with small quantities, but prices were holding firm at previous levels.

Potash Bichromate.—A substantial movement was noted here last week, and coupled with the strength noted in the price undertone as a result of the increased costs of production, it was believed that higher prices would be established for 1934 contracts.

Potash Prussiate.—Color manufacturers were taking good sized quantities, with prices for the red as well as the yellow article displaying a firm tone and prices were without change.

Soda Bichromate.—This market was strong again last week, with regular consumers ordering out large sized quantities against contracts. Trade was awaiting the 1934 contract prices, and judging by the substantial demand that has been experienced for this product since the April last, together with increased production costs, a decided improvement over the 1933 contract prices was expected.

Sulphonated Oils.—Although demand was highly irregular during the week, with consumers ordering out for actual production requirements only, sellers reported the market was unchanged from a price standpoint, with a steady tone noted in the basic products.

Zinc Dust.—A fairly good call was registered here again last week, with prices unchanged, although a barely steady tone was shown in the basic metal price.

Dyestuffs

Annatto. — A few small quantities made up the call in the market for the paste and seed articles, but prices were steady. September imports of annatto and extracts amounted to 30,450 pounds, valued at $1,497, of which Denmark shipped 910 pounds; Dominican Republic, 860 pounds, and Ecuador, 28,680 pounds.

Archil. — While betterment in the request for this product was lacking, a firm tone continued in evidence as a result of the limited amount of material in sellers' hands. Prices were unchanged.

Cochineal. — Another dull trading week was experienced here, but sellers were holding to previous prices on both the Teneriffe silver and gray article. September imports, valued at $2,552, consisted of 8,992 pounds from Canary Islands.

Fustic. — Development of a fair demand was recorded here, with the textile trade being responsible for the encouraging movement, and prices were without change.

Indigo. — A good demand was reported for the synthetic article, with prices showing a firm undercurrent, and the movement of the natural product was restricted to a few small lots, but a firm tone ruled as a result of the small supply on hand here.

Logwood.—Demand here was termed good last week, with the buying originating in the usual quarters of consumption, and prices were in line with previous values. September imports amounted to 2,010 pounds, valued at $25,683, of which 943 pounds came from Jamaica and 1,065 pounds from the Haiti Republic.

Osage Orange. — Usual consumers furnished the call here, and prices were described as firm.

Sizing Materials

Albumen.—The market for the edible egg product again noted a strong price tone, with the call irregular, but small quantity of surplus stocks on hand here was the factor contributing the strength to this market. The market for the blood item, with prices steady.

Dextrin.—This product was meeting with an irregular request during the week just ended, but the firmness in the basic product resulted in the market disclosing a firm tone, with no change in the prices Friday.

Egg Yolk.—Another dull and featureless week was marked up here, with buyers showing no interest in supplies other than for urgent production requirements, but sellers were naming the prices in order previously.

Starch.—Prices for the wheat, rice and potato starches continued unchanged, with demand irregular. Corn derivatives were firm. Government weather crop report stated that mostly fair weather and moderate temperatures were favorable for field work in the principal corn states, and husking and cribbing made good progress generally. Rapid advance was reported from Iowa, with husking about three-fourths done in the Northwest to one-third in the Southeast.

Tanning Materials

Cutch, Philippine.—Demand here was spotty again last week, with the prices remaining unchanged, but a firm tone was in evidence.

Divi-Divi.—The market here was limited to a few minor purchases, but the limited amount of stocks on hand resulted in a firm price tone.

Gambier.—Little activity was noted in the market for the common material, with the prices holding unchanged. And the market for the Singapore cubes was restricted to the buying of urgent requirements. Sellers of plantation material reported a steady price tone was displayed, although the buying continued slow.

Mangrove Bark.—In spite of the dull call sellers reported the market noted a firm price tone, with the firmness due largely to the upward swing noted in the foreign exchange rates. Prices were about the same as the preceding week.

Myrobalans. — The market here lacked snap, with tanners showing no inclination to forsake the hand-to-mouth policy, and the upward movement of the currency rates promoted a firm price undertone.

Quebracho.—A fair amount of business was transacted here last week, and prices were firm at unchanged levels.

Sumac.—An advance of $2 per ton was noted in the shipment price here last week, with sellers naming $69 per ton for the ground material and the leaf article was listed at $72 per ton for shipment. The higher quotations could be attributed to the increased currency rate. Spot stocks here were depleted.

Wattle Bark.—Although sales here were few and far between, the firm undertone in the monetary exchange rates resulted in sellers naming the quotations in order previously.

British Dyestuff Import Act Will Be Continued

LONDON, Oct. 20, 1933.

The British Government has decided to continue the regulation of the importation of dyestuffs. The Import Duties Advisory Committee issued a report on the subject in July and it has, on the whole, been approved by the Cabinet. Last Fall the operation of the dyestuffs act was extended for twelve months under the Expiring Laws Continuance Act. Legislation will be introduced in the next session of Parliament of a more permanent character. It will provide, among other things, for the setting up of a standing committee of manufacturers and users to act as a consultative committee. This body will deal with questions of prices and supplies.

Coincidentally with this announcement there has been an important prosecution under the act regulating dyestuffs imports. Thomas Rowe, well-known chemical manufacturer (Worsley Street Chemical Works, Salford), has been fined £70 and ordered to pay £40 costs in five instances for attempting to evade customs duties and making false declarations in respect of dyestuffs imported from France.

Dr. Alcan Hirsch will give a talk on "The Chemical Industry of the Soviet Union: Its Planning and Economic Development," before members of the Chemists' Club and invited guests Friday evening, November 10. Motion pictures and lantern slides will be shown. Dr. Hirsch is chief consultant to the U. S. S. R. heavy chemical industry.

Corn Processing Tax Is Applied to Floor Stocks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2, 1933.

Processing taxes go into effect November 5 on corn and hogs, but the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has not yet decided what taxes, if any, should be levied on competitive products.

The hog tax is 50 cents per hundredweight, live weight, and advances 50 cents each month to $2 February 1. The corn tax is 28 cents per bushel of 56 pounds. Both apply on the first domestic processing. Floor taxes apply at once on stocks of products of both hogs and corn, according to schedules published by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Compensatory taxes may be proclaimed on other grains, meats and shortenings.

At the hearings this week, T. O. Asbury and Christie Benet, of the National Cottonseed Products Association, opposed taxes on cottonseed oil to compensate for the tax on lard. They argued that the pork-packer would place the processing tax on other and less competitive products than lard and that the price of lard would not advance; whereas, cottonseed shortening manufacturers must either include the tax in the selling price or take it out of the farmer in lower prices for oil. They asked that the matter be held in abeyance until it could be shown whether or not the hog processing tax is causing a shift from lard to other shortenings.

Industrial oils were not under consideration, but A. M. Loomis, of the National Dairy Union, offered figures on increasing imports of vegetable oils as an argument for compensatory taxes on sunflower seed, corn, coconut, palm, and sesame oils.

The floor tax on lard, which must be paid to the local collector of internal revenue in thirty days, is 0.55 cent per pound. The floor tax on certain corn products is as follows:—

	Tax per pound.
Cornflour or brewers flour	$1.00
Pastes, adhesives or binders	1.75
Cornstarch (not modified), standard powdered (less than 11% moisture)	1.40
Cornstarch (not modified), standard pearl (11% to 13% moisture)	1.37
Cornstarch (not modified), lump (more than 13% moisture)	1.32
Cornstarch (modified), starch, laundry	1.40
Cornstarch (modified), starch used as brewers' materials	1.37
Dextrins (4% or less moisture)	1.50
Dextrins (more than 4% moisture)	1.40
Glucose, mixing glucose, confectioners' glucose or syrup and sugars—	
Syrup or glucose 41° Be	1.18
Syrup or glucose 42° Be	1.21
Syrup or glucose 43° Be	1.24
Syrup or glucose 44° Be	1.26
Syrup or glucose 45° Be	1.29
Sugar, crude, "70"	1.16
Sugar, crude, "80"	1.30
Dextrose, anhydrous	.93
Dextrose, hydrous	1.01
Corn molasses, hydrol	.64
Corn oil, crude	1.55
Corn oil, refined	1.65
Distilled spirits (per proof gallon)	5.00

Boston Dyestuffs Bowlers

The American Color and Chemical Company's bowling team took both high team string and high three-team strings in the bowling of Boston Dyestuffs Bowling League October 27 at the School street alleys. One of that team's bowlers, Sheib, took high single with 123, and high-three strings with 347.

Team scores were as follows:—

	Points.	Strings—		
United Aniline	4	420	449	428
Sandoz Chem.	0	420	430	422
American	3	444	474	482
National	1	470	460	431
Dyestuffs Corp.	3	353	384	365
General	1	388	356	345

Dyestuffs Corporation and General teams had only four men each, and the other teams five each.

Edward A. Norman of Shell Eastern Petroleum Products has been elected a director of Boston Merchants' Credit Bureau, Inc.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

NIACET PRODUCTS

Glacial Acetic Acid
U.S.P. Reagent Acetic Acid
Acetaldehyde
Acetaldol
Crotonaldehyde
Paraldehyde
Fastan

IRON ACETATE LIQUOR

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NIACET IRON ACETATE LIQUOR sets a new high standard of purity and uniformity. No sulphates, no tars, no unpleasant odor but you do get better penetration and more even dyeing. Shipments made in 50-gallon barrels.

Samples and specifications on request.

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Fertilizer Materials

President Signs Fertilizer Code--Document to Become Operative Thursday--Trade Expects Broader Buying To Replace the Current Dullness -- Prices Stable

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

The fertilizer industry's code of fair competition was approved by President Roosevelt Tuesday and will become operative on Thursday of this week. The trade is now centering its interest in what the code means in dollars and cents, and preparations are being made for a large attendance at the Southern zone meeting of the National Fertilizer Association in Atlanta next week. Sellers of nitrogen and potash materials, insofar as their sales to dealers and consumers are concerned, are bound by the fertilizer industry's code until such time as they become operative under their own codes. A nitrogen code is in the process of preparation and the potash code is pending approval of the chemical industry's code, of which it is a contingent.

Suppliers of fertilizer crudes were looking for a widespread pickup in buying interest to follow the approval of the code, albeit last week's market was as dull and motionless as any week so far this season. Last week's price movements were few, having been chiefly confined to the organic ammoniate group, with the advances and declines evenly divided. The one feature of the market in the current dull spell has been the stability of prices in the face of almost total lack of buying support. Nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and synthetic ammoniates were receipients of broad interest for beyond the end of the year, but spot interest was negligible, and as yet sellers were not disposed to negotiate beyond the year's end.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration asked for bids to be filed until November 20 for the sale of the supply of such unground tankage held for the account of the AAA, resulting from the emergency hog program. And indications of further livestock killing under the AAA appropriations were reported last week by Senator Byrd of Virginia, who quoted the President as indicating that the Administration will extend its purchasing activity to cattle. Tankage markets and blood, which will also be affected by the indicated cattle-killing campaign, were not immediately touched by this news.

The reorganization of the Chilean nitrate industry continued under heated discussion in the Chilean Chamber last week. After several weeks of constant wrangling and bickering over the possibility of foreign (American) control of the proposed structure of the nitrate industry, the proposed bill was returned to committee last week for further study. Commentators forsee a further delay in effecting the reorganization which has been in progress since early Summer.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Blood, imported, 25c. per unit.
Nitrogenous material, imported, 15c. per unit.
Tankage, South American, 10c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

Blood, domestic, New York, 5c. per unit.
Bone, South American raw, 50c. per ton.
Hoof meal, Chicago, 5c. per unit.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
74.1	74.1	74.1	70.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—The market was still enveloped by dullness last week. Psychologically, the news of the approval of the fertilizer industry's code had a bolstering effect, but the relative position of nitrate to the fertilizer manufacturing trade was unchanged as it is to be governed under a separate code being prepared by nitrogen suppliers. Sellers quoted the regular schedule of prices for delivery up to the end of the year and were not disposed to negotiate beyond December delivery. After a lapse of a week, Santiago newspaper cables brought more news of the progress of the reorganization of the Chilean nitrate industry which has been under discussion by the Chilean Chamber for the past several weeks. There has been heated argument on the charge that the proposed reorganization bill favors American interests and after several days of bickering the bill was returned to committee for further study. Commentators state that the bill will have to undergo considerable modification in many of its important phases before it is returned for consideration by the Chilean Chamber but its proponents avow that they will accept no modifications. Chilean nitrate of soda imports here showed further improvement in September, totaling 5,189 tons against 3,934 tons in August, according to the Department of Commerce. Total imports from Chile in the first nine months of 1933 were 54,960 tons.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—This commodity shared the dullness of nitrate of soda and other fertilizer ammoniates. Buyers continued to evidence interest in the position of sulphate after the end of the year but sellers limited their offerings to November-December position. Quotations continued at $24 per ton for domestic, in bulk, f.o.b. cars at the ports or at Northern producing points; imported, in bulk, remained at $24 per ton, c.i.f. ports, Sulphate imports in September were the largest since May, totaling 27,899 tons according to the Department of Commerce. This compared with 13,147 tons in August and 33,995 tons in September last year. Receipts in September of 6,668 tons from Japan, were the largest from that country so far this year. The new supply of sulphate in September as estimated by the sum of imports and the estimated production from domestic by-product coke operations, was 73,977 tons against 62,845 tons in the preceding month. Total imports of sulphate of ammonia for the first nine months of 1933 were 278,994 tons.

Calcium Nitrate.—Only 22 tons of this material were imported during September, by far the smallest monthly receipts this year. August imports were 963 tons and September 1932 were nil. The price situation was steady with 15 percent material quoted at $25.50 per ton, in bags, basis ex vessel at the ports.

Cyanamide.—The market continued on an even course with quotations for the pulverized product held firmly at $1.07½ per unit, for car lots, f.o.b. producing points with freight allowed to destination. The granular products was nominally mentioned at $34 per ton, f.o.b. producing point with freight allowed.

Castor Pomace.—Domestic sellers continued to quote $16.50 per ton for prompt delivery in car lot amounts, f.o.b. producing points. Holders were not prone toward accepting future business at this figure, indicating a stronger feeling for beyond the end of December. The imported article was quiet last week at $20.50 per ton, for November shipment from abroad, c.i.f. ports.

Dried Blood.—Local suppliers lowered their views and were acceptable to bids of $2.35 per unit last week, a reduction of 5c. from a week ago. Imported material, however, was quoted higher at $2.75 per unit for November shipment, c.i.f. ports. The advance in imported materials was 25c. per unit over a week ago. The Chicago market held even at the recently advanced level of $2.25 per unit. Blood imports in September were 937 tons against 1,895 tons in August, and 90 tons in September last year, according to the Department of Commerce.

Fish Scrap.—Contrary to previous reports that fishing in the Chesapeake area would continue until Thanksgiving, some boats have already quit and others were preparing to move to Carolina waters next week unless the catch improved. There are practically no new offerings and it appears that sellers of unground scrap will be 500 to 700 tons short of their commitments. The price of $2.50 and 10c. per unit-ton, at factories, is a purely nominal figure. Fish meal continued at $38 to $40 per ton in Baltimore.

Hoof Meal.—A scattering of inquiries was reported but no large transactions were heard. The asked prices in Chicago were somewhat softer at $1.40 to $1.60 per unit, a reduction of 5c. from previously mentioned quotations.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Nitrogenous Material.—Imported material moved up with the exchange rate and sellers quoted $2.65 per unit for bagged material, c.i.f. ports last week. This was a rise of 15c. per unit. Domestic continued at $2.35 to $2.40 per unit, f.o.b. East Coast producing points and $1.75 per unit at Western plants. There was not much interest on the part of fertilizer buyers.

Tankage.—South American material advanced 10c. to the basis of $2.75 and 10c. per unit-ton last week, following the movements in the rate of exchange. Domestic was quiet and unchanged at New York and Chicago distributing points. Sealed bids are wanted until November 20 by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Meat Processing Section, Department of Agriculture, Washington, for the sale of rough, unground tankage resulting from the emergency hog program under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Potashes

The President's approval of the fertilizer industry's code binds potash producers insofar as their sales to dealers and consumers are concerned until such time as they are operating under the potash code which was filed in August. The potash code is contingent upon the chemical industry's code which has been undergoing revision and is under consideration of the NRA administration. The market continued dull and featureless, and, sellers continued to offer for November position at the provisional base prices, or last year's list figures, less a discount of 5 percent. Muriate of potash imports in September were 11,607 tons against 13,152 tons in August and 8,284 tons in September last year, according to the Department of Commerce. Other potash imports in September and comparisons for August and September last year were as follows:—

	Tons		
	Sept. 1933.	Aug.	Sept. 1932.
Kainit 14%	1,582	5,674	*5,299
Kainit 20%	6,217	4,906	....
Manure salts 30%	11,408	18,214	14,902
Sulphate	5,707	5,942	5,045
Magnesia-sulphate	1,494	4,577	†....
Nitrate	964	2,535	....

* Including kainit 20 percent.
† Not available.

Phosphates

Presidential approval of the fertilizer industry's code gave some measure of technical strength to the superphosphate market but that commodity was not openly affected as the market has been well controlled for the past few months. There was no mention of price revisions last week, but market observers recalled that current prices are subject to change without notice. The only price change in the phosphatic materials group last week occurred in South American raw bone which was offered a little cheaper. Superphosphate and bone materials were without much market interest.

Superphosphate. — The Baltimore market was rather quiet but the price situation was a steady one with $7.50 per ton quoted for the run of the pile and $8 per ton for guaranteed 16 percent material, both in bulk, f.o.b. car or boat, Baltimore. Local prices were 50c. per ton above the Baltimore schedule. September import records of the Department of Commerce showed a receipt of 1,671 tons from Japan out of a total of 1,880 tons imported during that month.

Bone Materials.—South American 4½ and 50 raw bone was offered at a reduction of 50c. per ton last week. Sellers quoted $24.50 per ton, a figure previously available to large-tonnage buyers only. The recent reduction in imported 3 and 50 meal was not extended last week. Domestic bones continued quiet and unchanged at Chicago.

Phosphate Rock.—Sellers of Florida rock continued to quote the regular schedule to a quiet and undemonstrative market. The Department of Commerce import records for September showed the receipt of 5,625 tons of phosphate rock from French Oceania, the first import of crude rock since January when 2,100 tons were received from the Netherlands.

Sulphur and Pyrites

The sulphur market did not show much of a change last week. Trade continued in moderate fashion with the chemical processing industry taking fair-sized quantities in regular order. Export shipments continued good. The price situation continued without change at the basis of $18 per long ton, f.o.b. mines.

Atlanta Fertilizer Materials

ATLANTA, Nov. 2, 1933.

The approval of the fertilizer code by President Roosevelt, is expected to result in a needed clearing up of the obstacles hindering trading. What the trade is now awaiting is an announcement of what it means in terms of fertilizer material prices.

Only light trading of any sort is reported. In view of the approach of the annual meeting of the National Fertilizer Association in Atlanta, the impression prevails that fertilizer manufacturers will be slow to buy further until they can get together and discuss the situation on November 13, 14 and 15.

New quotations on several products are expected to be forthcoming, especially for deliveries beyond January 1.

The trade generally in the South considers the outlook for a profitable business in 1934 as much improved, not so much from the standpoint of increased tonnage as the better condition of the farmer to consume fertilizers at a price that will yield a profit and with a probability of good collections.

Quotations of this market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—$11.30 per ton, interior producing points.

NITRATE OF SODA.—$23.90 per ton, bulk, at ports.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—$24 per ton, ports.

COTTONSEED MEAL.—$20 per ton, 7 percent grade, interior mills.

NITROGENOUS. — Domestic, midwest, $1.75 per unit; foreign, $2.50, ports.

BLOOD.—Chicago, $2 to $2.25 per unit; foreign, $2.50, ports.

TANKAGE.—Chicago, $1.80 to $2, unit and 10c.; foreign, $2.50, ports.

CALCIUM NITRATE.—$25 per ton, ex-vessel.

CYANIMIDE.—$1.07½ per unit, delivered.

POTASH.—Last season's prices with 5 percent discount for November.

Chicago Fertilizer Materials

CHICAGO, Nov. 2, 1933.

Fertilizer materials continue quiet and generally little changed. Buying is limited to nearby needs of the trade, and the activity is not broadening out very much. Prices quoted to buyers or prospects reveal that suppliers are not shading to any great extent. Blood is not overly in supply. Tankage also is offered in moderate volume. Bone materials show a routine type activity. Inquiry over the future is not very brisk, but covers a fair amount in the aggregate. Cracklings are easy.

Ruling prices are:—

BLOOD.—High grade, ground and unground, $1.90 to $2 per unit of ammonia; suitable for feeding, 10 to 12 percent, extra good, $1.50 to $1.65 and 10; 7 to 9 percent, $1.75 to $1.90 and 10.

TANKAGE.—High grade, ground, $1.75

(Continued on page 51)

DOMESTIC
SULPHATE OF AMMONIA
AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
The Barrett Company
40 RECTOR ST. NEW YORK

U-S-POTASH
MANURE SALTS 25%-30% K_2O
MURIATE OF POTASH 60-62% K_2O
Mine and Refinery near Carlsbad, New Mexico
◆ ◆ ◆
UNITED STATES POTASH CO.
342 Madison Avenue, New York

Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Crude Production Lowered to Within 20,000 Barrels Of Allowable--Opposition to Price Fixing Program Develops--Solvents and Diluents Advance Sharply

[Because of the embargo on exports of gold, quotations on many articles are constantly being changed and those on most articles of foreign origin are subject to cable acceptance.]

With Texas and Oklahoma swinging into line with sharp reductions in crude oil output, the nation's daily average production of crude came close to the allowable limit set by oil administrator Ickes. The American Petroleum Institute's estimate of production for the week ended October 28 was 2,358,150 barrels daily, against the Federal agency allowable of 2,338,500 barrels. Virtually all refined products were strong with the approach of the inauguration of Federal price fixing of crude and refined oils on December 1. Considerable opposition has developed against Secretary Ickes' price-fixing program, particularly on the part of independent refiners and marketers of unbranded oil products, who say that the Government's price-fixing policy will force their retirement from business. Hearings on the proposed schedule of fixed prices were commenced last week and will continue until November 15.

Petroleum solvents and industrial naphthas, which have been slow in absorbing the improvements and price appreciation of other refined products, were sharply advanced at the Midcontinent refineries last week. Cleaners' naphthas, Stoddard solvent and related naphtha cuts were all included in the advance. Other petroleum products used as raw materials for industry were rather slow from the demand point of view, but prices have held firmly in every direction. Refined waxes were advanced last week.

The broad reduction in crude oil output was evidently the result of Secretary Ickes' hint to the effect that licensing powers might be invoked if the industry failed to adjust itself to the production regulations. Crude oil stocks were lower, too. The Interior Department announced that stocks of domestic and foreign crude oil at the close of the week ended October 28 were 344,626,000 barrels, against 345,-351,000 barrels in the preceding week, a decrease of 725,000 barrels. Of these amounts, stocks of domestic oil were 342,231,000 barrels for the week ended October 28, against 342,915,000 barrels in the preceding week.

The daily average production of crude oil in the United States for the week ended October 28 was 2,358,150 barrels, a decrease of 76,350 barrels from the 2,434,500 barrels average of the preceding week, according to the estimates of the American Petroleum Institute. The average for four weeks ended October 28 was 2,402,800 barrels and the average at this time a year ago was 2,096,600 barrels. Runs of crude oil through stills averaged 2,360,000 barrels for 70.6 percent of refinery operation during the week ended October 28, against 2,348,000 barrels for 70.9 percent of operation in the preceding week, according to the data gathered by the American Petroleum Institute from companies controlling 92.4 percent of the nation's capacity.

Solvents and Diluents

Tankcar prices for petroleum solvents and industrial naphthas at the Midcontinent refineries were advanced sharply at the commencement of last week. Cleaners' naphthas, v.m.&p. naphthas, Stoddard solvent and others in this group were included in a blanket advance of five-eighths of a cent per gallon, bringing the market up to its highest level of the year. Industrial demands were not more than moderately encouraging to the sellers, but the prices for solvents and diluents had not previously reflected the improved position of the oil industry to the extent that other refinery products had. The East Coast market did not join the advance last week. Group 3 tankcar prices are now considerably above the levels at which currently posted tankwagon prices in the Midwest were set, and while there was no mention of a tankwagon advance last week, the statistical position of the bulk market gave the tankwagon market an easy chance of advancing.

Cleaners' Naphthas.—Quotations for tankcar prices at the Midcontinent refinery market were advanced 5/8c. per gallon early last week. Refiners were now quoting 7⅛c. to 7⅝c. per gallon for tankcars, according to specifications desired. Tankwagon prices were unchanged but were strong on the basis of the advance in the bulk market. The East Coast refinery market was also unchanged, with quotations at 9½c. per gallon, f.o.b. refineries.

Lacquer Diluents.—The price for these solvents joined in the general advance at Midcontinent refineries last week. Sellers quoted tankcars at 8⅛c. to 8⅝c. per gallon, according to specifications, f.o.b. Group 3. At this basis the market was at its highest point for the year. Industrial demands continued in a moderate way, chiefly against contract.

Petroleum Ethers.—There was no change in the position of these ethers, and the market was not influenced by the climbing position of solvents. Quotations for tankcars remained at 10c. per gallon for the 30-60 degree ether and 11c. per gallon for the 40-75 degree product, f.o.b. Group 3.

Petroleum Thinners.—While the demand side of the market did not register any particular improvement, prices were advanced along with those for other solvents at the Midcontinent refineries. Quotations for tankcars were 5⅝c. to 6⅜c. per gallon, according to specifications, basis Group 3. This represented an advance of 5/8c. per gallon. The East Coast market did not join in the movement and held firm at 9½c. per gallon for tankcars at the refineries.

Rubber Solvents.—Quotations for both the light and heavy grades were advanced 5/8c. per gallon by Midcontinent refiners last week. Tankcar prices were now based at 6⅞c. per gallon, their highest level for the year. The demand from tire manufacturers was not rushing, although the call for these solvents was relatively better than that for other industrial naphthas.

Stoddard Solvent.—In company with advances in other solvents at Group 3, refiners quoted the market for tankcar quantities at 6⅜c. to 6⅝c. per gallon, a boost of 5/8c. per gallon, which was initiated at the commencement of the week. The East Coast refinery market was not included in the advance and prices here remained at 9½c. per gallon for tankcar quantities, basis refineries. There were no changes reported in tank wagon prices, here or in the mid-west.

V.M.&P. Naphthas.—Tankcar quotations were advanced early last week 5/8c. per gallon, bringing the Midcontinent market to its highest position of the year at 6⅝c. to 7⅛c. per gallon for tankcars, according to specifications, f.o.b. Group 3. The East Coast market was unchanged, but firm at the basis of 9½c. per gallon, at the refineries.

Lighter Fractions

The advances effected at the early part of last week in the bulk market for petroleum solvents and naphthas had no open influence on the position of butanes, hexane, propane and others in the lighter fraction group. The latter products continued to show their usual serenity and immobility to the influences of other petroleum products. All quotations were repeated at the levels that have been in force for some time.

Butanes. — Quotations continued at the levels that have been in force for some time and the market was lacking in new or important developments. Tankcar prices for the 16-34 degree product were reported at 2¾c. to 4c. per gallon, f.o.b. Group 3, according to quantities desired.

Heptanes. — The market held to a quiet and even course during the past week. Prices were unchanged at the schedule that has been in force for some time at the basis of 10c. per gallon for tankcars of the mixed grade and 12c. per gallon for the normal grade in similar quantity, both f.o.b. Group 3.

Hexane. — Industrial takings continued in routine fashion and the price situation was undisturbed, having been held free from the influence of other petroleum products. The regularly quoted schedule was still in force last week at the basis of 11c. per gallon for tankcars of the normal grade testing 60-70 degrees C. The laboratory grade remained at 17c. per gallon in drum cars.

Octanes. — In company with the remainder of the light petroleum fraction group, this mixture held a quiet and even position last week. The price schedule continued without change and tankcars were mentioned at 11c. per gallon with usual differentials for smaller quantities, f.o.b. Group 3.

Pentanes. — There has been no apparent change in the nature of the demand from industrial accounts. In fact, the entire market went without change last week as sellers quoted 7c. per gallon for tankcars at the Group 3 refineries. The laboratory grade continued at 17c. per gallon for drum cars.

The State of the Petroleum Market

There were no changes in crude oil prices last week. Gasoline prices at leading refinery centers were also unchanged. Service station gasoline prices at Roanoke, Va., were reduced 1c. per gallon.

	Nov. 3	Oct. 27	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields), per barrel.....	$1.197	$1.197	$1.011
Gasoline prices at refinery (average at four refining centers), per gallon	.059375	.059375	.051825
Gasoline prices at service station (average for ten marketing centers—including tax), per gallon...	.1994	.1994	.1704

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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Mombasa
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Nagasaki
*Naples
*New Orleans
*New York
Nenal
*Oslo
*Palermo
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Pangkalan Berandan
*Penang
Perim
Pernambuco
Philadelphia
*Piraeus
Pladjoe (Palembang)
*Portland (Oregon)
*Port Said
Port Sudan
Quebec
*Rio de Janeiro
*Rotterdam
*Rouen
Sabang
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Petroleum Production—Motor Fuel Stocks

	Barrels	
	1933 Jan. 1-Nov.4	1932 Jan. 1-Nov. 4
Commercial crude oil production	741,977,000	665,014,000
	Week ended Nov. 4, 1933	Week ended Nov. 5,-1932
Daily average production	2,363,200	2,087,100
	Week ended Oct. 28, 1933	Week ended Oct. 21, 1933
Motor fuel stocks total	52,727,000	52,752,000
Motor fuel stocks at refineries	29,411,000	29,080,000

Propane. — Quiet surrounded the market last week. The price situation was undisturbed with 7c. per gallon mentioned for tankcar quantities f.o.b. Group 3.

Petrolatums and Waxes

White Mineral Oils.—The market evidenced very little change last week. Generally, the market was quiet but here and there some moderately-sized purchases were reported. Withdrawals against existing contracts were fair. Prices for both imported and domestic oils held firmly.

Paraffin Waxes.—Midcontinent refinery prices advanced last week with quotations of 3½c. to 3⅝c. per pound for 122-124 scale and 3⅝c. to 3¾c. per pound for 124-126 scale; a sale was reported in mid-week at 3.90c. per pound, f.o.b. New Orleans. The New York market was featured by a ¼c. advance in fully refined waxes for both export and domestic accounts. This advance took place Thursday and quotations were made as follows:—120-122 A.m.p., 4c. per pound; 123-125, A.m.p. domestic, 4.35c. to 4.40c., export, 4⅜c.; 125-127 A.m.p., domestic 4.55c., export, 4½c.; 128-130 A.m.p., domestic 4.80c., export, 4.75c.; 130-132, A.m.p., domestic, 4.95c., export, 4.90c.; 133-135, A.m.p. domestic, 5.55c., export, 5½c.; 135-137, 5.80c., export, 5¾c.; and 138-140 A.m.p., domestic, 7c. per pound. All quotations are for wax in bags with domestic quoted f.o.b. New York and export, f.a.s. New York. White scale wax continued nominally at 4c. to 4¼c. per pound, with the tendency toward the higher level. Semi-refined wax was practically unavailable.

Petrolatums.—Generally the market had a stronger tendency but there were occasions of shaded quotations in at least one direction. The demand side of the market was rather slow and the lack of buying activity served as a drag against an advance in prices that have been looked for as a result of the recent improvements in crude and the basic position of the market.

Fuels and Lubricants

The Eastern refined oil market leaned toward a stronger position, particularly in the case of gasoline, which the trade believes will be advanced before the time of Federally fixed prices on December 1. Offerings from the refiners have been curtailed and not many of the large sellers were anxious to sell in quantity at the current prices. The export gasoline situation at the U. S. Gulf was steady. Kerosene also showed strength as the market held to the improvement noted in the demand a week ago. Pennsylvania lubricating oils were steady with the exception of cylinder stocks, which underwent a slight setback. Marine oils were routine at unchanged prices.

Tankwagon Price Changes

ROANOKE, VA.—Service station prices for gasoline were reduced 1c. per gallon at Roanoke, October 31, by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Posted service station prices, including tax, is now 20.5c. per gallon.

Market Conditions

Gasoline.—The bulk market in the local refinery area continued strong last week and there is a growing feeling around the market that prices will advance before the time for the fixing of prices by the oil administrator on December 1. Some of the larger factors are not very anxious sellers at the current postings of 6¼c. per gallon for U. S. motor, below 65 octane, and, 6½c. per gallon for U. S. motor above 65 octane, both in tankcar quantities at the refineries. Buyers have been fairly active in the market, anticipating the price boost that will occur on December 1 if not before. Export gasoline prices at the U. S. Gulf continued through last week without change. Export quotations were as follows:—U. S. motor, 5½c. per gallon; 60-62, 400 e.p., 5⅝c. per gallon; 60-62, 390 e.p., 5¾c. per gallon; 64-66, 375 e.p., 6c. per gallon.

Kerosene.—The demand held the improvement of a week ago. Prices at the local refinery market were quite strong, having been given more statistical strength by virtue of the seasonal betterment of demand. Refiners quoted tankcars of the 41-43 water white article at 5½c. per gallon, f.o.b. refineries. Export quotations at the U. S. Gulf continued unchanged at 4¼c. per gallon for prime white and 4½c. per gallon for water white.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—Bunker C oil continued in fairly active demand through the regular channels of trade. The price remained firm at $1.10 per barrel, f.o.b. terminals. The position of Diesel oil also passed last week without alteration at the price of $1.95 per barrel, f.o.b. terminals. Gas oil was routine.

Lubricating Oils.—There was a mild set-back in the position of bright stocks at Pennsylvania refineries last week. Refiners quoted the regular pour grades at 29c. to 29½c. per gallons, including the 4c. Federal tax, and while there were reports of lower priced offerings to large-sized buyers, there were no open quotations below the 29c. level. Cylinder stocks were well held throughout the week, despite some let-down in buying operations. Neutrals were firm. The export movement of lubricating oils through this market last week, by days, was as follows:—

	Gallons.
Friday	1,100
Saturday	12,450
Monday	134,500
Tuesday	38,000
Wednesday	76,900
Thursday	222,350
Totals	485,500

Tulsa Petroleum Products

TULSA, Nov. 1, 1933.

The general market in the Midcontinent was listless the last week of October, with only one or two items showing any tendency to seek higher price levels.

Gasoline buying from jobbers dropped considerably, and there appeared little indication of heavier buying in the near future. The low octane grades were particularly slow. The trade began watching East Texas again as reports of stocks piling up filtered into the marketing area. Demand was light most East Texas refiners said, and concessions to tankcar marketers failed to develop any appreciable amount of business.

It had been anticipated that some new buying might develop, particularly in view of the fact there have been few complaints filed as yet against price fixing, but on the other hand those desiring to file their complaints have until Nov. 15 to do so, and in the meantime jobbers apparently feel they can wait awhile longer before buying for storage should higher prices be indicated before Dec. 1.

Refiners apparently feel, meanwhile, higher prices are only a matter of a short time, and with the exception of East Texas there was a tendency to hold production in storage for the better movement later in the month.

The demand from jobbers under contract for their middle and higher octane gasoline was comparatively good refiners holding those contracts have reported. But those contracts do not affect the spot market while the material floating around in the open market eventually affect the contract prices.

Weather reports indicate an exceptionally mild fall in the middle west, and sellers of distillate have felt this keenly. There has not been a cold spell of sufficient intensity as yet to cause heavy drafts on heating oils in consumers' tanks and they in turn have not been active buyers. Reports here indicate distributors have not drawn on their storage for current demand but have been buying in the open market. This buying has been comparatively light and there has been more heating oils offered in the market the past week. While this has not materially affected prices, it has meant that the material available must be absorbed in any new buying before prices can hope to move upward.

A few refiners have continued to store their heating oils, believing that the season of the year is such that a cold wave can be expected at any time. Some of the storage has been done against contracts jobbers have made earlier in the year.

Kerosene has felt the sluggishness of the other heating oils but prices have held their ground fairly well in spite of the light demand. Spot buying was draggy the entire week.

Some of the higher gravity fuel oils continued to be actively sought for cracking purposes as well as for industrial use. The lower gravity, low cold test fuel oils have experienced slight advances recently as refiners prepared for their November shipments against contracts to railroads and industrial users. Refiners were of the opinion prices would be higher in November and they accordingly have elevted their quotations preparatory to the November delivery buying.

Natural gasoline showed some signs of weakness after holding its ground excellently the past several days. It is too early in the month as yet to tell just what the status will be but it was generally believed little buying would be required to clean up the surplus material and put the market on a firm footing for the entire month.

Ruling prices in the Midcontinent area today, basis Group 3 Oklahoma, excluding the 1½c. Federal tax on gasoline, are approximately as follows:—

REFINERY GASOLINES.—Low octane U. S. Motor gasoline, 4½c. to 4¼c. a gallon; middle octane, 4⅝c. to 4¾c.; high octane, 5⅜c. to 5½c.; 60-62, 400 e. p., 4¼c. to 4⅜c.; 64-66, 390 e. p., 4½c. to 4⅝c.; 64-66, 375 e. p., 4⅝c. to 4⅞c.; 68-70, 350 e. p., 5¼c. to 5½c.

NATURAL GASOLINE. — The 11-12 pound vapor stabilized grade, 6¼c. to 6½c. a gallon; 16-18 pound, 6⅛c. to 6¼c; 18-22 pound, 6c. to 6⅛c.; 26-70 grade, 5⅛c. to 5⅜c.

KEROSENE.—The 41-43 gravity, water white, doctor, 3⅛c. to 3⅜c. a gallon; 42-44 gravity, 3⅜c. to 3½c.; 44-46 gravity, 4¼c. to 4⅜c.

DISTILLATES.—38-40 gravity, prime white, 175 flash, under 600 e. p., 2⅞c. to 3c. a gallon; 38-40 light straw, 2¾c. to 2⅞c.; 36-38 gravity, light straw, 2¾c. to 2⅞c.; 38-40 light straw, zero, 650-675 e. p., 2⅝c. to 2¾c.

GAS OILS.—Light straw, zero, good odor, under 190 flash, suitable for domestic burners, 2¾c. to 3c. a gallon; 38-39 gravity, light straw, 30-40 cold test, 2¼c. to 2⅜c.; 32-36 gravity, light straw, 50-60 cold test, 1¾c. to 2c.

FUEL OIL.—18-22 gravity, high cold test industrial fuel, 55c. to 60c. a barrel; 22-24 gravity, zero to 25 cold test, 60c. to 65c.; 24-26 gravity, zero to 15 cold test, 65c. to 70c.; 28-30 gravity, zero, 85c. to 90c.

Chicago Petroleum Products

CHICAGO, Nov. 2, 1933.

Although actual ruling prices in the spot gasoline market have changed little if any in the past week, a strong undertone is noted universally and sentiment remains strong in market centers. Meanwhile, unseasonably mild weather has aided the market by increasing late-season gasoline consumption, which has resulted in stepping-up refinery shipments. Spot business in gasoline could be much better, while contract orders are comparatively good.

Jobbers are still cautious buyers. They agree with refiners that the outlook probably is toward higher prices generally, but they do not wish to anticipate the trend in actual purchases. The operations of the code appear to be clearing up some bad spotty situations which have had a dubious effect on the market situation as a whole. Code committees are busy with enforcement work. Natural gasoline remains strong and in demand.

Solvent and naphthas have been advanced about one-half cent in the tankcar market and the tone is strong. Kerosene is quiet, but prices are holding. Distillates show little further improvement, although they are quite tight. Fuels of zero test are scarce, and industrial fuels and gas oils are holding their positions quite well, in the main. Wax continues strong, lubricants quiet. Tone of the crude market is good.

Ruling prices in tankcar lots except as noted are:—

GASOLINE.—Low octane motor, 4¼c. to 4⅜c. per gallon; middle octane motor, 4⅞c. to 5⅛c.; high octane motor, 5⅜c. to 5½c.; 60-62, 400, 4⅜c. to 4½c.; 65-66, 390, 4⅝c. to 4⅞c.; 64-66, 375, 4⅞c. to 5⅛c.; 68-70, 360, 5⅛c. to 5⅜c.

SOLVENTS AND NAPHTHAS (All tankcar prices f.o.b. Group 3).—50-52, 450, blending, 4½c. to 4¾c. per gallon, tankcar; cleaners' naphtha, 6¾c. to 7c., tankcar; 15.9c., tank wagon; petroleum spirits, 5½c. to 5¾c., tankcar; 13.9c., tank wagon; lacquer diluent, 8¼c. to 8½c.; rubber solvent, 6¾c. to 7c.; Stoddard solvent, 6¼c. to 6¾c., tankcar; 14.2c., tank wagon; V.M. & P. naphtha, 6¼c. to 6½c., tankcar; 15.9c., tank wagon.

KEROSENE.—42-44, water white, 3½c. to 3⅝c. per gallon; 41-43, water white, 3⅜c. to 3½c.

FURNACE OILS.—38-40, prime white distillate, 3c. to 3⅛c. per gallon; 38-40, straw, 3c.; 36-38, straw zero, 2⅞c. to 3c.; 32-36, straw zero, 2⅞c. to 3c.; 32-36, dark, zero gas oil, 2⅝c. to 2¾c.; 32-36, dark, industrial gas oil, 1⅞c. to 2c.

FUEL OILS.—28-30, zero, 90c. to 97½c. per barrel; 26-28, zero, 75c. to 80c.; 24-26, zero, 65c. to 70c.; 24-26, 55c. to 60c.; 18-22, zero, 60c. to 62½c.; 18-22, 40c. to 45c.; 10-14, 35c. to 40c.

New Orleans Petroleum

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31, 1933.

Stoddard solvent quotations weakened ¼c. and was offered in this market at 6¾c. per gallon in tankcar lots, with only moderate response from the trade. Crude shipments increased moderately and Deisel oil export demand was active, while gasoline and kerosene shipments were good. Naphtha exports maintained their recent gains.

U. S. Motor gasoline was in good demand at the slightly advanced price of 5¾c. per gallon at refinery, while 65-70 octane was in an improved position at 6¾c. per gallon at refinery. Both items advanced ¼c. per gallon.

A good demand was noted for water-white kerosene at the firm quotation of 6c. per gallon at refinery.

Bunker C fuel oil remained in strong demand at the unchanged price of 95c. per barrel, at terminal, with the quotation steady at $1 per barrel, delivered alongside. Industrial plants in this trading territory continued their lively interest in this grade at the steady quotation of $1.30 per barrel, delivered.

Shell Petroleum Advances Officials

J. W. Watson and J. F. M. Taylor, St. Louis, have been elected vice-presidents of Shell Petroleum Corporation. Mr. Watson will act in a general capacity and as treasurer and comptroller in charge of all financial accounting, general personnel and stores matters of the corporation and affiliated companies. He came to the corporation three years ago from California, was appointed comptroller January 1, 1932, and treasurer on the death of T. F. Lydon last June. Mr. Taylor, general manager of manufacturing for the company since last December, will continue in charge of all manufacturing activities as well as related technical research and development work of the company. He has been associated with the Shell organization since 1921 and was superintendent of the Wilmington and Dominguez, Calif., refineries for several years.

Petroleum Refinery Fire Rages 2 Days; Kills Man

CHICAGO, Nov. 2, 1933.

One man, a stillman, was killed and a large quantity of equipment and oil were destroyed in a fire at Roosevelt Oil Company's refinery at Mount Pleasant, Mich., which raged October 31 and Nov. 1, and was controlled only after strenuous fighting. Property loss included the pump house and fourteen storage tanks containing a substantial quantity of fuel oil, distillate and crude. The main plant was saved. Operations will be suspended at least ten days, but property destroyed or damaged will be replaced immediately. The fire was started due to a gas flash.

Texas Corp'n Stockholders Committee to Sift Charges

Acceptance of an impartial stockholders' committee, instead of the specitl stockholders' meeting for which he has been calling, to investigate and report to the stockholders on the charges and counter-charges between him and the present management of Texas Corporation, was announced November 2 by R. C. Holmes, a director and former president of the company. The committee, as recently proposed by C. B. Ames, chairman of the board of the company, after Mr. Holmes had levelled charges of minority domination and mismanagement against the Lapham group of directors, will be headed by A. L. Humes, an executor and trustee of the John W. Gates estate, which is still one of the largest stockholders of the company.

Mexican Petroleum Taxes

Mexican petroleum production and export taxes for the month of October are as follows, according to the Association of Producers of Petroleum in Mexico, being calculated in silver at an exchange rate of 3.5419:—

	Per barrel— Production.	Export.
Crude, Be. 20.38	$0.11967	$0.07949
Crude, Be. 15.68 or heavier	.07209	.04928
Fuel oil, Be. 17.21	.11078	.05962
	Per gallon— Production.	Export.
Gasoline, crude	$0.00375	$0.00472
Gasoline, refined	.00188	.00189
Kerosene, crude	.00319	.00151
Kerosene, refined	.00159	.00057

Gasoline Tax on Exports Invalid

The Louisiana State Supreme Court ruled October 30 that Louisiana cannot collect the state gasoline tax on gasoline exported out of Louisiana. The decision upholds a lower court which refused to grant a judgment of $7,924.70 against the Violet Oil Company in a tax collection suit filed by Alice Lee Grosjean, supervisor of public accounts. The oil company bought 200,000 gallons of gasoline in October, 1932. Taxes, it claimed, were paid on the 37,000 gallons sold in Louisiana, but it refused to pay on the amount shipped out of the state, contending that the exported fuel was immune to state taxes. The state's contention was that ocean bills of lading had not been produced. The supreme court ruled that ship officers' testimony was sufficient evidence of export.

Denver Oil Bowlers

Denver oil teams in the various bowling leagues, in recent contests, rolled as follows:—

South Denver Booster League, October 23:—Powerine Oil, 2,476, against Good Foods, 2,579.

Petroleum Industry League, October 24:—Navy Gasoline Warehouse, 1,788, against Sommers Oil, 1,871; Eaton Metals Product Company, 1,942, against Merchants Oil, 1,840; Cities Service, 1,927, against Navy Gasoline Office, 1,937; Phillips Oils, 1,578, against Sinclair Oil, 1,634.

National League, October 25:—Dixie Oil, 2,681, against Hungarian Flour Mill, 2,770.

Continental Oil Company reported a net loss of $2,061,979 for nine months ended September 30, after interest, depreciation, depletion and other charges, comparing with a net income of $101,949, or 2 cents a capital share, in the corresponding period last year. For the quarter ended September 30, the company reported a net income of $2,898,990, or 61 cents a share on 4,738,593 capital shares, as against $2,135,722 net loss in the preceding quarter and against a net income of $358,451, or 7 cents a share, in the September quarter last year.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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Fertilizer Materials

Chicago Fertilizer Materials

(Continued from page 48)

to $1.80 and 10; lower grade tankage, $1.75 to $1.80 and 10; unground bone tankage, $15 to $16 per ton, Middle West; liquid stick, $1.05 to $1.25; hoof meal, $1.40 to $1.60.

BONE MATERIALS.—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ percent ammonia and 60 percent phosphate, $22 to $23 per ton; 3 and 50, $23 to $25; 4½ and 50, $26 to $27; raw bone meal for feeding, $32 to $35; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $23 to $24; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $16 per ton; junk and hotel kitchen bones, $15 to $16; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $17.50 to $22.50; beef cracklings, soft pressed, $17.50 to $20; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 40c. to 45c.

Baltimore Fertilizer Materials

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1, 1933.

The last week proved to be a period of decided quiet in the crude fertilizer material trade. Quotations on crudes held their price levels, with only few slight recessions in evidence. The current quotations are about as follows:—

FISH SCRAP.—With the operations of the fleet down the lower Chesapeake Bay nearing their close for the season and with some of the vessels already cut out while the rest may quit in the course of next week unless the fishing improves, little of this ammoniate was added to the stocks of the operating companies. Quotations for unground were unchanged at $2.50 and 10c. to $2.60 and 10c. It is estimated that the fishing companies are still 600 to 700 tons short of the orders taken. Fish meal is about holding its own around $38 to $40 per ton.

TANKAGE.—This material is about steady at $2.40 and 10 to $2.50 and 10c. per unit-ton, c.a.f. basis, Baltimore.

BLOOD.—Quotations held under a very limited volume of business at $2.40 to $2.50 per unit for ground.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Though the volume of business done continues moderate, the figures mentioned were very steady at $7.50 per ton for run of pile and $8 per ton for 16 percent milled and screened stocks, and with some sellers even mentioning $8 and $8.50 per ton.

NITRATE OF SODA.—The uneventfulness to be observed in other divisions of the market also prevails here.

NITROGENOUS MATERIAL.—Quotations on domestic have gone off slightly, and are now at $2.35 per unit, f.o.b. East coast producing points.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—No changes are to be noted in the market for this ammoniate, which is holding its own at approximately $2.20, 10 and 70 per unit-ton, c.a.f. basis, Baltimore.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Sellers continue to mention $24 per ton both for domestic and imported supplies as the market.

BONE.—Quotations stand at $24 to $25 per ton for 3 and 50 ground steamed and at $25 to $26 per ton for 4½ and 50 ground raw stocks and with some distributors asking $1 more.

San Francisco Fertilizers

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1, 1933.

In a market that continues more or less quiet and dull, buyers and sellers last week were finding it difficult to engage in any important business, and fertilizer materials appeared on the surface to be remaining about steady. Price changes were unnoticeable; in some cases last week, the market was nominal, in others some under-bidding was thought to have been successful, but the amount of trade on hand at any one time was largely inconsequential, and called for prompt to nearby delivery. Both sides of the market apparently have taken the stand not to do any important forward business, as inquiry among sellers last week revealed quite definitely that they were unwilling to contract very far ahead until some clarifying factors entered commodity markets in general. Buyers have the same opinion. The trade states that the present application time is not finding a great deal of material in use.

Ruling prices are:—

NITRATE OF SODA.—100-pound bags, $28.25 per ton, ex-warehouse, Oakland, or $27.50 per ton, ex-vessel, San Francisco; 200-pound bags, $27.55 per ton, ex-warehouse, Oakland, or $26.70 per ton, ex-vessel, San Francisco; bulk lots quoted at $25.50 per ton, ex-vessel, San Francisco.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Domestic, in bulk, quoted at $23.50 per ton; bags, $24.50, delivered California ports; Canadian quoted at $24.50 per ton in bags, delivered California ports for any shipment to March.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Quoted nominally at 70c. per unit, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for shipment from Japan, with domestic material at 70c.; bulk lots quoted at 65c.

FISH MEAL.—Monterey sardine meal quoted at $36 per ton, nearby shipment, f.o.b. cars, Monterey, with futures at $34; the position remained firm, owing to scarcity of material; locally manufactured fish meal quoted at $30 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco for prompt shipment, with second grade offal meal at $25; Japanese sardine meal quoted at $28.50 per ton, November-December, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports.

TANKAGE.—Local grade, prompt shipment, quoted at $2.45 and 10c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco; Argentine and New Zealand tankage quoted at $2.60 and 10c., c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports, October-November-December shipment; dry rendered tankage quoted at 65c. per unit of protein, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco, prompt shipment.

BONE MEAL.—Domestic steamed meal is quoted at from $26 to $31 per ton, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco; raw bone meal, $29 to $41.

BLOOD MEAL.—Domestic is quoted at $2.40 per unit, prompt shipment, f.o.b. cars, San Francisco; Argentine and New Zealand material quoted at $2.85, November shipment, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports.

California Fertilizer Ass'n Arranges Meeting

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 30, 1933.

The California Fertilizer Association will hold its annual meeting on Monday, November 20, at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles. The morning meeting, beginning at ten o'clock, will be in charge of Dr. Alvin J. Cox, chief of the division of chemistry, State Department of Agriculture, and following lunch at the hotel the association will hold its session. There will be some outstanding speaker for this afternoon meeting, and aside from the regular reports of the association, the remaining time will be spent in open discussion of the problems of the industry and matters relating to the fertilizer code.

The program committee, of which A. L. Chandler is chairman, has reminded the members that the U. S. C.-University of Oregon football game is scheduled at the Coliseum in Los Angeles for Saturday, November 18. The committee is also planning for the members of the industry to get together on Monday evening following the afternoon session to dine and dance, and is also planning for a game of golf at some nearby club on Tuesday, November 21. Details of the program and cards for reservations will be issued at a later date.

Davison Receivers Sue Miller

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30, 1933.

Henry E. Treide, who succeeded C. W. Miller in the presidency of the Davison Chemical Company and who is now one of the receivers, and Chester F. Hockley, the other receiver, sued Mr. Miller October 28 in the United States District Court at Baltimore for $900,000. The petitioners, through their attorneys, allege that Mr. Miller, who was also president of the Davison Realty Company, a corporation formed to develop the real estate near the Davison plant at Curtis Bay, making it a residential section with officers and employees of the Davison Chemical Company occupying dwellings there, borrowed various sums of money from the realty company between October 23 and December 23, 1930, on demand notes calling for 7 percent interest. The notes themselves were for amounts varying from $10,000 to $200,000, it is alleged, and total $628,125. It has been stated in this connection that the realty company sold bonds to a large amount, but that none of the improvements projected by the organizers of the corporation has ever been made.

Fuel Oil Tax in Canada Upheld

OTTAWA, Can., Oct. 30, 1933.

A judgment given by the judicial committee of the Privy Council in London, England, sustained the validity of the fuel oil tax of one-half cent a gallon enacted in 1930 by the province of British Columbia. The tax became effective June 1, 1932. As the validity of the act was contested by various interests, the province of British Columbia instituted a test case against the Kingcombe Navigation Company, claiming $3,900 due in taxation on fuel oil consumed. In the British Columbia courts, the decisions given were uniformly against the government, the courts holding the taxation to be ultra vires. Appeal was thereupon taken by the provincial government to the Privy Council, the court of last resort, which has now sustained the validity of the act of 1930.

Pine Needle Bath Tablets Dutiable as Medicinal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1933.

Pine needle bath tablets imported by the White Sulphur Springs Company are dutiable at 25 percent as a medicinal preparation rather than at 75 percent as a toilet preparation, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals held today, upholding the lower customs court.

Toilet preparations and bath salts, including those having medicinal properties, and toilet preparations are both dutiable at 75 percent under paragraph 61 of the tariff act of 1930. The government contended that the tablets are bath salts but the court held that this point could not be raised bebacuse the appraiser had not so classified them. Because the merchandise was in tablet form and laid claim to medicinal properties the court classified it under paragraph 25, which carries a duty of 25 percent for medicinal substances in tablets.

Imports, Exports, and Charters

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New York Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—143 dms, 114,400 lbs, W A Foster & Co, Georgic, Liverpool
25 dms, 20,000 lbs, Monsanto Chem Works, Georgic, Liverpool
STEARIC — 373 bgs, Binney & Smith Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
67 bgs, Orbis Product Trading Co, Georgic, Liverpool
4 cs, Yardley & Co, American Importer, London
210 bgs, Binney & Smith Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
TARTARIC—40 cks, 5,255 lbs, R W Greeff & Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
10 cks, R W Greeff & Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
ALBUMEN, EGG—34 cs, 6,800 lbs, Chase National Bank, Hokuroku, Tientsin
ALCOHOL, AMYL—3 cks, 2,426 lbs, Jungmann & Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
ALOE—126 bgs, De Sola Bros, Lara, Curacao
ALTHEA ROOT—8 bgs, 880 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Exchange, Leghorn
AMMONIA, CARBONATE — 10 cks, 22 cs, Bergstrom Trading Co, Caledonia, Glasgow
SULPHATE — 500 bgs, Bradley & Baker, Volendam, Rotterdam
8,000,000 lbs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Norway, Kohnan
SULPHOICHTHYOLATE — 12 cs, Gane & Ingram, Ile de France, Havre
AMMONIAC SAL—25 cks, 10 bbls, C de P Field & Co, Montreal City, Bristol
ANGELICA ROOT—2 cs, Shenley Distillers Corp, American Importer, London
1 cs, Hiram Walker & Sons, American Importer, London
1 cs, B B Dorf & Co, American Trader, London
3 cs, Hiram Walker & Sons, American Trader, London
ARGOLS—244 bgs, Chase National Bank, Exchange, Naples
175 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Barbara, San Antonio
ARROWROOT—700 bbls, Morningstar, Nicol, Inc, Helle, St Vincent
ARSENIC, WHITE—500 cs, H H Rosenthal Co, Inc, Talhei, Yokohama
ASPHALT—118 dms, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Cauto, Tampico
1,043 cakes, Roofings, Inc, General Von Steuben, Bremen
ASTRALIT—2 dms, Heemsoth & Basse, New York, Hamburg
BALSAM—5 cs, 500 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Santa Eliza, La Libertad
4 cs, 400 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Santa Eliza, La Libertad
5 cs, 500 lbs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Santa Elena, La Libertad
9 dms, 28 cs, Stephen, Manaos
BARK EXTRACT—1 cs, Thomas & Pierson, American Importer, London
BAY RUM—85 pkgs, Buenaventura Barreto, Borinquen, San Juan
BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—63 cks, A V Berner & Co, Kelso, Hull
20 cs, A V Berner & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
4 dms, Kentler Bros, Pennland, Antwerp
WASHING—155 bgs, Reckitts, Ltd, Kelso, Hull
BONE MEAL—500 bgs, Western World, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Eastern Prince, Buenos Aires
BRISTLES—5 cs, Industrial Trust Co, New York, Hamburg
29 cs, New York, Hamburg
24 cs, New York Trust Co, Hokuroku, Shanghai
5 cs, Hokuroku, Kobe
4 cs, Hokuroku, Osaka
10 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, Hokuroku, Tientsin
103 cs, Hokuroku, Tientsin
30 cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Hokuroku, Shanghai
12 cs, National City Bank, Hokuroku, Tientsin
26 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, American Importer, London
14 cs, 5 cks, American Trader, London
27 cs, Chesnut Cooper & Co, American Trader, London
7 cs, Schrenker & Co, American Trader, London
8 cs, Chesnut Cooper & Co, Javanese Prince, Hongkong
BRONZE POWDER—3 cs, 3 dms, T D Downing & Co, General Von Steuben, Bremen
CALAMUS ROOT—1 cs, Shenley Distillers Corp, American Importer, London
CALCIUM, NITRATE—464 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Prod Co, Stavangerfjord, Berlin
TARTRATE—466 bgs, Chase National Bank, Western World, Buenos Aires
376 bgs, Eastern Prince, Buenos Aires
CAMPHOR, REFINED—160 cs, Mitsui & Co, Talhei, Kobe
50 cs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Talhei, Kobe
200 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Norway, Kobe
CANARY SEED—8 bgs, W L Newberry, Caledonia, Glasgow
150 bgs, A G Dunn, Exchange, Casablanca
240 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Eastern Prince, Buenos Aires
CANTHARIDES—1 cs, 151 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, New York, Hamburg
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
400 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
1,140 bgs, 125,400 lbs, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, I Harrison & Whitney, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, The Hinrichs Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
260 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Houmond Trading Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Volendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, J T Connor Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
450 bgs, 49,500 lbs, American Express Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
700 bgs, 77,000 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Houmond Trading Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
CARBON DECOLORIZING—22 cks, R W Greeff & Co, Volendam Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—10 cs, 1,117 lbs, T D Downing & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
10 cs, 1,117 lbs, Van Loan & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
17 cs, American Importer, London
46 cs, Barber S S Line, Inc, Trentbank, Port Said
CASEIN—70 bgs, 11,756 lbs, D C Andrews & Co, New York, Hamburg
CASSIA—272 bls, Catz-American Co, Sembilan, Padang
355 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Sembilan, Padang
BARK—1 cs, Hiram Walker & Sons, American Importer, London
3 cs, Hiram Walker & Sons, American Trader, London
FISTULA—50 baskets, Hersch Van Fichen, Inc, Sembilan, Batavia
CASTOR BEANS—748 bgs, 2,618 bus, Baker Castor Oil Co, Western World, Rio de Janeiro
2,720 bgs, 9,520 bus, W R Grace & Co, Stephen, Ceara
3,549 bgs, 12,426 bus, Baker Castor Oil Co, Stephen, Ceara
CEROL—1 ck, Sandoz Chem Works, New York, Hamburg
CHALK, PRECIP—600 pkgs, H J Baker & Bros, Montreal City, Bristol
10 cks, 2,431 lbs, Wm F Eissing, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
425 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Georgic, Liverpool
750 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Kelso, Hull
CHEMICALS—5 dms, Franklin Import & Export Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
49 cks, 3 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
40 kgs, W H Benkert & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
30 cks, W P Eissing, Volendam, Rotterdam
16 cs, 30 cks, 6 dms, 90 crbys, Merck & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
12 cs, E Fougera & Co, Ile de France, Havre
6 cs, J Wallau, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
5 cs, Perry Ryer & Co, Ile de France, Havre
4 cs, Ile de France, Havre
10 cs, H H Rosenthal Co, Inc, Talhei, Kobe
100 dms, Kelso, Hull
30 cs, 4,248 lbs, Richard D Hines, Deutschland, Hamburg
34 bbls, 24,217 lbs, Jungmann & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
5 cs, Winthrop Chem Co, Europa, Bremen
25 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
28 dms, 83 cs, 28 bbls, Bergstrom Trading Co, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
52 cks, 46,648 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
3 kgs, Carbic Color & Chem Co, President Harding, Havre
1,016 bgs, 225,084 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
76 bgs, 13,721 lbs, Sherka Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
5 cs, 790 lbs, Sherka Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
5 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, New York, Hamburg
10 cs, 2,501 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
25 demj, 4,118 lbs, Jungmann & Co, New York, Hamburg
1 cs, Ozalid Corp, New York, Hamburg
27 cks, 5 dms, Jungmann Co, New York, Hamburg
112 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Caledonia, Glasgow
75 bgs, 2 cks, Philipp Bros, Inc, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
19 cs, G J Wallau, De Grasse, Havre
4 cs, E Fougera & Co, De Grasse, Havre
20 dms, 2,640 lbs, Jungmann & Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
15 cks, 7,662 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
85 demjs, Holland American Line, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
100 cks, 25,918 lbs, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
10 cks, 6,006 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
20 dms, 26,094 lbs, Wood & Niebuhr, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
400 cks, 188,320 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
40 pkgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Georgic, Liverpool
11 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, General Von Steuben, Bremen
9 cs, Rohner, Gehrig & Co, General Von Steuben, Bremen
60 cks, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, General Von Steuben, Bremen
41 cs, Bradley & Baker, General Von Steuben, Bremen
24 cks, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, General Von Steuben, Bremen
50 bgs, Garfield Williamson, American Importer, London
3 cs, International Forwarding Co, American Importer, London
10 cs, American Importer, London
30 dms, Wood, Niebuhr & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
14 bbls, 84 kgs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Volendam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
15 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc, Volendam, Rotterdam
625 cks, Philip Bauer Co, Inc, Volendam, Rotterdam
200 cks, 200 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
2,419 bgs, 67 cks, 3 demjs, 125 dms, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
2 cs, Bayer Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
12 cks, General Aniline Works, Volendam, Rotterdam
CHLOROPHYLL—3 cs, Harshaw Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
CHROME, ORE—7,700 tons, Vanadium Corp, Tigre, Beira
CINCHONA, BARK—7 cs, Volendam, Rotterdam
PRODUCTS—52 cs, R W Greeff & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
CINCHONINE SULPHATE—25 cs, New York Quinine & Chem Works, Volendam, Rotterdam
CINNABAR—23 bbls, 1 cs, A Hurst & Co, Exchange, Leghorn
CIVET—2 cs, McLaughlin, Gormley & King, Trentbank, Aden
1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Exeter, Marseilles
CLAY—756 bgs, 165,660 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, President Harding, Hamburg
500 bgs, Jos Dixon Crucible Co, President Harding, Hamburg
CLOVES—500 bls, American Trader, London
200 bls, McKesson & Robbins, Trentbank, Aden
COALTAR DERIVATIVES—28 cks, General Aniline Works, Volendam, Rotterdam
INTERMEDIATES—3 cs, P C Kuyper & Co, New York, Hamburg
42 cks, General Aniline Works, Volendam, Rotterdam
35 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
COBALT, METAL—40 cks, Belgo American Trading Co, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
200 cks, Belgo American Trading Co, Pennland, Antwerp
OXIDE—10 cs, D C Andrews & Co, Europa, Bremen
10 cs, 2,552 lbs, D C Andrews & Co, New York, Hamburg
120 cks, Belgo American Trading Co, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
COCA LEAVES—50 bls, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Santa Inez, Salaverry
COCOA BEANS—250 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Inez, Guayaquil
200 bgs, Western World, Port Spain
250 bgs, Santa Inez, Guayaquil
772 bgs, New York, Hamburg
300 bgs, Fruit Despatch Co, Quirigua, Port Limon
600 bgs, Quirigua, Port Limon
750 bgs, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Astrea, Porto Cabello
300 bgs, Astrea, Porto Cabello
56 bgs, W & A Leaman, Astrea, Cape Haitien
40 bgs, Transmarine Mercantile Corp, Astrea, Cape Haitien
500 bgs, Machado & Co, Thyra, Sanchez
338 bgs, Lara, Porto Cabello
104 bgs, Lara, La Guayra
788 bgs, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Lagos
800 bgs, United Africa Co, West Hamhaw, Accra
400 bgs, G B Ollivant, West Hamhaw, Accra
305 bgs, First Natl Bank, West Humhaw, Cape Coast
400 bgs, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Takoradi
2,734 bgs, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Lagos
247 bgs, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Koko
500 bgs, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Accra
50 bgs, Struller & Wood, Martinique, Jeremie
106 bgs, W & A Leaman, Martinique, Port au Prince
2,000 bgs, J Aron & Co, Stephen, Bahia
500 bgs, Adolph Hirsch & Co, Stephen, Bahia
500 bgs, S A Schonbrunn, Stephen, Bahia
1,000 bgs, Wessel, Duval Co, Stephen, Bahia
500 bgs, National City Bank, Stephen, Bahia
1,000 bgs, H L Bloch, Stephen, Bahia
500 bgs, Wood & Selick, Stephen, Bahia
1,000 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Stephen, Bahia
300 bgs, J Aron & Co, Stephen, Bahia
73 bgs, Banca Com'l Italian Trust Co, Stephen, Manaos
COCONUT—100 bgs, 10,000 lbs, Fruit Despatch Co, Platano, Puerto Castilla
44 bgs, 4,400 lbs, Fruit Despatch Co, Platano, Puerto Cortes
114 bgs, 11,400 lbs, Standard Fruit & S S Co, Atlantida, Kingston
1,545 bgs, 154,500 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Haiti, Kingston
738 bgs, 73,800 lbs, G W Cole & Co, Haiti, Kingston
600 bgs, 60,000 lbs, K Lundt & Co, Haiti, Kingston
450 bgs, 450,000 lbs, Universal Import & Export Co, Haiti, Kingston
1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, M A De Leon & Co, Cristobal, Cristobal
48 bgs, 4,800 lbs, H Schnell & Co, Lara, San Juan
1,200 bgs, 120,000 lbs, Fruit Despatch Co, Metapan, Kingston
400 bgs, 40,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Metapan, Kingston
1,200 bgs, 120,000 lbs, Metapan, Kingston
1,750 bgs, 175,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Eastern Prince, Port Spain
1,151 bgs, 115,100 lbs, Eastern Prince, Port Spain
COLORS—3 cs, Phoenix Shipping Co, New York, Hamburg
1 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Ile de France, Havre
DRY—30 cks, C J Osborn & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
60 bbls, American Dyewood Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
EARTH—25 cks, Binney & Smith Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
INDIGO—5 kegs, Carbic Color & Chem Co, President Harding, Havre
PIGMENT—16 jugs, P C Kuyper & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
COPRA—200 tons, Mitsui & Co, Tai Yin, Davao
CORK—8 bls, Cork Trading Co, Ile de France, Havre
WASTE—979 bls, Exchange, Seville
CORIANDER SEED—17 bgs, Shenley Distillers Corp, American Importer, London
3 bgs, Hiram Walker & Sons, American Importer, London
23 bgs, B B Dorf & Co, American Trader, London
15 bgs, Hiram Walker & Sons, American Trader, London
CRESOL, SOLID — 9 kegs, Monsanto Chem Works, Georgic, Liverpool
CUTTLEFISH BONES—98 cs, 3,933 lbs, Robt J Gates, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
125 cs, 5,500 lbs, French American Banking Corp, Exchange, Genoa
50 cs, American Cuttlefish Bone Co, Saturnia, Trieste
DEXTRIN—25 bgs, 5,528 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
DIGITALIS LEAVES—13 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, New York, Hamburg
DOGGRASS—40 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, New York, Hamburg
DRUGS, CRUDE—260 bgs, 37,400 lbs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Scanstates, Leningrad
DYES, ALIZARIN—2 cks, P C Kuyper & Co, Europa Bremen
80 cks, 12 jugs, P C Kuyper & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
ANILIN—12 kgs, Carbic Color & Chem Co, President Harding, Havre
25 dms, Sandoz Chem Works, New York, Hamburg
35 cks, 1 cs, P C Kuyper & Co, New York, Hamburg
33 cks, The Geigy Co, Inc, De Grasse, Havre
2 cks, 2 bbls, Pennland, Antwerp
16 cks, Carbic Color & Chem Co, Ile de France, Havre
10 cks, Sandoz Chem Works, Ile de France, Havre
15 cks, The Geigy Co, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
127 cks, The Ciba Co, Ile de France, Havre
268 cks, 15 jugs, P C Kuyper & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
ENAMEL, WHITE—15 cks, Haas Bros, Volendam, Rotterdam
EPSOM SALT—100 bgs, 35 cks, Th Goldschmidt Corp, General Von Steuben, Bremen
700 bgs, General Von Steuben, Bremen
ERGOT—20 bgs, Parke Davis & Co, General Von Steuben, Bremen
FAT PRODUCT—15 dms, Heemsoth & Basse, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
FERTILIZER—15,200 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Norway, Yokohama
FILTER LAYERS—38 crts, Gerhard & Hey, Volendam, Rotterdam
MATERIAL—33 cs, Gerhard & Hey, Volendam, Rotterdam
PAPER—10 cs, H Reeve Angel & Co, American Trader, London
FISHBERRIES—5 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Saturnia, Trieste
FLAXSEED—6,861 tons, 274,440 bu, Mount Dirfys, Nerochea
8,390 bgs, 18,478 bu, L Dreyfus & Co, Eastern Prince, Buenos Aires
FLEASEED—20 bgs, 4,400 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Exchange, Leghorn
70 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Trentbank, Colombo
56 bgs, L A Champon, Exeter, Marseilles
200 bgs, Orbis Product Trading Co, Exeter, Marseilles
FLORAL WATER—51 demij, Geo Silver Import Co, Exeter, Marseilles
FLOWERS, MEDICINAL—5 bgs, 565 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Exeter, Marseilles
FULLER'S EARTH—500 bgs, 110,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Montreal City, Bristol
GELATIN—1 cs, S H Pomerance & Co, President Harding, Havre
30 cs, 8 cks, Heicke Gelatine Works, New York, Hamburg
28 cs, S H Pomerance & Co, De Grasse, Havre
5 cs, Paul Puttmann, General von Steuben, Bremen
9 kgs, C M Van Stolk, Volendam, Rotterdam
1 cs, H W Robinson Co, Ile de France, Havre
116 pkgs, International Selling Corp, Ile de France, Havre
GLASS, PLATE—9 cs, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, New York, Hamburg
4 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
SHEET—11 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
152 cs, Royal Glass Works, President Harding, Hamburg
WINDOW—40 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
5 cs, Leo Popper & Son, New York, Hamburg
45 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
GLAUBER SALT—1 bg, Watson, Geach & Co, Condor, Antofagasta
GLUE—300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, President Harding, Hamburg
200 bgs, Ile de France, Havre
GLYCERIN—100 dms, Geo Uhe, Volendam, Rotterdam
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
750 bgs, Norwegian-American Line, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
250 bgs, J F Starkey & Co, Trentbank, Colombo
100 bgs, Brown Bros, Trentbank, Colombo
150 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Ie de France, Havre
133 bgs, Charles Pettinos, Exeter, Marseilles
GREASE WOOL—80 bbls, Robinson-Wagner Co, Georgic, Liverpool
24 bbls, 12 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, Georgic, Liverpool
5 bbls, 60 cks, Pfaltz & Bauer, General Von Steuben, Bremen
125 bbls, National City Bank, General Von Steuben, Bremen
20 kegs, 5 cs, Hummel Chem Co, American Trader, London
35 bbls, Hummel Chem Co, Kelso, Hull
GUM—35 cs, American Trader, London
ARABIC—150 bgs, 33,660 lbs, Meadows, Wye & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
100 bgs, 22,440 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
250 bgs, H Helde, Inc, Trentbank, Port Sudan
150 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Trentbank, Port Sudan
BURNT—20 bgs, Red Hand Composition Co, American Trader, London
COPAL—250 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
200 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Pennland, Antwerp
50 bgs, P S Busschaert, Pennland, Antwerp
100 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Pennland, Antwerp
70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Pennland, Antwerp
115 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, American Trader, London
137 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Tai Yin, Manila
164 bgs, W H Scheel, Tai Yin, Manila
215 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Tai Yin, Manila
712 baskets, France, Campbell & Darling, Javanese Prince, Macassar
246 baskets, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Javanese Prince, Macassar
35 baskets, Stroock & Wittenberg, Javanese Prince, Macassar
194 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Javanese Prince, Macassar
35 bgs, 20 cs, G W S Patterson & Co, Javanese Prince, Singapore
70 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Javanese Prince, Singapore
70 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Javanese Prince, Singapore
65 baskets, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Javanese Prince, Macassar
620 baskets, 234 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Sembilan, Batavia
62 baskets, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Sembilan, Batavia
112 baskets, O G Innes Corp, Sembilan, Amboina
CRYSTALS—5 cks, Pennland, Antwerp
DAMMAR—500 bgs, 200 cs, G W S Patterson & Co, Sembilan, Batavia
200 cs, Chase National Bank, Sembilan, Batavia
100 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Sembilan, Batavia
300 cs, H P Winter & Co, Sembilan, Batavia
1 pkg, Sino Java Hvg, Sembilan, Batavia
68 bgs, M L Van Norden, Javanese Prince, Macassar
102 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Javanese Prince, Macassar
135 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Javanese Prince, Macassar
135 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Javanese Prince, Macassar

GUMS, DAMMAR—200 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Javanese Prince, Batavia
70 bgs, 50 cs, G W S Patterson & Co, Javanese Prince, Singapore
420 bgs, Stroock & Wittenberg, Javanese Prince, Singapore
140 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Javanese Prince, Singapore
25 cs, 245 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Javanese Prince, Singapore
75 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Javanese Prince(Singapore
50 cs, 490 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Javanese Prince, Singapore
22 cs, 198 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Javanese Prince, Halifax
35 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Javanese Prince, Singapore
100 cs, O G Innes Corp, Sembilan, Padang
100 cs, Sembilan, Batavia
GAMBOGE—5 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Javanese Prince, Singapore
INDUSTRIAL—100 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Inegria, Marseilles
MASTIC—15 cs, Iowian Bank Saturnia, Patras
POWDERED—10 cs, R H Macy & Co, American Trader, London
SANDARAC—8 bbls, Ingria, Casablanca
SHIRAZ—420 bgs, Georgic, Liverpool
116 bgs, General Von Steuben, Bremen
TRAGACANTH—140 bgs, 23,100 lbs, Schneider Bros, Deutschland, Hamburg
350 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, American Trader, London
276 bgs, American Trader, London
13 cs, A D Isbetcherian, Exeter, Beyrouth
VEGETABLE—20 bgs, 4,466 lbs, Herrick & Voigt, Exeter, Genoa
GYPSUM—2,200 tons, Atlantic Gypsum Prod Co, Erviva, Cheticamp
2 pkgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Barbara, Antofagasta
HENNA LEAVES—33 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, American Trader, London
HERBS MEDICINAL—7 bls, 1,916 lbs, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, Deutschland, Hamburg
8 bls, 2,200 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Deutschland, Hamburg
15 bgs, 5 cs, Meht & Daniels, New York, Hamburg
15 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Ida, Trieste
80 bls, Eli Lilly & Co, Ida, Trieste
56 bls, Wm Benkert & Co, Ida, Trieste
17 bls, Wm Benkert & Co, Saturnia, Trieste
7 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Saturnia, Trieste
10 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Saturnia, Trieste
12 bls, Saturnia, Trieste
HOPS—44 cs, M A Kerner, Volendam, Rotterdam
IRON CHLORIDE—41 dms, Th Goldschmidt Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam
OXIDE—22 cks, Reichard Coulston, Inc, Montreal City, Bristol
25 cks, Smith Color & Chem Co, Georgic, Liverpool
18 cks, Robinson Wagner Co, Georgic, Liverpool
12 cks, Red Hand Composition Co, American Trader, London
86 bbls, C K Williams & Co, Exchange, Malaga
69 bbls, 218 bgs, C J Osborn & Co, Exchange, Malaga
75 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Kelso, Hull
JUNIPER BERRIES—350 bgs, Wm Benkert & Co, Saturnia, Trieste
1,335 bgs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Scanstates, Leningrad
68 bgs, Shenley Distillers Corp, American Importer, London
5 bgs, Hiram Walker & Sons, American Importer, London
23 bgs, B B Dorf & Co, American Trader, London
30 bgs, Hiram Walker & Sons, American Trader, London
167 bgs, 22,000 lbs, S B Penick & Co, Exchange, Leghorn
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Exchange, Leghorn
50 bgs, 6,600 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Exchange, Leghorn
50 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, Saturnia, Trieste
LAUREL LEAVES—43 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Sinaia, Piraeus
119 bls, A Fantis, Sinaia, Piraeus
290 bls, Gallagher & Ascher, Sinaia, Piraeus
100 bls, Saturnia, Trieste
LICORICE ROOT—6 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co, New York, Hamburg
LITHOPONE—400 cks, Benj Moore & Co, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
LITMUS—1 ck, Merck & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
LYCOPODIUM—70 cs, 9,702 lbs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Scanstates, Leningrad
MACE—34 cs, J F Frank, Javanese Prince, Macassar
27 cs, Sino Java Hvg, Inc, Sembilan, Banda
MAGNESIA, CALCINED—26 cs, 2,600 lbs, Schofield-Donald Co, Georgic, Liverpool
CARBONATE—13 cs, 1,300 lbs, Schofield-Donald Co, Georgic, Liverpool
OXIDE—60 cks, 8,887 lbs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, New York, Hamburg
1 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, Caledonia, Glasgow
MAGNESITE, CALCINED—42 bbls, 21,000 lbs, Innis, Speiden Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
MANGROVE BARK—2,020 bgs, Norwegian American Line, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
MARJORAM LEAVES—18 bls, 2,323 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
MANNITE—4 cs, 382 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk, Exchange, Genoa
MENTHOL—50 cs, 3,000 lbs, Hokuroku, Kobe
15 cs, 900 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co, Hokuroku, Osaka
15 cs, 900 lbs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Talhei, Kobe
20 cs, 1,200 lbs, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Talhei, Kobe
35 cs, 2,100 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Norway, Kobe
MINERAL WHITE—533 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Kelso, Hull
250 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Inc, Kelso, Hull
MOLASSES—6,040 tons, United Molasses Co, Atheiprincess, Semarang
7,031 tons, United Molasses Co, Atheiprincess, Tjilatjop
13,151,162 lbs, Catahoula, Antilla
MUSTARD SEED—6 bgs, International Maritime Forwarding Co, New York, Hamburg
250 bgs, 55,000 lbs, Catz American Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Charles Gulden, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Volendam, Rotterdam
45 bgs, D C Andrews & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
NAPHTHALENE—2,701 bgs, Calco Chem Co, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
NUTGALLS—10 bgs, Saturnia, Trieste
OCHER, POWD—15 cks, J H Rhodes & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
65 cks, C K Williams & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
75 cks, J Lee Smith & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
55 cks, Wishnick, Tumpeer, Inc, Exeter, Marseilles
15 cks, C K Williams & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
75 cks, J H Furman & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
18 cks, T H Dietz, Exeter, Marseilles

OIL—85 cs, M M Charles Co, De Grasse, Havre
ALMOND—10 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Exeter, Marseilles
CAMPHOR—32 dms, Ungerer & Co, Talhei, Yokohama
80 dms, McKesson & Robbins, Norway, Kobe
CANANGA—1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Sembilan, Batavia
1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Sembilan, Batavia
CITRONELLA—10 dms, J H Vavasseur & Co, Trentbank, Colombo
4 dms, Catz American Co, Sembilan, Batavia
8 dms, Continental Bank & Trust Co, Sembilan, Batavia
16 dms, Sembilan, Batavia
2 dms, Ungerer & Co, Sembilan, Batavia
26 dms, Stein, Hall & Co, Sembilan, Batavia
20 dms, Chase National Bank, Sembilan, Batavia
COCONUT—601 tons, Best Food Inc, Tai Yin, Manila
1,000 tons, Philippine Refining Co, Trentbank, Manila
COD—100 cks, E M Javitz & Son, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
200 bbls, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
CODLIVER—200 dms, Gunning & Gunning, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
40 cs, Schieffelin & Co, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
20 dms, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
200 dms, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
180 bbls, 62 cs, C L Huisking & Co, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
750 dms, 125 bbls, McKesson & Robbins, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
175 bbls, 30 dms, Stavangerfjord, Bergen
CORN—250 dms, 124,311 lbs, Corn Product Refg Co, New York, Hamburg
95 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
DILL—8 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, New York, Hamburg
ESSENTIAL—3 cs, Aquitania, Southampton
3 cs, President Harding, Havre
5 cs, New York, Hamburg
60 cs, De Grasse, Havre
8 cs, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
2 dms, 5 cs, American Importer, London
4 cs, Volendam, Rotterdam
81 cs, Ile de France, Havre
28 cs, 23 cks, Exeter, Marseilles
FUEL—93,000 bbls, Standard Oil N J, Pan Bolivar, Aruba
74,880 bbls, Barber Asphalt Co, Caroline Maersk, Curacao
17,000 bbls, Standard Oil N J, Elisha Walker, Aruba
49,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Co, Elisha Walker, Aruba
GERANIUM—8 cks, Ungerer & Co, Ile de France, Havre
HAARLEM—25 cs, Volendam, Rotterdam
JUNIPER—1 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, New York, Hamburg
LAVENDER—2 cks, Continental Bank & Trust Co, Exeter, Marseilles
2 kegs, D W Hutchinson, Exeter, Marseilles
2 cyls, Dodge & Olcott Co, Exeter, Marseilles
3 cks, J W Hampton, Jr, & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
LEMON—50 qr cs, W J Bush & Co, Ida, Messina
51 qr cs, Orbis Product Trading Co, Ida, Messina
52 qr cs, Ungerer & Co, Ida, Messina
25 qr cs, Fritzsche Bros, Ida, Messina
75 qr cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Ida, Messina
LIME—Gillespie & Co, Haiti, Kingston
LINSEED—100 bbls, Volendam, Rotterdam
LUBRICATING—40 cs, New York & New Jersey Oil Co, Caledonia, Glasgow
120 bbls, Pennland, Antwerp
MINERAL—30 dms, Schliemann & Co, New York, Hamburg
OLIVE—25 dms, 2,120 cs, Exchange, Leghorn
100 cs, Exchange, Malaga
100 cs, 25 dms, Exchange, Sevilla
50 dms, Lekas & Drivas, Exchange, Seville
80 cs, Ile de France, Havre
1,485 cs, Exeter, Leghorn
20 bbls, P Pastene & Co, Exeter, Genoa
50 dms, Agash Ref Corp, Exeter, Genoa
755 cs, Exeter, Genoa
ORANGE—6 cks, Dodge & Olcott Co, Ingria, Marseilles
ORIGANUM—1 dm, Ida, Trieste
PALM—834,848 kilos, United Africa Co, Cathlamet, Matadi
464,950 kilos, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Matadi
1,534,850 lbs, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Port Harcourt
80 cks, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Burutu
1,389,721 kilos, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Matadi
57 cks, 94 dms, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Boma
248 tons Sembilan, Belawan Deli
615 tons, Van Leeuwen-Boomkamp, Sembilan, Belewan Deli
PALM KERNEL—145 bbls, E F Jones Chem Co, Georgic, Liverpool
PERILLA—125 dms, W R Grace & Co, Norway, Kobe
PETITGRAIN—50 cs, A A Stillwell & Co, Inc, Volendam, Rotterdam
RAPESEED—150 dms, Mitsui & Co, Hokuroku, Osaka
1,600 dms, Mitsui & Co, Talhei, Yokohama
RESIDUE—90 dms, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Kelso, Hull
ROSEWOOD—11 dms, Bank of London South America, Stephen, Manaos
SAGE—18 cs, Brown Bros, Saturnia, Trieste
7 cs, E E Marks & Co, Saturnia, Trieste
SANDALWOOD—1 cs, Riedel & Co, New York, Hamburg
SPERM—10 dms, 1 tin, Caledonia, Glasgow
SULPHUR—100 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Exchange, Malaga
50 dms, E M Sargeant Co, Exchange, Seville
25 dms, Leghorn Trading Co, Exchange, Seville
SUNFLOWER SEED—150 dms, I R Boody & Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
142 dms, Agash Refining Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
50 dms, Carmel Oil Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
50 dms, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
VEGETABLE—43 cs, Fries Bros, New York, Hamburg
WHALE—25 bbls, Caledonia, Glasgow
OPIUM—10 cs, Merck & Co, Ida, Trieste
3 cs, Eli Lilly & Co, Saturnia, Trieste
20 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Saturnia, Trieste
20 cs, Merck & Co, Saturnia, Trieste
ORRISROOT—1 cs, Shenley Distillers Corp, American Importer, London
1 cs, B B Dorf & Co, American Trader, London
1 cs, Hiram Walker & Sons, American Trader, London
PAINT, ASPHALT—4 dms, Alfred Hague & Co, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
PAPRIKA—24 cs, H Schoenfeld & Sons, New York, Hamburg
57 bgs, Austin Nichols & Co, Exchange, Alicante

PAPRIKA—260 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Exchange Alicante
30 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Exchange, Alicante
75 bgs, Unanue, Inc, Exchange, Alicante
400 bgs, Exchange, Alicante
25 bgs, Saturnia, Trieste
PARAFFIN—1 cs, Akatos, Inc, New York, Hamburg
7,200 bgs, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Georgic, Liverpool
PATCHOULI LEAVES—125 bls, Bank of Manhattan, Javanese Prince, Penang
PAW PAW JUICE—11 cs, Chase National Bank, Aquitania, Southampton
PEAT MOSS—1,500 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Stavangerfjord, Malmo
MULL—240 bls, General Von Steuben, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—25 bgs, American Importer, London
500 bgs, Catz American Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
425 bgs, Javanese Prince, Oosthaven
2,085 bgs, Catz American Co, Javanese Prince, Oosthaven
500 bgs, I Harrison & Whitney, Javanese Prince, Oosthaven
250 bgs, Commodity Trading Corp, Javanese Prince, Oosthaven
200 bgs, Sembilan, Oosthaven
162 bgs, Sembilan, Pangkal Pinang
1,500 bgs, Sembilan, Telok Betong
250 bgs, Catz American Co, Sembilan, Telok Betong
WHITE—70 bgs, Javanese Prince, Singapore
81 bgs, Sembilan, Batavia
250 bgs, Sembilan, Pangkal Pinang
660 bgs, Catz American Co, Sembilan, Kota Baroe
PETROLEUM—77,682 bbls, Standard Oil of N J, H M Flagler, Caripito
86,000 bbls, Standard Oil of N J, Baltic, Cristobal Colon
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Habicht Braun & Co, New York, Hamburg
400 bgs, 44,000 lbs, New York, Hamburg
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
250 bgs, 27,500 lbs, Catz American Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
125 bgs, 13,750 lbs, A G Dunn, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
400 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Jaburg Bros, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, H Schoenfeld & Sons, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
1,550 bgs, 170,500 lbs, Catz American Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Volendam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Durkee Famous Foods, Inc, Volendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, H Schoenfeld & Sons, Volendam, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Saturnia, Trieste
POTASH, CARBONATE—95 cks, 72,338 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
28 cks, Innis, Speiden & Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
CAUSTIC—140 dms, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
CHLORATE—20 kegs, E I Du Pont de Nemours Co, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
1,050 cks, 258,720 lbs, Uniform Chem Product Co, New York, Hamburg
150 cks, 24,970 lbs, International Selling Corp, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
100 bbls, 24,486 lbs, Charles Hardy, Inc, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
CYANIDE—1 cs, 228 lbs, Sherka Chem Co, New York, Hamburg
MURIATE—200 bgs, First National Bank, Pennland, Antwerp
SULPHATE—200 bgs, 40,180 lbs, N V Potash Export My, New York, Hamburg
PUMICE—501 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co, Ida, Canneto
200 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Ida, Canneto
600 bgs, K F Griffiths & Co, Ida, Canneto
LUMP—3 cks, 2,080 bgs, K F Griffiths & Co, Ida, Canneto
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—125 bls, Mitsui & Co, Talhei, Kobe
74 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Saturnia, Trieste
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, 120,000 lbs, International Product Corp, Western World, Buenos Aires
900 bgs, International Product Corp, Eastern Prince, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—1,000 flasks, 88,000 lbs, Motomar, Alicante
25 flasks, Chase National Bank, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
QUININE SULPHATE—100 cs, Merck & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
RAPESEED—50 bgs, New York, Hamburg
2 bgs, W L Newberry, Caledonia, Glasgow
700 bgs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
RHUBARB—12 cs, Brown Bros, Hokuroku, Shanghai
ROOT, MEDICINAL—73 bgs, 5,322 lbs, American Express Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
20 bgs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
ROSEMARY LEAVES—4 bls, E E Marks & Co, Ida, Trieste
SAFFRON FLOWERS—1 cs, Galvanoni Nevy Bros, Exeter, Genoa
SAFROL—2 dms, La France Mfg Co, Talhei, Yokohama
SAGE LEAVES—268 bls, E E Marks & Co, Ida, Trieste
SAGO FLOUR—382 bgs, Javanese Prince, Singapore
5 bgs, M L Van Norden, Singapore
SALTCAKE—1,001,355 kilos, Condor, Antofagasta
SARDINE MEAL—2,000 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Norway, Kobe
1,000 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Norway, Kobe
SAWDUST—400 bgs, State Chem Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
SEAWEED, CRUDE — 10 bgs, Brown Bros, Georgic Liverpool
SEED, MEDICINAL—40 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, New York, Hamburg
16 bgs, Herbst Bros, New York, Hamburg
278 bgs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
SENNA LEAVES—2 bgs, Phoenix Shipping Co, New York, Hamburg
184 bls, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Trentbank, Colombo
7 bls, Barber S S Line, Inc, Trentbank, Port Said
PODS—20 bls, Barber S S Line, Inc, Trentbank, Port Said
SIFTINGS—13 bls, McLaughlin, Gormley & King, Trentbank, Suez
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Argenti & Co, Trentbank, Calcutta
200 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Trentbank, Calcutta
50 cs, A Hurst & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—650 bgs, Argenti & Co, Trentbank, Calcutta
200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Trentbank, Calcutta
200 bgs, The Mantrose Corp, Trentbank, Calcutta
700 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Trentbank, Calcutta
500 bgs, Trentbank, Calcutta

SIENNA—300 bgs, 67,036 lbs, Reichard-Coulston, Inc, Exchange, Leghorn
SOAP—2 cks, General Aniline Works, Volendam, Rotterdam
3 cs, Chartre Mfg Co, Ile de France, Havre
360 cs, Conti Prod Corp, Exeter, Leghorn
SADDLE—70 cs, Solomon & Philipps, American Trader, London
4 cs, Thomas & Pierson, American Trader, London
SHAVING—17 cs, Yardley & Co, American Trader, London
TOILET—6 cs, R F Downing & Co, American Trader, London
SODA—352 bgs, Herbst Bros, Ile de France, Havre
CYANIDE—660 tubs, Charles Hardy, Inc, De Grasse, Havre
160 pkgs, Charles Hardy, Inc, Ile de France, Havre
SILICATE—7 crtns, American Express Co, Europa, Bremen
SULPHITE—20 kgs, Davies Turner & Co, Montreal City, Bristol
SOYBEAN CAKE—1,000 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Talhei, Dairen
FLOUR—500 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Talhei, Dairen
SPONGES—11 bls, World Sponge Market, Oriente, Havana
STARCH—50 bgs, Hugnet Silk Co, Inc, New York, Hamburg
4 cs, Burroughs, Welcome & Co, American Trader, London
RICE—15 dms, M W Parsons Import & Plymouth Organic Lab, General Von Steuben, Bremen
STEATITE—12 bbls, M Kirschberger & Co, Exeter, Leghorn
STEARIN PITCH—257 dms, A V Berner & Co, Kelso, Hull
102 dms, Kelso, Hull
STORAX—25 cs, 5 bbls, Saturnia, Trieste
STRONTIUM, SULPHIDE—1 cs, Heemsoth & Basse, New York, Hamburg
SUGAR BEET PULP—4,480 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, American Importer, London
TALC—500 bgs, 110,000 lbs, C B Chrystal & Co, Inc, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
500 bgs, 110,000 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
250 bgs, 55,000 lbs, Hammill & Gillespie, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
2,290 bgs, 503,800 lbs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Exchange, Genoa
200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Exchange, Leghorn
400 bgs, 88,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Exeter, Genoa
TAPIOCA, FLAKE—1,479 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sembilan, Sourabaya
FLOUR—1,067 bgs, Chase Natl Bank, Javanese Prince, Pasoeroean
2,993 bgs, Chase Natl Bank, Javanese Prince, Sourabaya
541 bgs, National Adhesive Corp, Javanese Prince, Sourabaya
1,597 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Javanese Prince, Pamanoekan
541 bgs, New York Trust Co, Javanese Prince, Sourabaya
2,736 bgs, Corn Product Refg Co, Thyra, Porto Plata
3,954 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Sembilan, Sourabaya
1,600 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Sembilan, Batavia
500 bgs, Commercial Natl Bank, Sembilan, Batavia
750 bgs, H P Winter Co, Sembilan, Batavia
THYME LEAVES—27 bls, 4,600 lbs, P H Herrfeld & Co, Exeter, Marseilles
TUBA ROOT—28 bls, First Natl Bank, Javanese Prince, Singapore
TURPENTINE—3 bbls, W J Bush Co, American Trader, London
UREA—67 bgs, 11,264 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Co, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
742 bgs, 91,454 lbs, Synthetic Nitrogen Product Corp, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
1,300 bgs, Synthetic Nitrogen Product Corp, Black Eagle, Rotterdam
VALONIA—1,950 bgs, International Product Corp, Sinaia, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—492 cs, 47,000 lbs, Eric Coupey, Stavangerfjord, Madagascar
20 cs, Renato del Cueto, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
2 cs, J N Limbert & Co, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
196 cardboards, W. T. Rawleigh Co, Exeter, Marseilles
47 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Exeter, Marseilles
VARNISH—70 bbls, Sinclair, Valentine & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
VIOLET ULTRAMARINE—1 ck, Calco Chem Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
3 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam
WAX, BEES—135 bgs, D Steengrafe, Western World, Rio de Janeiro
48 bgs, J Garza F, Cauto, Tampico
6 seroons, Lenape Trading Co, Quirigua, Havana
42 bgs, McMiller Candle Co, Trentbank, Alexandria
6 bgs, Mecke & Co, Thyra, Azua
77 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Barbara, Valparaiso
56 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Eastern Prince, Rio de Janeiro
CARNAUBA—111 bgs, Stephen, Mossoro
283 bgs, C W Jacob & Allison, Stephen, Ceara
99 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chem Co, Stephen, Ceara
174 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Stephen, Ceara
56 bgs, First National Bank, Stephen, Ceara
66 bgs, Bank of London, South America, Stephen, Ceara
56 bgs, Stephen, Ceara
63 bgs, Chase National Bank, Stephen, Parnahyba
138 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Stephen, Parnahyba
MONTAN—300 bgs, 46,200 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, New York, Hamburg
20 bgs, 2,257 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, New York, Hamburg
OZOKERITE—41 bgs, Schliemann Co, New York, Hamburg

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SPERMACETTI—50 cs, Smith & Nichols, Caledonia, Glasgow
50 cs, Caledonia, Glasgow
VEGETABLE—425 cs, Mitsui & Co, Talhei, Kobe
WHITING—150 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, General Von Steuben, Bremen
136 bgs, General Von Steuben, Bremen
WINE LEES—933 bgs, Charles Pfizer & Co, Western World, Buenos Aires
WOODFLOUR — 1,540 bgs, Stavangerfjord, Frederikstad
340 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Stavangerfjord, Oslo
2 bgs, Bakelite Corp, Drottningholm, Gothenburg
500 bgs, State Chem Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
WOOD STAIN—15 bbls, National City Bank, Oriente, Havana
ZINC, OXIDE—10 cks, L & R Organic Product Co, New York, Hamburg
25 cks, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
3 cks, Yardley & Co, American Trader, London
26 bbls, 58,885 lbs, Orbis Product Trading Co, Exeter, Marseilles

New York Transit Imports

CHEMICALS—10 cks, Vitro Mfg Co, Volendam, Rotterdam, Pittsburgh
GLASS, WINDOW—150 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, Pennland, Antwerp, Rochester
MAGNESIA, CALCINED — 56 cs, Schofield-Donald Co, Georgic, Liverpool, Detroit
MUSTARD SEED—200 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Volendam, Rotterdam, Cincinnati
OIL, CHINAWOOD — 1,305 tons, Werner G Smith Co, Javanese Prince, Shanghai, Cleveland
POPPY SEED—400 bgs, W Van Doorn, Volendam, Rotterdam, Chicago

Baltimore Imports

ALCOHOL PRODUCTS—2 cs, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
BLACK, CARBON—1 cs, Lehigh, Manchester
BLOOD, DRIED—1,807 bgs, Co-operative G L F Mills, Inc, West Selene, Buenos Aires
BONE MEAL—1,664 bgs, Bergerdijk, Rotterdam
CHEMICALS—150 dms, 155 cks, City of Norfolk, Hamburg
706 bgs, F H Shallus & Co, City of Norfolk, Hamburg
90 cks, Brown Bros Harriman & Co, City of Norfolk, Hamburg
402 cks, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, Taurus, Heroen
200 bgs, 100 cks, 355 cbys, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
125 cks, 150 dms, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
51,096 bgs, Tannier Corp, West Seline, Buenos Aires
CLAY—70 cks, Hammill & Gillespie Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
BLUE—40 cks, Adolphe Hurst & Co, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
REFRACTORY—900 bgs, Black Tern, Antwerp
VOLLENDER—140 cks, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
IRON ORE—9,300 tons, Manganexport G M B H, Dalmazia, Nicolaieff
21,652 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Chilore, Cruz Grande
21,652 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Steelore, Cruz Grande
OXIDE—35 bbls, E M & F Waldo, Inc, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—8,880 tons, Brown Shipley & Co, Wimborne, Potl
OIL, FUEL—98,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J, Pan Scandia, Aruba
MINERAL—10 dms, City of Norfolk, Hamburg
VEGETABLE—1 cs, Lehigh, Manchester
PARAFFIN—2 bgs, Barbara, Mayaguez
PEAT MOSS—500 bls, Burgerdijk, Rotterdam
400 bls, City of Norfolk, Hamburg
PHOSHATE, PRECIP—1,250 bgs, Black Tern, Antwerp
PYRITES, IRON—7,300 tons, Pyrites Co, Ltd, Securitas, Huelva
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, International Products Co, Paraguayo, Buenos Aires
2,400 bgs, International Products Co, West Selene, Buenos Aires
SALT—300 bgs, Baltimore & Ohio R R Co, Lehigh, Liverpool
SARDINE MEAL—1,000 bgs, Kirishima, Yokkaichi
WATER, MINERAL—245 cs, Apollinaris Agency, Black Tern, Antwerp

Boston Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—24 dms, Baird & McGuire, Georgic, Liverpool
12 dms, Georgic, Liverrool
ARGOLS—46 bgs, 11,285 lbs, First National Bank, Pipestone County, Havre
BARYTES—400 bgs, 44,092 lbs, Exeter, Genoa
BLUE, POTASH—6 cks, 1,940 lbs, C H Powell Co, West Arrow, Rotterdam
BONES—653 bgs, 68,184 lbs, Tercero, Buenos Aires
CASEIN, GR—834 bgs, 110,324 lbs, First National Bank, Buenos Aires
CELERY SEED—10 cks, President Garfield, Marseilles
CHAMOMILE DUST—79 bgs, 6,891 lbs, Eifel, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—350 cks, and 200 bgs, 209,657 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, West Arrow, Rotterdam
CLOVES—100 bls, 6 tons, 12 cwts, 16 lbs, Trentbank, Port Sudan
COCOA BEANS—788 bgs, 114,417 lbs, United Africa Co, Inc, West Humhaw, Lagos
800 bgs, 110,400 lbs, United Africa Co, Inc, West Humhaw, Accra
400 bgs, 57,200 lbs, Ollivants, Ltd, West Humhaw, Accra
305 bgs, 45,750 lbs, First National Bank, West Humhaw, Cape Coast
400 bgs, 57,600 lbs, United Africa Co, Inc, West Humhaw, Takoradi
2,734 bgs, 416,100 lbs, First National Bank, West Humhaw, Takoradi
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—3 cs, C H Powell Co, Georgic, Liverpool
DYE, ANILIN—6 kgs, Dyestuffs Corpn of America, Georgic, Liverpool
DESAMINE A—1 dm, 2 cs, Dyestuffs Corpn of America, Georgic, Liverpool
FERTILIZER, CHEMICAL—20 bgs, American Importer, London
9 bgs, American Express Co, American Importer, London
GAMBIER—116 cs, Littlejohn & Co, Inc, Javanese Prince, Singapore
GINGER ROOT—5 cs, Sun Lee Chong Co, President Garfield, Hongkong
GLUE—50 bgs, 5,589 lbs, Union Paste Co, West Arrow, Rotterdam
MARINE—11 crtn, L W Ferdinand & Co, American Importer, London
GLUESTOCK, FISH—1 bbl, John Nagle, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
2 bbls, J H Poole Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
1 bbl, Irving Usen, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
30 bgs, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
GREASE, WOOL—39 bbls, American Importer, London
GUM, INDUSTRIAL—10 cs, President Garfield, Marseilles
GYPSUM, CRUDE—4,400 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Prince, Windsor, N S
INK FLUID—2 cs, Quong Wo Lung, President Garfield, Hongkong
IRON OXIDE—5 cks, McLaughlin & Freeman, Georgic, Liverpool
LIME JUICE—5 cks, Stone & Downer, American Importer, London
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, Sun Lee Chong Co, President Garfield, Hongkong
1 cs, Quong Wo Lung, President Garfield, Hongkong
MUSTARD SEED—150 bgs, 33,069 lbs, Stickney & Poor Spice Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
50 bgs, 11,023 lbs, West Arrow, Rotterdam
OCHER—23 cks, 14,021 lbs, Stone & Downer, Exeter, Marseilles
OIL, CODLIVER—25 bbls, and 50 dms, 19,451 lbs, West Arrow, Rotterdam
50 bbls, Charles L Huisking & Co, Rydboholm, Gothenburg
MAWAH—1 dm, Lever Bros Co, Trentbank, Mombasa
PALM—1,534,850 lbs, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Port Harcourt
1,025,029 lbs, United Africa Co, West Humhaw, Matadi
PERILLA—70 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Atago Maru, Hongkong
SOD—48 dms, 23,541 lbs, I C Powers & Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
25 dms, 12,200 lbs, First National Bank, West Arrow, Antwerp
OSSEIN—1,386 bgs, 170,349 lbs, West Arrow, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, 111,993 lbs, J O Whitten Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, 223,987 lbs, Merchants National Bank, West Arrow, Antwerp
PEPPER, BLACK—165 bgs, Sembilan, Telok-Betong
POTASH, CHLORATE—50 bbls, 6,283 lbs, Pipestone County, Havre
MURIATE—2,616,172 lbs, Exhibitor, Barcelona
PERCHLORATE—94 bbls, 23,307 lbs, Pipestone County, Havre
SHELLAC—15 dms, 2,842 lbs, West Arrow, Rotterdam
SPONGES—18 cs, Superior Polish Co, Laconia, Liverpool
STARCH, CHEM TR—200 bgs, 22,046 lbs, West Arrow, Rotterdam
TALC—250 bgs, 55,115 lbs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc, Exeter, Genoa
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,091 bgs, Chase National Bank, Javanese Prince, Sourabaya
579 bgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Sembilan, Cheribon
246 bgs, Sembilan, Sourabaya
500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Sembilan, Batavia
3,553 bgs, National City Bank, Sembilan, Sourabaya
PEARL—332 bgs, National City Bank, Sembilan, Sourabaya
SEED—225 bgs, National City Bank, Sembilan, Sourabaya
TARTAR—94 sacks, 23,053 lbs, West Arrow, Rotterdam
WATER, MINERAL—85 cs, 16,580 lbs, Apollinaris Agency Co, West Arrow, Antwerp
45 cs, B B Dorf & Co, Inc, American Importer, London
ZINC OXIDE—25 bbls, and 100 bgs, 11,739 lbs, Philipps Bros, West Arrow, Antwerp

Boston Transit Imports

SOAP—25 cs, President Garfield, Marseilles, Chicago

Galveston Imports

GLASS, PLATE—4 cs, Breedyk, Antwerp
OIL, CITRONELLA—1 dm, Breedyk, Rotterdam

Gloucester Imports

OIL, COD—10 bbls, from Nova Scotia

Houston Imports

ASPHALT—40 bgs, Breedyk, Havana
CINNAMON—50 bls, Breedyk, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—24,790 bbls, Adelien, Tampico
SODA CHLORATE—681 dms, Louisiane, Antwerp

Los Angeles Imports

AGAR AGAR—6 cs, 90 lbs, Kosei, Kobe
2 bxs, 10 cs, 280 lbs, Hoyeisan, Yokohama
AMMONIA SULPHATE — 1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Hoyeisan, Tokio
CASSIA — 50 bls, 8,000 lbs, Transshipped, Hongkong
BUDS—30 pkgs, 3,310 lbs, Tai Yin, Hongkong
CELERY SEED—4 prcls, 130 lbs, Parcel Post, Paris
CHEMICALS—3 cs, 180 lbs, Hoyeisan, Yokohama
25 cs, 1,160 lbs, Hokuroku, Yokohama
15 cs, 590 lbs, Taiyo, Tokio
CHILLIES—60 pkgs, 5,000 lbs, Hoyeisan, Kobe
COCONUTS, DESIC—170 cs, 23,130 lbs, President Lincoln, Manila
COPRA—380 tons, Bintang, Macassar
920 tons, Golden Wall, Cebu
1,345,350 lbs, Golden Wall, Legaspi
588,000 lbs, Shelton, Legaspi
1,747,200 lbs, Shelton, Cebu
1,671,040 lbs, Shelton, Manila
MEAL—5,800 bgs, 580,000 lbs, President Lincoln, Manila
3,240 bgs, 324,000 lbs, Golden Wall, Manila
DENTIFRICE—1 cs, 50 lbs, Kosei, Kobe
1 cs, 100 lbs, Hoyeisan, Kobe
FERTILIZER, COMPLETE—4,000 bgs, 400,020 lbs, Hoyeisan, Osaka
COMPOUND—3,800 bgs, 400,000 bgs, Hoyeisan, Yokohama
1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Hoyeisan, Tokio
NITRATE-PHOSPHATE—1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Hoyeisan, Kobe
FISH MEAL—424 sx, 42,340 lbs, Hoyeisan, Japan
2,000 bgs, 200,010 lbs, Hoyeisan, Kobe
1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Norfolk, Kobe
GINGER ROOT—1 cs, 100 lbs, President Lincoln, Hongkong
GLUCOSE—1 cs, 80 lbs, Kosei, Yokohama
GUM, COPAL, CRUDE—58 bskts, 11,280 lbs, Bintang, Macassar
HEMPSEED—2 cs, 100 lbs, Hoyeisan, Yokohama
MEAL—2,483 bgs, 248,300 lbs, Transshipped, Dairen
517 bgs, 54,210 lbs, Golden Horn, Dairen
LINSEED MEAL—1,500 bgs, 150,000 lbs, Kosei, Kobe
OIL, CHINAWOOD—50 dms, President Lincoln, Hongkong
PEANUT—15 cs, President Lincoln, Hongkong
SESAME—5 cs, President Lincoln, Hongkong
2 cs, Hoyeisan, Yokohama
PARAFFIN—800 pkgs, 112,000 lbs, Bintang, Balik-Papan
PEANUT MEAL—250 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Golden Horn, Tsingtau
PEPPER—100 bls, 16,000 lbs, Bintang, Sourabaya
RAPESEED—352 bgs, 29,920 lbs, Transshipped, Kobe
RICE FLOUR—30 cs, 1,450 lbs, Kosei, Kobe
15 cs, 730 lbs, Kosei, Yokohama
10 cs, 1,000 lbs, Hoyeisan, Kobe
5 pkgs, 240 lbs, Norfolk, Yokohama
SESAME SEED—10 cs, 500 lbs, Kosei, Yokohama
50 cs, 4,000 lbs, Tai Yin, Hongkong
SILVERSAND—131,970 lbs, Oregon, Antwerp
SOAP, CASTILE—25 cs, 2,670 lbs, President Monroe, Marseilles
MEDICATED—1 cs, 50 lbs, Kosei, Yokohama
TOILET—1 cs, 200 lbs, Kosei, Kobe
300 lbs, President Lincoln, Tokio
2 cs, 200 lbs, Hoyeisan, Yokohama
SODA NITRATE—4,161 bgs, and 50 tons, Condor, Tocopilla
SOYBEANS—5 bgs, 230 lbs, President Lincoln, Hongkong
20 bgs, 1,500 lbs, Kosei, Yokohama
5 cs, 240 lbs, Hoyeisan, Yokohama
3 bgs, 500 lbs, Norfolk, Yokohama
FLOUR—10 cs, 400 lbs, Kosei, Yokohama
STARCH—15 cs, 730 lbs, Kosei, Yokohama
POTATO—5 bgs, 500 lbs, Hoyeisan, Kobe
SUPERPHOSPHATE — 800 bgs, 100,800 lbs, Norfolk, Kobe
1,600 bgs, 200,010 lbs, Hoyeisan, Osaka
TALC—500 bgs, 110,230 lbs, President Monroe, Turin
TAPIOCA FLOUR—200 bgs, 43,490 lbs, Bintang, Batavia
20 cs, 1,540 lbs, President Lincoln, Hongkong
TOILET PREPS—540 lbs, President Lincoln, Tokio
WASHING POWDER—3 cs, 300 lbs, President Lincoln, Hongkong

Mobile Imports

AMMONIAC, SAL—500 bgs, Antinous, Antwerp

New Orleans Imports

AMMONIA CARBONATE—1 cs, Munson Line, Narbo, Hamburg
BAUXITE ORE, CRSH—2,748 tons, Republic Mining & Mfg Corp, Lindvangen, Paramaribo
CARAWAY SEED—450 sx, J Forbes Tea Co, City of Omaha, Rotterdam
50 sx, Jewett & Sherman, City of Omaha, Rotterdam
CARBON, DECOL—450 sx, Breelijk, Rotterdam
CHEMICALS—2 bbls, Munson Line, Narbo, Hamburg
COCONUTS—980 sx, J Simon, Lindvangen, Kingston
1,500 sx, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Contessa, Cuba
FORMALDEHYDE—1 demijohn, Munson Line, Narbo, Hamburg
GLUE—1 bbl, 2 sx, Munson Line, Narbo, Hamburg
MUSTARD BRAN—19 sx, Schanzer, Inc, City of Omaha, Antwerp
OIL, COD—20 bbls, 5 dms, Munson Line, Narbo, Hamburg
CODLIVER—150 bbls, Narbo, Hamburg
MINERAL—250 dms, Narbo, Hamburg
90 dms, Berengar, Hamburg
SUNFLOWER SEED—503,941 kilos, Breedijk, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—70 dms, Berengar, Hamburg
POPPYSEED—300 sx, L Karp & Sons, City of Omaha, Rotterdam
250 sx, Jewett & Sherman, City of Omaha, Rotterdam
POTASH CHLORATE—500 cks, Irving Trust Co, Berengar, Hamburg
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—75 bls, Zacapa, Cristobal
SALTCAKE—763,650 kilos, Bank of Manhattan, City of Omaha, Antwerp
765,615 kilos, Breedijk, Antwerp
SALTPETER—20 bbls, Narbo, Hamburg
SILVER SALT—1 cs, Munson Line, Narbo, Hamburg
WATER, MINERAL — 190 cs, Apollinaris Agency, City of Omaha, Rotterdam
ZINC WHITE—4 bbls, Munson Line, Narbo, Hamburg

Philadelphia Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—25 dms, Winona County, Glasgow
41 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Winona County, Liverpool
ARSENIC, DRIED—44 pkgs, Philadelphia National Bank, Sitoebondo, Batavia
CHALK, CRUDE—515,000 kilos, Chase National Bank, Pipestone County, Dunkirk
CHEMICALS—220 cbys, Pipestone County, Havre
FERROMANGANESE—75,200 kilos, Philadelphia National Bank, Scanpenn, Gdynia
LICORICE ROOT—2,659 bls, MacAndrews & Forbes Co, Motomar, Seville
MACE—22 cs, Sitoebondo, Macassar
17 cs, Hederlandshe Handel Maatty, N V, Sitoebondo, Macassar
MANGANESE ORE—5,000 tons, Electro Metallurgical Co, Cathlamet, Takoradi
OIL—150 dms, Atlantic Refining Co, Pipestone County, Havre
CORN, CRUDE—51 dms, Winona County, Glasgow
LUBRICATING, SOLID — 45 cs, Winona County, Glasgow
OLIVE, FOOTS—200 bbls, Ida, Bari
100 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Motomar, Alicante
OLIVE, SULPH—150 bbls, Ida, Messina
PERILLA—150 dms, Kirishima, Yokkaichi
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—109,377 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfwing, Las Piedras
PITCH—2 pkgs, Pipestone County, Havre
TAPIOCA FLOUR—250 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Soekaboemi, Tjilatjap
1,294 bgs, National City Bank, Sitoebondo, Sourabaya
1,294 bgs, National City Bank, Sitoebondo, Batavia
2,250 bgs, Sitoebondo, Batavia
500 bgs, H P Winter & Co, Sitoebondo, Batavia
570 bgs, J Henry Schroeder Banking Corp, Sitoebondo, Cheribon

San Francisco Imports

AGAR AGAR—25 bls, Consumers Import Co, Inc, Hoyeisan, Kobe
5 bls, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Hoyeisan, Kobe
ALCOHOL, DENAT—1,090 dms, Maunawili, Honolulu
ETHYL—74 dms, Maunawili, Honolulu
AMMONIA SULPHATE—2,000 bgs, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Kosei, Kobe
1,900 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Hoyeisan, Yokohama
ANTIMONY, CRUDE, LUMP—250 cs, K C Li, President Lincoln, Hankow
OXIDE, WHITE—250 bgs, K C Li, President Lincoln, Hankow
BONES—200 sks, Pacific Bone, Coal & Fertilizing Co, Admiral Peary, Mazatlan
254 sks, Explotadora de Aceites Vegetables, S A, Admiral Peary, Mazatlan
BRUSHES—4 cs, Norfolk, Kobe
1 cs, The Emporium, Norfolk, Kobe
CAMPHOR—20 cs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Hoyeisan, Kobe
CHEMICALS—82 dms, American Trust Co, Tacoma, Antwerp
300 dms, Tacoma, Antwerp
CHINA CLAY—267 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Oregon, Antwerp
38 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Oregon, Antwerp (for Oakland)
CLAY, BALL—32 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Oregon, Antwerp
37 tons, Balfour, Guthrie & Co, Ltd, Oregon, Antwerp (for Oakland)
COCONUTS—120 bgs, Pacific Cocoanut Co, Makura, Papeete
DESICCATED—210 cs, L W Pennington, Inc, President Lincoln, Manila
CONDIMENT—2 cs, Kwong Yick, President Lincoln, Hongkong
COPRA—2,131,808 lbs, El Dorado Oil Works, Golden Wall, Zamboanga (for Oakland)
784,000 lbs, El Dorado Oil Works, Golden Wall, Gubat (for Oakland)
548,625 lbs, El Dorado Oil Works, Golden Wall, Tabaco (for Oakland)
715 sks, First National Bank of San Francisco, Makura, Rarotonga
CAKE—6,500 sks, Explotadora de Aceites Vegetables, S A, Admiral Peary, Mazatlan
MEAL—1,000 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Golden Wall, Manila
2,000 bgs, order, Norfolk, Kobe
GINGER ROOT—320 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Hoyeisan, Kobe
35 crts, Lurline, Honolulu
76 cs, Maunawili, Hilo
423 cs, President Lincoln, Hongkong
GLASS, WINDOW—12 cs, Nansenville, Antwerp
GREASE, WOOL—30 bbls, Modavia, Liverpool
HAIR PREP—1 cs, Oy Wo Tong, President Lincoln, Hongkong
KAVA KAVA—104 bgs, Lurline, Honolulu
LYE—5 cs, Kwong Kee Chan, President Lincoln, Hongkong
MEDICINAL PREPS—20 bgs, 7 bskts, 20 cs, 23 pkgs, President Lincoln, Hongkong
MENTHOL—30 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Hoyeisan, Kobe
40 cs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Hoyeisan, Kobe
OIL, CODLIVER—120 dms, Fred Olsen Line Agency, Nansenville, Oslo (for Oakland)
CORN—283 dms, Tacoma, Antwerp
EUCALYPTUS—1 dm, Davies & Ten Eyck, Makura, Sydney
FISH, HYDROG, 600 bgs, Otis, McAllister & Co, Hoyeisan, Kobe
LIME—2 cs, Barclays Bank, Europa, Kingston
LUBRICATING—1 cs, Foreign Freight Agent, Western Pacific Railroad, Emma Alexander, Victoria
PEANUT—20 cs, Hong Sang Co, President Lincoln, Hongkong
10 cs, Shun On, President Lincoln, Hongkong
PERILLA—150 dms, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Hoyeisan, Kobe
RAPESEED, REFD—100 dms, Irving R Boody & Co, Inc, Hoyeisan, Kobe
75 dms, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Hoyeisan, Kobe
SESAME—5 cs, Kwong Yick, President Lincoln, Hongkong
PIMENTOS—50 bgs, S H Tyler & Son, Europa, Kingston
23 bgs, Barclays Bank, Europa, Kingston
POTASH CHLORATE—300 csks, Uniform Chemical Products, Inc., Tacoma, Hamburg
PYRETHRUM POWDER—20 cs, America & Orient Co, Lisbon, Kobe
RAPESEED—300 bgs, Tacoma, Hamburg
375 bgs, Bank of California, N A, Lisbon, Otaru
438 bgs, Lisbon, Otaru
SARDINE MEAL—200 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd, Norfolk, Kobe
2,000 bgs, Taylor Milling Co, Norfolk, Kobe
2,000 bgs, Taylor Milling Co, Lisbon, Hakodate
1,000 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd, Lisbon, Hakodate
2,000 bgs, Kosei, Kobe
SESAME SEED—25 bgs, P J Frawley, President Lincoln, Hongkong
SODA CHLORATE—500 pkgs, International Selling Co, Oregon, Antwerp
NITRATE—300 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co of New York, Condor, Tocopilla
SOYBEAN MEAL—900 bgs, Kosei, Kobe
STARCH—20 cs, Kwong Kee Chan, President Lincoln, Hongkong
SUPERPHOSPHATE, DOUBLE—800 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Hoyeisan, Kobe
TALLOW, INEDIBLE—15 dms, Manoa, Honolulu
41 bbls, Maunawili, Honolulu
VANILLA BEANS—10 cs, National City Bank of New York, Makura, Papeete
WATER, MINERAL—2 cs, Loken & Palmer, Tacoma, Antwerp
WAX, MONTAN, CRUDE—210 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Tacoma, Hamburg
VEGETABLE—350 cs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Hoyeisan, Kobe

Recent Exports from U. S. Ports

New York Exports

ACETONE—(Haarfagre) 24,040 lbs, London
ACID, CHROMIC—(Azamasan) 2,180 lbs, Kobe
MURIATIC—(San Juan) 9,987 lbs, Ponce
SULPHURIC — (San Juan) 1,350 lbs, San Juan
ALUMINUM POWD—(Black Hawk) 1,320 lbs, Antwerp
AMMONIA—(Segundo) 19,559 lbs, Buenos Aires
PHOSPHATE—(Exmouth) 235,725 lbs, Piraeus
SULPHATE — (Platano) 91,350 lbs, Puerto Barrios
ARSENIC TRIOXIDE — (Maravi) 29,125 lbs, Banes
ASPHALT—(Lucia C) 691,914 lbs, Tarranto; (Milwaukee) 25,400 lbs, Hamburg; (Cypria) 5,688 lbs, Leixoes; 12,782 lbs, Lisbon; 40,023 lbs, Palermo; (Navemar) 35,216 lbs, Genoa; (Algic) 11,110 lbs, Santos; 19,224 lbs, Puerto Alegre; (Exmouth) 92,790 lbs, Casablanca; (Volendam) 329,486 lbs, Rotterdam; (American Trader) 39,200 lbs, London; (Pennland) 23,044 lbs, Antwerp; (President Roosevelt) 38,431 lbs, Havre; (Minnetonka) 123,597 lbs, Antwerp; (Manhattan) 39,153 lbs, Hamburg
BLEACHING POWDER—(Oriente) 9,040 lbs, Havana; (Algic) 159,538 lbs, Buenos Aires
BLUE, ULTRAMARINE—(Siboney) 4,520 lbs, Vera Cruz; (Metapan) 1,625 lbs, Puntarenas; 2,815 lbs, Cartegena
VITRIOL—(Morro Castle) 24,118 lbs, Vera Cruz; (Algic) 47,200 lbs Buenos Aires
CALCIUM, CARBIDE — (Pan Bolivar) 8,250 lbs, Aruba
CHLORIDE—(Taketoyo) 1,000 lbs, Yokohama
CHEMICALS—(Pennland) 11,426 lbs, Antwerp
CREOSOTE—(Platano) 2,536 lbs, Tela
CORN SUGAR—(Azumasan) 3,050 lbs, Yokohama
CORN SYRUP—(Quirigua) 2,119 lbs, Callao; (Platano) 1,584 lbs, Puerto Barrios
CORNFLOUR—(Quirigua) 1,420 lbs, Puntarenas; (Santa Marta) 3,360 lbs, Corinto
DEXTRIN—(American Trader) 17,100 lbs, London
CORN—(Winton) 4,230 lbs, Auckland; 10,152 lbs, Wellington
DYES—(Tai Ping Yang) 23,816 lbs, Shanghai; (Black Hawk) 39,482 lbs, Antwerp; (Albert Ballin) 3,893 lbs, Hamburg; (Exmouth) 3,305 lbs, Piraeus; (President Harding) 5,040 lbs, Hamburg; (Hardanger) 2,189 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Irishbank) 24,486 lbs, Shanghai; (Kwansai) 20,074 lbs, Kobe

FERRO VANADIUM — (Azumasan) 3,470 lbs, Yokohama
FERTILIZER—(Exmouth) 190,825 lbs, Piraeus; (San Juan) 300,000 lbs, Guanica
FISHMEAL—(Volendam) 77,000 lbs, Rotterdam
GASOLINE—(Longbird) 13,365 gls, Hamilton; 68,314 gls, St Georges; (Benedict) 20,000 gls, Para; 10,000 gls, Manaos; 5,000 gls, Bolivia; 2,000 gls, Maranham; 5,000 gls, Parnahyba; 5,000 gls, Ceara; 14,000 gls, Natal; 7,000 gls, Cabedello; 15,000 gls, Fernambuco; (Algic) 4,000 gls, Rio de Janeiro; 3,000 gls, Santos; (New Columbia) 2,750 gls, Kribi; 9,250 gls, Matadi; (Haiti) 4,200 gls, Boca Caripe; (Cissy) 2,750 gls, Antigua; 5,500 gls, Cayenne; 2,100 gls, Paramaribo; 9,675 gls, Trinidad; (Platano) 5,500 gls, Puerto Cortes
GLUE—(Milwaukee) 3,104 lbs, Hamburg
GREASE, ANIMAL—(Navemar) 14,060 lbs, Grao
LUBRICATING — (Taketoyo) 23,500 lbs, Kobe; 4,432 lbs, Osaka; (Winton) 26,075 lbs, Auckland; 35,684 lbs, Wellington; (Atlanta) 961 lbs, Trieste; (Tai Ping Yang) Shanghai; (Saturnia) 8,819 lbs, Naples; 32,637 lbs, Trieste; (Milwaukee) 13,834 lbs, Hamburg; (Quirigua) 1,560 lbs, Panama; (Benedict) 4,637 lbs, Cears; (Southern Cross) 6,212 lbs, Montevideo; (Navemar) 24,106 lbs, Barcelona; 52,086 lbs, Genoa; (Scanyork) 30,838 lbs, Copenhagen; 10,704 lbs, Stockholm; (Albert Ballin) 14,186 lbs, Hamburg; (Algic) 1,940 lbs, Santos; (New Colombia) 14,182 lbs, Mossamedes; (Exmouth) 4,934 lbs, Salonica; (President Harding) 46,993 lbs, Havre; (Augustus) 9,475 lbs, Naples; (Volendam) 7,047 lbs, Amsterdam; (Sydfold) 7,163 lbs, Porto Plata; (Bergensfjord) 8,363 lbs, Harstad; 4,256 lbs, Trondhjem; 23,592 lbs, Oslo; (Hardanger) 12,840 lbs, Montevideo; 5,136 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Irisbank) 19,685 lbs, Bangkok; (American Trader) 9,367 lbs, London; (Georgic) 68,378 lbs, Liverpool; (Bremen) 5,663 lbs, Bremerhaven; 4,304 lbs, Hamburg; (Stanford) 16,988 lbs, Melilla; (Haiti) 1,400 lbs, Barbados; 1,668 lbs, Trinidad; 20,717 lbs, Boca Caripe; (Metapan) 2,677 lbs, Guayaquil; 4,385 lbs, Valparaiso; 8,294 lbs, Antofagasta; (Kwansai) 65,240 lbs, Osaka; 44,175 lbs, Kobe; (Pennland) 12,840 lbs, Antwerp; (Haarfagre) 63,090 lbs, London; (President Roosevelt) 80,992 lbs, Havre; (Minnetonka) 17,688 lbs, Antwerp; (City of Flint) 17,696 lbs, Dublin; 913 lbs, Glasgow; 40,340 lbs, Cardiff; (Cissy) 1,170 lbs, Martinique; 2,126 lbs, Paramaribo; (Western Prince) 14,180 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Manhattan) 16,268 lbs, Hamburg
INK, PRINTING—(City of Flint) 48,862 lbs, Glasgow
INSECTICIDE—(Southern Cross) 16,470 lbs, Montevideo; (Haiti) 1,100 lbs, Trinidad; (Cissy) 4,752 lbs, Trinidad
HOUSEHOLD—(Stuttgart) 7,586 lbs, Hamburg; (Bremen) 120,611 lbs, Hamburg
KEROSENE—(Longbird) 100 gls, Hamilton; 500 gls, Para; 5,000 gls, Iquitos; (Santa Marta) 6,260 gls, Kingston; (Metapan) 5,260 gls, Kingston; (Cissy) 1,375 gls, Cayenne; 4,125 gls, Martinique; 2,100 gls, Paramaribo
LARD—(Atlanta) 68,360 lbs, Malta; 368,350 lbs, Trieste; 18,400 lbs, Fiume; (Saturnia) 79,720 lbs, Naples; 23,126 lbs, Palermo; 601,185 lbs, Trieste; 6,200 lbs, Fiume; (Maravi) 4,000 lbs, Banes; (Black Hawk) 97,040 lbs, Antwerp; (Scanyork) 95,229 lbs, Copenhagen; 18,142 lbs, Helsingfors; 50,000 lbs, Wiborg; 6,250 lbs, Kotka; (Albert Ballin) 969,777 lbs, Hamburg; (Exmouth) 56,995 lbs, Casablanca; 77,475 lbs, Malta; (Augustus) 48,400 lbs, Naples; 9,300 lbs, Catania; 24,800 lbs, Palermo; (Volendam) 774,100 lbs, Rotterdam; (President Harding) 417,975 lbs, Havre; (Lafayette) 26,481 lbs, Bordeaux; (Bergensfjord) 9,135 lbs, Trondhjem; 17,450 lbs, Oslo; (Georgic) 90,000 lbs, Liverpool; (Olympic) 38,850 lbs, Southampton; (Bremen) 143,490 lbs, Bremen; 35,595 lbs, Stettin; 46,343 lbs, Helsinki; 27,788 lbs, Kotka; 3,088 lbs, Oslo; 3,080 lbs, Bauma; 27,798 lbs, Turku; 43,400 lbs, Koenigsberg; (Pennland) 143,513 lbs, Antwerp; (President Roosevelt) 177,975 lbs, Havre; (Minnetonka) 312,012 lbs, Antwerp; (City of Flint) 33,672 lbs, Glasgow; 62,450 lbs, Belfast; 34,576 lbs, Cork; (Manhattan) 337,050 lbs, Hamburg
LEAD, BLUE—(Santa Marta) 5,950 lbs, Santa Marta
RED—(City of Flint) 4,648 lbs, Dublin
WHITE—(Algic) 23,119 lbs, Rio Janeiro
LIME CITRATE—(American Trader) 162,190 lbs, London
LINSEED CAKE—(Black Hawk) 2,134,684 lbs, Antwerp; (Boschdijk) 1,353,343 lbs, Rotterdam; (Volendam) 5,654,819 lbs, Rotterdam; (Pennland) 1,014,761 lbs, Antwerp; (Minnetonka) 1,760,091 lbs, Antwerp
MEAL—(Cissy) 17,500 lbs, Demerara
NAPHTHA—(New Colombia) 15,600 gls, Dakar; 4,400 gls, Freetown; 72,500 gls, Port Bouet; 30,000 gls, Winnebah; 156,500 gls, Accra; 74,000 gls, Lagos; 5,000 gls, Santa Isabel; 25,000 gls, Duala; 14,125 gls, Libreville; 21,375 gls, Port Gentil; 69,215 gls, Lobito; 7,000 gls, Victoria; 2,750 gls, Boma; 2,750 gls, Matadi
OIL, BLACK—(Hanseat) 114,890 gls, Copenhagen
COTTONSEED—(Albert Ballin) 12,822 lbs, Hamburg
CYLINDER—(Hanseat) 221,340 gls, Rotterdam; 1,065,330 gls, Germany; 233,760 gls, Copenhagen; (Navemar) 825 gls, Barcelona
EDIBLE—(Quirigua) 915 lbs, Puntarenas; (Santa Marta) 1,430 lbs, Porto Colombia; (Platano) 7,865 lbs, Porto Barrios
GAS—(New Colombia) 8,250 gls, Freetown; 1,375 gls, Winnebah; 11,000 gls, Santa Isabel; 2,750 gls, Libreville; 22,000 gls, Port Gentil; 2,475 gls, Victoria; 1,650 gls, Boma
LUBRICATING—(Taketoyo) 58,465 gls, Yokohama; 66,055 gls, Kobe; (Winton) 10,340 gls, Auckland; 18,425 gls, Wellington; 12,210 gls, Lyttleton; 6,765 gls, Dunedin; 2,200 gls, Bluff; 2,310 gls, Newcastle; (Atlanta) 1,875 gls, Naples; 2,564 gls, Trieste; 1,470 gls, Bari; 24,948 gls, Venice; (Tai Ping Yang) 3,050 gls, Manila; (Saturnia) 3,200 gls, Trieste; 3,780 gls, Fiume; (Morro Castle) 2,840 gls, Vera Cruz; (Hanseat) 102,960 gls, Rotterdam; 275,310 gls, Germany; 114,870 gls, Copenhagen; (Milwaukee) 16,716 gls, Hamburg; (Quirigua) 1,486 gls, Havana; (Benedict) 2,916 gls, Para; 1,000 gls, Iquitos; 1,550 gls, Ceara; 1,882 gls, Cabedello; 1,870 gls, Bahia; (Southern Cross) 9,200 gls, Montevideo; (Ile de France) 15,120 gls, Bordeaux; 53,166 gls, Havre; (Azumasan) 11,000 gls, Kobe; (Cypria) 2,394 gls, Leixoes; 3,234 gls, Lisbon; 47,880 gls, Marseilles; (Navemar) 24,192 gls, Genoa; (Scanyork) 8,250 gls, Copenhagen; 3,948 gls, Stockholm; (Borinquen) 550 gls, Santo Domingo; (Agwistar) 4,125 gls, Progresso; 5,885 gls, Tampico; (Santa Cecelia) 2,875 gls, Panama; 1,925 gls, Corinto; (Siboney) 2,145 gls, Vera Cruz; (Albert Ballin) 56,067 gls, Hamburg; (Algic) 8,400 gls, Rio Janeiro; 2,882 gls, Porto Alegre; (New Colombia) 1,375 gls, Takoradi; 1,050 gls, Winnebah; 1,390 gls, Santa Isabel; 1,650 gls, Port Gentil; 39,600 gls, Lobito; 8,250 gls, Mossamedes; 18,210 gls, Matadi; (San Juan) 1,100 gls, San Juan; (Exmouth) 849 tons, Piraeus; 1,925 gls, Salonica; 15,235 gls, Istanbul; 2,365 gls, Galatz; 6,215 gls, Bucharest; (President Harding) 5,460 gls, Hamburg; (Augustus) 3,380 gls, Naples; 21,615 gls, Genoa; (Volendam) 6,320 gls, Rotterdam; 21,526 gls, Amsterdam; (Lafayette) 16,590 gls, Havre; 5,292 gls, Bordeaux; (Bergensfjord) 10,142 gls, Bergen; 2,044 gls, Trondhjem; 25,453 gls, Oslo; (Hardanger) 9,350 gls, Buenos Aires; (Irisbank) 1,375 gls, Manila; 2,750 gls, Shanghai; (American Trader) 24,444 gls, London; (Bremen) 4,200 gls, Bremerhaven; 6,510 gls, Hamburg; (Stanford) 3,150 gls, Ceuta; 4,340 gls, Oran; 1,375 gls, Algiers; (Haiti) 2,825 gls, Trinidad; 12,915 gls, Boca Caripe; (Santa Marta) 1,470 gls, Santa Marta; (Metapan) 4,730 gls, Antofagasta; (Pennland) 32,089 gls, Antwerp; (Haarfagre) 16,610 gls, London; (President Roosevelt) 18,238 gls, Havre; (Liberty) 28,770 gls, Havre; 3,345 gls, Dunkirk; (Minnetonka) 28,051 gls, Antwerp; (City of Flint) 3,979 gls, Glasgow; 6,930 gls, Belfast; (Cissy) 2,436 gls, Martinique; 1,760 gls, Paramaribo; (Platano) 1,760 gls, Porto Cortes; (Western Prince) 1,500 gls, Santos; 1,970 gls, Montevideo; (Caracas) 660 gls, Maracaibo; (Manhattan) 4,321 gls, Hamburg
MOTOR — (Navemar) 3,575 gls, Barcelona; (New Colombia) 8,250 gls, Freetown; 5,500 gls, Accra; 5,500 gls, Lagos; 39,600 gls, Lobito; 13,750 gls, Mossamedes
MUTTON—(Exmouth) 13,050 lbs, Piraeus
OLEO—(Black Hawk) 23,826 lbs, Antwerp; (Ile de France) 9,680 lbs, Havre; (Boschdijk) 19,209 lbs, Rotterdam; (Scanyork) 44,926 lbs, Helsingborg; 11,751 lbs, Stockholm; (Albert Ballin) 67,976 lbs, Hamburg; (Exmouth) 19,720 lbs, Piraeus; 6,838 lbs, Salonica; (Volendam) 540,975 lbs, Rotterdam; (Bergensfjord) 15,634 lbs, Stavanger; 18,599 lbs, Bergen; 11,113 lbs, Drammen; (American Trader) 175,836 lbs, London; (Pennland) 39,758 lbs, Antwerp; (Haarfagre) 302,180 lbs, London; (Liberty) 54,671 lbs, Dunkirk; (City of Flint) 46,888 lbs, Dublin; 14,126 lbs, Glasgow; 34,508 lbs, Cork
PALE—(Hanseat) 60,480 gls, Rotterdam; 72,960 gls, Germany; 114,870 gls, Copenhagen
PINE—(Black Hawk) 12,987 lbs, Antwerp
RED—(Black Hawk) 17,925 lbs, Antwerp; (Bergensfjord) 1,367 lbs, Aalesund; 2,274 lbs, Bergen; 4,981 lbs, Oslo
TRANSFORMER—(Exmouth) 800 gls, Istanbul; (Bergensfjord) 825 gls, Oslo
VALVE — (Hanseat) 8,820 gls, Rotterdam; 141,540 gls, Germany; 103,680 gls, Copenhagen
WOOD—(Albert Ballin) 507 lbs, Hamburg
PAINT—(Maravi) 13,161 lbs, Banes; (Scanyork) 43,090 lbs, Stockholm; (San Juan) 5,663 lbs, San Juan; (Exmouth) 5,534 lbs, Istanbul; (Bergensfjord) 1,334 lbs, Oslo; (American Trader) 7,332 lbs, London; (Santa Marta) 4,832 lbs, Puntarenas
DRY—(President Harding) 2,610 lbs, Hamburg
ENAMEL—(Scanyork) 2,888 lbs, Copenhagen
PREPARED—(Platano) 1,260 lbs, Tela
THINNER — (Benedict) 250 gls, Manaos; (Cypria) 8,030 gls, Oporto; (Scanyork) 880 gls, Helsingborg; (Algic) 27,500 gls, Buenos Aires; 3,000 gls, Santos
PALM CAKE—(Scanyork) 224,180 lbs, Copenhagen
PARAFFIN—(Stuttgart) 66,150 lbs, Bremerhaven; 42,371 lbs, Hamburg; (Atlanta) 47,946 lbs, Bari; 104,809 lbs, Venice; (Saturnia) 78,052 lbs, Palermo; 50,174 lbs, Venice; 77,003 lbs, Bari; (Milwaukee) 22,408 lbs, Oporto; 46,146 lbs, Lisbon; (Quirigua) 56,790 lbs, Valparaiso; 23,071 lbs, Arica; (Azumasan) 4,628 lbs, Yokohama; 4,600 lbs, Kobe; (Cypria) 44,816 lbs, Leixoes; 29,584 lbs, Oporto; 30,738 lbs, Lisbon; (Scanyork) 15,986 lbs, Stockholm; 11,122 lbs, Helsingfors; 55,611 lbs, Wiborg; (Algic) 11,122 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; 11,122 lbs, Santos; 11,122 lbs, Porto Alegre; (Exmouth) 22,408 lbs, Malta; (Volendam) 22,300 lbs, Rotterdam; 33,451 lbs, Amsterdam; (Bergensfjord) 83,627 lbs, Oslo; (Georgic) 60,753 lbs, Liverpool; (Bremen) 53,034 lbs, Bremerhaven; 14,110 lbs, Hamburg; (Stanford) 50,820 lbs, Casablanca; (Haiti) 8,812 lbs, Trinidad; (Metapan) 10,100 lbs, Champerico; 56,790 lbs, Valparaiso; 44,484 lbs, Callao; (Haarfagre) 309,480 lbs, London; (Minnetonka) 22,300 lbs, London; (Platano) 25,250 lbs, Guatemala; (Cissy) 6,672 lbs, Demerara
REFINED — (Milwaukee) 67,735 lbs, Hamburg
SCALE—(Stuttgart) 51,152 lbs, Bremerhaven; 32,549 lbs, Hamburg; (Milwaukee) 36,650 lbs, Hamburg; (Black Hawk) 22,703 lbs, Antwerp; (Exmouth) 12,099 lbs, Varna; (President Harding) 121,188 lbs, Hamburg; (Volendam) 61,213 lbs, Rotterdam; (Bremen) 111,497 lbs, Bremerhaven; (Stanford) 132,503 lbs, Casablanca; (Haarfagre) 115,620 lbs, London; (City of Flint) 88,008 lbs, Dublin; 121,095 lbs, Cork
PETROLEUM, REFINED — (Benedict) 30,000 gls, Para; 20,000 gls, Manaos; 5,000 gls, Bolivia; 10,000 gls, Maranham; 10,500 gls, Parnahyba; 75,000 gls, Ceara; 20,000 gls, Natal; 25,000 gls, Cabedello; 120,000 gls, Fernaumbuco; 30,000 gls, Macelo; (Algic) 80,000 gls, Rio de Janeiro; (New Colombia) 500 gls, Dakar; 26,000 gls, Port Bouet; 5,000 gls, Winnebah; 25,000 gls, Accra; 2,000 gls, Lagos; 1,500 gls, Santa Isabel; 25,500 gls, Duala; 550 gls, Libreville; 6,000 gls, Port Gentil; 10,000 gls, Victoria; 2,750 gls, Boma; 9,850 gls, Matadi
PHENOL — (President Roosevelt) 13,110 lbs, Havre
PITCH—(Volendam) 84,484 lbs, Rotterdam
POTASH, BICHROMATE — (Exmouth) 5,382 lbs, Istanbul
ROSIN — (Azumasan) 4,162 lbs, Yokohama; (American Trader) 10,533 lbs, London; (President Roosevelt) 5,212 lbs, Havre
SOAP—(San Juan) 17,750 lbs, San Juan; 5,500 lbs, Arroyo; 5,221 lbs, Mayagues; 29,625 lbs, Ponce; (Bremen) 14,003 lbs, Helsingfors; 14,928 lbs, Stockholm; 11,750 lbs, Gothenburg
LAUNDRY—(Borinquen) 65,340 lbs, Santo Domingo; (Bergensfjord) 3,300 lbs, Oslo; (Haiti) 11,200 lbs, Demerara
POWDER—(San Juan) 8,125 lbs, San Juan
SODA ASH—(Tai Ping Yang) 46,840 lbs, Manila; (Segundo) 454,024 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Quirigua) 10,650 lbs, Buenaventura; (Algic) 21,300 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; 56,848 lbs, La Plata; (American Trader) 21,221 lbs, London; (Santa Marta) 3,300 lbs, Puerto Colombia
BICARBONATE—(Siboney) 24,108 lbs, Vera Cruz; (Santa Marta) 15,320 lbs, Puerto Colombia; (Metapan) 12,200 lbs, Puerto Colombia
CAUSTIC—(Allan Jackson) 81,200 lbs, Aruba; (Morro Castle) 172,550 lbs, Vera Cruz; (Segundo) 91,218 lbs, Santos; (Quirigua) 20,104 lbs Manta; (Benedict) 38,691 lbs, Pernambuco; (Borinquen) 21,520 lbs, Santo Domingo; (Siboney) 85,080 lbs, Vrea Cruz; (Algic) 43,080 lbs, Rio de Janeiro; 364,942 lbs, Santos; 229,760 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Bergensfjord) 120,360 lbs, Oslo; (Hardanger) 12,840 lbs, Montevideo; 461,276 lbs, Buenos Aires; (Santa Marta) 4,005 lbs, Puerto Colombia; 4,720 lbs, Santa Marta; 7,190 lbs, Corinto; (Kwansai) 680,110 lbs, Osaka; (Pennland) 8,370 lbs, Antwerp
CYANIDE—(San Juan) 2,190 lbs, San Juan
SILICATE — (American Trader) 2,151 lbs, London
STARCH—(Volendam) 6,460 lbs, Rotterdam
CORN—(Atlanta) 2,272 lbs, Malta; (Quirigua) 5,800 lbs, Panama; (Navemar) 4,508 lbs, Barcelona; 3,750 lbs, Pasajes; 10,508 lbs, Vigo; 7,510 lbs, Alicante; (Scanyork) 5,500 lbs, Helsingfors
STEARIN, OLEO—(American Trader) 108,021 lbs, London; (Haarfagre) 72,480 lbs, London
SULPHUR — (Quirigua) 16,920 lbs, Limon; (Black Hawk) 21,432 lbs, Antwerp; (Hardanger) 24,311 lbs, Buenos Aires
TALC—(Hardanger) 4,325 lbs, Buenos Aires
TALLOW—(Azumasan) 4,268 lbs, Kobe; (Navemar) 61,680 lbs, Genoa; 16,840 lbs, Grao
TANNING ETRACT—(Black Hawk) 5,608 lbs, Antwerp; (Albert Ballin) 1,848 lbs, Hamburg; (American Trader) 9,801 lbs, London
MATERIAL—(Hardanger) 19,236 lbs, Montevideo
TITANIUM PIGMENT—(Algic) 10,575 lbs, Rio de Janeiro
TURPENTINE—(Winton) 500 gls, Wellington; (Segundo) 2,500 gls, Buenos Aires; 2,400 gls, Rosario; (Benedict) 3,000 gls, Pernambuco; (Algic) 2,000 gls, Rio de Janeiro; 2,000 gls, Santos; 1,000 gls, Buenos Aires
VARNISH—(Augustus) 9,124 lbs, Naples; (Hardanger) 4,760 lbs, Buenos Aires
WITCH HAZEL EXTRACT—(Ile de France) 496 lbs, Havre; (Cissy) 387 lbs, Barbados
ZINC OXIDE—(Pennland) 2,450 lbs, Antwerp

Clearance Dates

Agwistar, October 10; Albert Ballin, October 11; Algic, September 30; Allan Jackson, October 25; American Trader; October 5; Atlanta, September 29; Augustus, October 6; Azumasan, September 28; Benedict, October 10; Berengaria, October 4; Bergensfjord, October 10; Black Hawk, October 3; Borinquen, October 5; Boschdijk, October 13; Bremen, October 2; Caracas, September 27; Cissy, October 6; City of Flint, October 9; Cypria, September 26; Exmouth, October 10; Georgic, October 6; Haiti, September 21; Hardanger, October 6; Haarfagre, October 13; Ile de France, October 13; Irisbank, October 6; Kwansai, October 3; Lafayette, October 5; Liberty, October 11; Longbird, October 17; Lucia C, October 17; Manhattan, October 10; Maravi, September 25; Metapan, September 23; Milwaukee, October 6; Minnetonka, October 13; Morro Castle, September 27; Navemar, October 5; New Colombia, October 3; Olympic, September 29; Oriente, October 14; Pan Bolivar, October 13; Pennland, October 6; Platano, September 29; President Harding, October 3; President Roosevelt, October 17; Quirigua, September 21; Sama, October 14; San Juan, October 7; Santa Cecelia, October 6; Santa Marta, September 29; Saturnia, September 22; Scanyork, October 14; Segundo, October 6; Siboney, October 3; Southern Cross, September 30; Stanford, October 3; Stuttgart, October 11; Sydfold, October 6; Tai Ping Yang, September 28; Taketoyo, October 10; Thyra, October 14; Volendam, October 6; Western Prince, October 5; Winston, September 20

Baltimore Exports

ALCOHOL—99,450 lbs, Nankai, Kobe
ASPHALT, SOLID—47,074 lbs, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
CADMIUM LITHOPONE—2,240 lbs, Mahout, London
CEMENT, ASBESTOS—6,720 lbs, Steel Scientist, Manila
CHROME SULPHATE—2,205 lbs, Alegrete, Rio de Janeiro
ENAMEL FILLER—200 lbs, City of Baltimore, Hull
GLUE, DRY—55 lbs, City of Baltimore, Paris
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(City of Baltimore) 1,663 lbs, Riga; 22,168 lbs, Roanne
INSECTICIDE, AGRIC — 500 lbs, Mahout, Worthing
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—307 lbs, City of Baltimore, Havre
OIL, LARD—4,070 lbs, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
LUBRICATING—(City of Baltimore) 6,903 gls, Hamburg; 1,500 gls, Budapest; 26 bbls, Oran
OLEO—32,648 lbs, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
PARAFFIN—123,830 lbs, City of Baltimore, Hamburg
POLISH, AUTO—187 lbs, City of Baltimore, Stockholm
POTASH BICHROMATE—200 lbs, Steel Scientist, Honolulu
PROPANOL—672 lbs, Nankai, Kobe
SODA BICHROMATE—22,400 lbs, City of Baltimore, Waldemarsvik; 11,200 lbs, Nankai, Osaka
TAR—6,276 lbs, Alegrete, Santos
WHITING, ENAMEL—1,000 lbs, City of Baltimore, Hull

Clearance Dates

Alegrete, October 21; City of Baltimore, October 17; Mahout, October 23; Miami, October 25; Steel Scientist, October 21

Boston Exports

ALUM, SODA—5 bbls, 1,675 lbs, Saint John, St John, N B
ALUMINA SULPHATE—30 bgs, 6,000 lbs, San Benito, Havana
AMMONIA—30 cs, 260 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
BAKING POWDER—34 crts, 4,080 lbs, to Newfoundland
BATH SALTS—1 pkg, 6 lbs, to Newfoundland
BEESWAX—1 bbl, 150 lbs, Quaker City, Berlin
BLACKING, ALCOHOLIC—1 cs, 15 lbs, Coldbrook, Buenos Aires
BLUE, LAUNDRY—1 cs, 80 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
BRISTLES—2 cs, 440 lbs, and 2 cs, Saint John, St John, N B
CEMENT, CAN—1 dm, 53 gls, to Newfoundland; 2 dms, 761 lbs, Quaker City, Vigo, Spain
CLAY—147 bbls, 18 tons, Pipestone County, La Courneuve Seine
COALTAR—10 dms, 540 gls, San Benito, Havana
COCOA BEANS—6,218 bgs, Quaker City, Hamburg
DISINFECTANT, COALTAR—10 bbls, 4,330 lbs, San Benito, Havana
DRESSING, LEATHER—3 cs, 17 gls, San Benito, Havana
SHOE—75 gls, Pipestone County, Blois; 1 cs, 48 lbs, to Italy; 20 dms, 860 lbs, Coldbrook, Buenos Aires
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—1 pkg, to Newfoundland
FILLER, SHOE—8 bxs, 120 lbs, Quaker City, Kornwestheim
FISH MEAL—(Quaker City) 5,500 bgs, 605,400 lbs, Bremen; 5,000 bgs, 550,200 lbs, Hamburg
FLAMING FLUID—1 bx, 10 gls, Quaker City, Kornwestheim
GLUE, LIQUID—10 bbls, 588½ gls, Quaker City, Berlin
GUM, INDIAN, POWD—1 pkg, 7 lbs, Yarmouth, Halifax
INK, PRINTING—250 pkgs, 3,291 lbs, Quaker City, Dresden
SHOE—21 dms, 1,106 lbs, Coldbrook, Buenos Aires
WRITING—1 cs, 58 lbs, San Benito, Fort Clayton, C Z
INVALID'S FOOD—4 cs, 95 lbs, San Benito, Havana
LACQUER—20 cs, 300 gls, San Benito, Cristobal
BLACK—15 cans, 75 gls, Yarmouth, Mahone Bay, N S
LARD—100 half bbls, and 1,130 bxs, 84,480 lbs, Britannic, Liverpool; 6,000 bxs, 336,000 lbs, to England; (Quaker City) 500 trcs, 189,839 lbs, Hamburg; 500 bxs, 28,000 lbs, London; 50 trcs, 17,995 lbs, Leith
COMPOUND—2 trcs, 734 lbs, Quaker City, Berlin
SUBSTITUTE—10 tubs, 500 lbs, to Newfoundland
LINING COMPOUND—(Quaker City) 1 dm, 442 lbs, Marseilles; 76 dms, and 4 bbls, 9,818 lbs, Hamburg
MEDICINAL PREPS—1 cs, to Newfoundland; 600 bxs, 3,000 gls, Quaker City, London
OCHER—5 bbls, 2,000 lbs, San Benito, Havana
OIL, LUBRICATING—20 bbls, Saint John, St John, N B
MINERAL—1 dm, 48 gls, to Newfoundland
OLEO—30 trcs, 11,525 lbs, Britannic, Liverpool
PAINT—1 bbl, 534 lbs, Quaker City, Renfrewshire
PASTE, ADHESIVE—10 pails, 519 lbs, Quaker City, London
POLISH, SHOE—12 cs, 1,230 lbs, Britannic, Bombay
PUTTY—5 dms, 500 lbs, to Newfoundland
ROSIN—1 bbl, 500 lbs, Saint John, St John
SHEEP DIP—100 dms, 10,764 gls, Coldbrook, Buenos Aires
SOAP, MEDICINAL—1 cs, 90 lbs, to Newfoundland
SODA, PHOSPHATE—3 bbls, and 5 pkgs, 1,475 lbs, Saint John, St John, N B
SOLDERING FLUX—2 bbls, 1,400 lbs, Quaker City, London
SOLVENT—6 dms, 2,755 lbs, Pipestone County, Havre
TALC—1 pkg, 6¾ lbs, to Newfoundland
TALLOW, INED—(Quaker City) 120 bbls, 49,255 lbs, Leghorn; 270 bbls, 104,875 lbs, Gdynia
TOILET PREPS—2 cs, 202 lbs, San Benito, Ancon, C Z
TURPENTINE, GUM—5 dms, 1,960 lbs, Saint John, St John, N B
WAX, SHOE—1 cs, 25 lbs, Coldbrook, Buenos Aires

Clearance Dates

Britannic, October 22; Coldbrook, October 24; Pipestone County, October 26; Quaker City, October 23; Saint John, October 24, 26; San Benito, October 13; Yarmouth, October 25, 30

Galveston Exports

BLACK, CARBON—20 tons, West Hobomac, Liverpool
CATTLE HOOFS—1,000 bgs, Taketoyo, Osaka
COTTONSEED MEAL—50 tons, Toronto, Oslo
LARD—50 tons, West Hobomac, Manchester; (Genevieve Lykes) 3 tons, Port au Prince; 39 tons, Santo Domingo City; 52 tons, San Juan
OIL, COTTONSEED—65 bbls, Taketoyo, Osaka
SULPHUR—(Modig) 4,000 tons, Montreal; 1,700 tons, Campbellton; (Eglantine) 2,500 tons, Manchester; 1,000 tons, Cornerbrook; 500 tons, West Hobomac, Birkenhead; 2,000 tons, Marina O, La Nouvelle; (Ditmar Koel) 2,825 tons, Reval; 1,375 tons, Raumo; 150 tons, Raimund, Bremen

Clearance Dates

Ditmar Koel, October 25; Eglantine, October 21; Genevieve Lykes, October 21; Mariana O, October 25; Modig, October 20; Raimund, October 21; Taketoyo, October 25; West Hobomac, October 29

Houston Exports

BLACK, CARBON—2,000 cs, 100 ctns, 1,500 bgs, Mercian, Liverpool-Manchester; (Taketoyo) 50 tons, Yokohama; 21 tons, Kobe; 33 tons, Breedyk, Antwerp
BONE MEAL—(Patrick Henry) 1,000 tons, Hilo; 500 tons, Honolulu
GASOLINE—80,000 bbls, Dageid, London
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—9,900 tons, Marpessa, Montreal; 19,000 bbls, Adellen, Ostermoor, Hamburg
PRODUCTS—1,050 tons, Max Albrecht, Hamburg; 5,200 tons, Ghent

Clearance Dates

Adellen, October 24; Breedyk, October 24; Dageid, October 22; Marpessa, October 23; Max Albrecht, October 21; Mercian, October 23; Patrick Henry, October 20

Lake Charles Exports

LARD—(Almeria Lykes) 225 tins, Maracaibo; 900 cans, La Guaira
ROSIN—200 bbls, Raimund, Hamburg

Clearance Dates

Almeria Lykes, October 18; Raimund, October 17

Los Angeles Exports

ACID, ACETIC—1 cs, 50 lbs, Chiriqui, Oruro
BORIC—10 kegs, 1,120 lbs, Wairuna, Dunedin; 600 bgs, 67,600 lbs, Gothic Star, Glasgow; (Hellenic) 10 bgs, 1,120 lbs, Sydney; 70 bgs, 7,840 lbs, Brisbane
ALFALFA MEAL—2,740 bgs, 306,880 lbs, Dinteldijk, London
APRICOT KERNELS—25 bgs, 5,500 lbs, Amerika, Hellerup; 100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Dinteldijk, Amsterdam
BLACK, CARBON—3 cs, 300 lbs, Wairuna, Wellington; 3 cs, 450 lbs, Silverash, Batavia; (Hellenic) 8 cs, 830 lbs, Melbourne; 8 cs, 600 lbs, Adelaide
BORATE ORE—(Wyoming) 6,214 bgs, 1,109,720 lbs, Dunkirk; 1 bg, 100 lbs, Havre
BORAX—(Wairuna) 20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Lyttleton; 20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Dunedin; 40 bgs, 4,480 lbs, Bluff; 20 cs, 2,000 lbs, Chastine Maersk, Manila; 800 bgs, 89,200 lbs, Kinai, Osaka; (Gothic Star) 9,300 bgs, 1,041,600 lbs, Rotterdam; 1,000 bgs, 113,000 lbs, Glasgow; 500 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Newcastle; 2,800 bgs, 316,400 lbs, Liverpool; 1,000 bgs, 113,000 lbs, London; (Wyoming) 500 bgs, 56,500 lbs, Dunkirk; 1,500 bgs, 169,500 lbs, Havre; 1,000 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Kwansai, Osaka; 200 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Taiyo, Yokohama; (Hellenic) 352 bgs, 39,420 lbs, Brisbane; 20 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Newcastle; 50 bgs, 5,600 lbs, Sydney; 60 bgs, 6,720 lbs, Adelaide; (Dinteldijk) 4,000 bgs, 452,000 lbs, Liverpool; 2,000 bgs, 226,000 lbs, Rotterdam
CATTLE HOOFS—502 sx, 40,430 lbs, Kwansai, Osaka
CHEMICALS—1 cs, 50 lbs, Chiriqui, Oruro
DENTIFRICE—40 lbs, Phemius, Shanghai
FIRECLAY—26 pkgs, 4,930 lbs, Ruth Alexander, Vancouver
GASOLINE—89,079 bbls, New Zealand, Australia; (Wairuna) 300 dms, Auckland; 300 dms, Wellington; 150 dms, Lyttleton; 100 dms, Dunedin; 200 cs, Nukualofa; 112,324 bbls, Nike, London; 19,045 bbls, La Purisima, Balboa
GLUCOSE—120 bbls, 85,150 lbs, Tai Ping Yang, Manila

GREASE, CUP—10 dms, 4,140 lbs, Hellenic, Sydney
HONEY—15 cs, 480 lbs, Silverash, Sourabya; 100 cs, 12,000 lbs, Schwaben, Hamburg; 25 crts, 4,800 lbs, Dinteldijk, London
INFUSORIAL EARTH—266 bgs, 26,880 lbs, Schwaben, Antwerp; 300 bgs, 40,280 lbs, Kwansai, Kobe; 205 bgs, 20,160 lbs, Pennsylvania, Havana; (Amerika) 28 bgs, 2,240 lbs, Copenhagen; 70 bgs, 6,720 lbs, Amsterdam
IODINE, CRUDE—60 kegs, 16,200 lbs, Schwaben, Hamburg
KEROSENE—17,019 bbls, New Zealand, Australia; (Wairuna) 50 cs, Auckland; 25 cs, Wellington; 150 cs, Lyttleton; 50 cs, Dunedin; 50 cs, Bluff; 800 cs, Nukualofa; 10,000 cs, Silverash, Dutch East Indies; 75 cs, Waihemo, Auckland; (Hellenic) 750 cs, Brisbane; 500 cs, 166 dms, Melbourne; 20 dms, 400 cs, Sydney
DISTILLATE — 4,700 bbls, Pleasantville, Hongkong
LACQUER, PIGMENTED—3 cs, 140 lbs, Tai Ping Yang, Manila; 53 kits, 2,600 lbs, Santa Elisa, Mexico
THINNER—110 lbs, Tai Ping Yang, Manila
MEDICINAL PREPS—5 cs, 100 lbs, Phemius, Shanghai
MINERAL SPIRIT—100 cs, Wairuna, Dunedin; 100 cs, Hellenic, Sydney
OIL, DIESEL—28,880 bbls, La Purisima, Balboa; 5,290 bbls, Phemius, Nagasaki
FUEL—4,314 bbls, Wairuna, Wellington; 3,314 bbls, Kinai, Osaka; 29,989 bbls, La Placentia, Vancouver; 3,203 bbls, La Purisima, Balboa; 10,521 bbls, Phemius, Manila; 2,623 bbls, Kwansai, Osaka
LEMON—5 dms, Dinteldijk, London
LUBRICATING—100 dms, Kwansai, Nagoya; (Hellenic) 220 dms, Melbourne; 20 dms, Sydney; 31 cs, 11 dms, Adelaide
MOTOR—4 dms, Hellenic, Adelaide
ORANGE—25 cs, Schwaben, Hamburg
ORANGE JUICE—6 cs, Wairuna, Wellington; 10 kegs, Dinteldijk, London
PAINT, ANTICORROSIVE—115 dms, 7,130 lbs, Pacific Exporter, London
MIXED—77 cs, 4,560 lbs, Tai Ping Yang, Manila
PASTE—17 cs, 1,180 lbs, Tai Ping Yang, Manila
REMOVER—2 cs, 210 lbs, Tai Ping Yang, Manila
PERFUMERY—50 lbs, Phemius, Shanghai
PETROLEUM, LUB DISTILLATE—12 dms, Waihemo, Auckland
PRODUCT—2 dms, Ruth Alexander, Vancouver
POTASH MURIATE—(Taiyo) 7,000 bgs, 1,568,000 lbs, Yokohama; 1,300 bgs, 291,200 lbs, Moji
ROSIN, GUM—(Wairuna) 10 bbls, 5,000 lbs. Auckland; 35 bbls, 17,500 lbs, Wellington; 50 bbls, 25,000 lbs, Lyttleton; 25 bbls, 12,500 lbs, Dunedin
WOOD—50 bbls, 25,000 lbs, Wairuna, Lyttleton
SOAPSTOCK, COTTONSEED OIL, BOILED—(Dinteldijk) 50 bbls, 17,380 lbs, London; 50 bbls, 17,230 lbs, Liverpool
TALC—40 bgs, 2,000 lbs, Chastine Maersk, Hankow
TOILET PREPS—500 lbs, Phemius, Shanghai; 95 lbs, Ruth Alexander, New Westminster
TURPENTINE, GUM—20 cs, Wairuna, Palmerston
VARNISH—17 cs, 1,870 lbs and 70 lbs, Tai Ping Yang, Manila

Clearance Dates

Amerika, October 13: Chastine Maersk, October 18; Chiriqui, October 21; Dinteldijk, October 18; Gothic Star, October 16; Hellenic, October 16; Kinai, October 14; Kwansai, October 20; La Placentia, October 11; La Purisima, October 10; New Zealand, October 11; Nike, October 13; Pacific Exporter, October 7; Pennsylvania, October 22; Phemius, October 15; Pleasantville, October 16; Ruth Alexander, October 19; Santa Elisa, October 7; Schwaben, October 11; Silverash, October 9; Tai Ping Yang, October 24; Taiyo, October 16; Waihemo, September 25; Wairuna, October 12; Wyoming, October 12

Mobile Exports

CORN SYRUP—(Afoundria) 383 dms, Manchester; 50 dms, Avonmouth
COTTON LINTERS—142 bls, Afoundia, Liverpool
GLUCOSE—60 dms, Gateway City, Hamburg
LARD—(Afoundria) 1,250 bxs, Liverpool; 4,250 bxs, Manchester; 1,500 bxs, Avonmouth; 1,000 trcs, Gateway City, Hamburg
ROSIN—(Afoundria). 75 bbls, Liverpool; 25 bbls, Manchester; 525 bbls, Avonmouth; 1,645 bbls, Gateway City, Hamburg
TURPENTINE—100 bbls, Afoundria, Avonmouth

Clearance Dates

Afoundria, October 19; Gateway City, October 16

New Orleans Exports

ALUMINA SULPHATE—10 sx, Tivives, Puerto Barrios
AMMONIA—4 dms, Idraet, Livingston
ASPHALT—330 dms, Delmundo, Rio de Janeiro; (Syros) 179 tons, Havre; 12 tons, Antwerp; 29 tons, Rotterdam; (Tripp) 4 tons, Bremen; 42 tons, Hamburg; 165 sx, Recca, Marseilles
BAKING POWDER—100 cs, Idraet, Belize
BLACK, CARBON—(Syros) 7 tons, Havre; 18 tons, Rotterdam; (Tripp) 20 tons, Hamburg; 49 tons, London; 24 tons, Bremen; (West Harshaw) 11 tons, Liverpool; 92 tons, Manchester; 30 tons, Glasgow; 5 tons, Dublin; 13 tons, Avonmouth; 10 cs, 1,350 sx, Recca, Genoa; 40 cs, Louisiane, Havre; (Delmundo) 15 cs, Santos; 2,229 sx, Buenos Aires; (Tugela) 56 cs, Oslo; 35 cs, Gothenburg; 110 cs, Copenhagen; 12 cs, Sangstad, Shanghai; 50 cs, Dardanus, Shanghai; 77 cs, Mar Cantabrico, Barcelona
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE—82 tons, West Harshaw, Dublin
CARAWAY SEED—1 ton, Syros, Antwerp
CLAY—100 sx, Nordvangen, La Salina
CLEANING COMPOUND—4 cs, Recca, Barcelona
CORN FLOUR—29 tons, Tripp, London; 7 sx, Idraet, Belize
SYRUP—20 tons, West Harshaw, Belfast
COTTON LINTERS—(Syros) 300 bls, Havre; 80 bls, Rotterdam; 25 bls, Tripp, London; 100 bls, Recca, Marseilles
COTTONSEED CAKE—7,194 sx, Tugela, Randers
MEAL—(West Harshaw) 500 tons, Dublin; 250 tons, Avonmouth; 4 sx, Tivives, Puerto Barrios
DRILLING MUD—4,000 sx, Nordvangen, La Gumillas
FIRECLAY—2 tons, Tripp, Hamburg; 31 dms, Delmundo, Buenos Aires
GASOLINE—(Idraet) 101 dms, Puerto Barrios; 101 dms, 400 ctns, Tela; 60 dms, Livingston
GLUCOSE—20 tons, Tripp, London; (West Harshaw) 92 tons, Manchester; 42 tons, Glasgow; 41 tons, Dublin; 21 tons, Belfast
GREASE, PETROLEUM—36 tons, Syros, Antwerp
HOOF MEAL—100 tons, Syros, Havre; 3,920 sx, Recca, Marseilles
KEROSENE—400 cs, Recca, Las Palmas; (Idraet) 400 cs, Kingston; 100 cs, Belize
LARD—(Nordvangen) 50 tins, Port au Prince; 50 tins, 20 cs, Aux Cayes; 20 cs, Jacmel; 200 tins, La Guaira; 400 tins, Maracaibo; 1,300 tins, Tivives, Puerto Barrios; (Idraet) 5 crts, Kingston; 100 tons, 1 dm, 8 crts, Belize; 79 tons, Tripp, Hamburg
METHANOL—35 tons, Syros, Havre
OIL, FUEL—(Tivives) 50 dms, Puerto Barrios; 250 dms, Tela
LUBRICATING—(Delmundo) 148 bbls, Rio de Janeiro; 20 bbls, Santos; 106 dms, Tugela, Gothenburg; 22 tons, Syros, Rotterdam; (West Harshaw) 4 tons, Liverpool; 3 tons, Glasgow; 3 tons, Avonmouth; (Recca) 265 dms, 455 bbls, 13 half bbls, Marseilles; 150 bbls, Casablanca; 1,124 bbls, Genoa; 30 bbls, Canary Islands; 360 bbls, Louisiane, Havre; 2 cs, Idraet, Belize
MINERAL—(Recca) 340 bbls, Marseilles; 40 bbls, Casablanca; 100 bbls, Louisiane, Dunkirk
PAINT—12 cs, Tivives, Puerto Barrios; (Delmundo) 10 cs, Montevideo; 31 cs, Buenos Aires
PARAFFIN, MINERAL—72 bbls, Tugela, Copenhagen; 254 sx, Dardanus, Shanghai; (Tripp) 22 tons, London; 21 tons, Hamburg; (West Harshaw) 136 tons, Liverpool; 27 tons, Glasgow; 100 sx, Tivives, Puerto Barrios; (Recca) 509 sx, Casablanca; 1,771 sx, Genoa; 40 sx, Idraet, Santiago; 16 tons, Syros, Rotterdam
PEANUTS—34 sx, Idraet, Belize
PETROLATUM—20 bbls, Recca, Genoa
PETROLEUM—30 tons, Tripp, Hamburg
CRUDE—13,361 bbls, Rhea, Havre
ROSIN—(Syros) 6 tons, Antwerp; 65 tons, Rotterdam; (Tripp) 11 tons, Bremen; 23 tons, Hamburg; 15 bbls, Idraet, Kingston; 100 bbls, Tugela, Gothenburg
SALT—(Tivives) 8 blocks, Puerto Barrios; 30 blocks, Puerto Cortez; (Idraet) 10 sx, 27 tons, Santiago; 34 tons, Belize
SHRIMP BRAN—25 tons, Tripp, Hamburg
SOAPSTOCK—(West Harshaw) 17 tons, Glasgow; 9 tons, Belfast
STARCH—41 tons, West Harshaw, Belfast
CORN—28 tons, Syros, Antwerp
SULPHUR—693 sx, Delmundo, Santos
TAR, PINE—5 bbls, Idraet, Belize; 16 dms, Delmundo, Buenos Aires
TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE—1,500 cs, Delmundo, Santos

Clearance Dates

Dardanus, October 24; Delmundo, October 6; Idraet, September 26; Louisiane, October 21; Mar Cantabrico, October 13; Marina O, October 23; Nordvangen, October 25; Recca, October 20; Rhea, October 24; Sangstad, October 17; Syros, October 18; Tivives, September 25; Tripp, October 19; Tugela, October 20; West Harshaw, October 17

Pensacola Exports

ROSIN, GUM—(Simon von Utrecht) 100 bbls, Gefle; 125 bbls, Riga

Clearance Date

Simon von Utrecht, October 16

Philadelphia Exports

ACID, CHROMIC—80 dms, Exermont, Genoa
AMMONIA, ANHYD—40 cyls, Speybank, Bombay
DISINFECTANT—2 dms, Santa Ana, Puntarenas
GASOLINE—(Svolder) 22,111 bbls, La Pallice; 55,670 bbls, Rouen; (Clan Mackellar) 2,000 cs, Walfisch Bay; 500 cs, Luderitz Bay; 3,000 cs, Beira
GREASE, LUBRICATING—(Clan Mackellar) 15 cs, Cape Town; 50 bckts, East London; 50 pkgs, 10 cs, Lourenco Marques; 70 bckts, Port Natal; 2 dms, 8 pkgs, Scanmail, Copenhagen; 1 bx, San Rafeal, Cristobal
LICORICE MASS—50 cs, Scanmail, Copenhagen; 285 cs, Mahout, London
LINSEED CAKE—(Christian Krohg) 2,010 bgs, Bridgetown; 500 bgs, San Fernando; 1,490 bgs, Port of Spain
MANGANESE ORE, CONC—430 bgs, Mahout, London
MEDICINAL PREPS—(Santa Ana) 3 cs, Panama; 15 pkgs, Puntarenas; 1 cs, 3 ctns, Corinto
OIL, BURNING—10 pkgs, Clan Mackellar, Lourenco Marques
COMPOUND—(Sarcoxie) 35 bbls, Havre; 55 bbls, Dunkirk
FUEL—(Clan Mackellar) 1 bbl, Cape Town; 1 bbl, Port Natal
ILLUMINATING—62 pkgs, Speybank, Calcutta; 100 bbls, Sarcoxie, Havre; (Clan Mackellar) 1,150 cs, Cape Town; 600 cs, Walfisch Bay; 650 cs, Luderitz Bay; 2,550 cs, Algoa Bay; 3,050 cs, East London; 2,600 cs, Port Natal; 250 cs, Beira; 5,550 cs, Lourenco Marques
LUBRICATING—(Clan Mackellar) 4,302 pkgs, 30 cs, 550 dms, Lourenco Marques; 644 pkgs, 20 dms, Walfisch Bay; 322 pkgs, 75 cs, 265 dms, Cape Town; 418 pkgs, 70 cs, 155 dms, Algoa Bay; 20 dms, 286 pkgs, 55 cs, East London; 345 dms, 783 pkgs, 110 cs, Port Natal; 10 dms, 1,247 pkgs, 66 cs, Beira; 235 pkgs, Port Louis; 320 pkgs, Mossel Bay; 135 pkgs, Luderitz Bay; 375 pkgs, Pointe de Galetes; (Speybank) 202 pkgs, Bombay; 11 pkgs, Colombo; 3,574 bbls, Calcutta; 440 pkgs, Madras; 500 pkgs, 100 dms, Karachi; 17 dms, Mahout, London; 10,573 bbls, General Gassouin, Rouen; 25 dms, 52 bbls, 4 pkgs, Scanmail, Copenhagen; 50 dms, 2 cs, San Rafael, Panama; 2 dms, Santa Ana, Armuellas; (Exarch) 40 dms, Salonica; 3 dms, Istanbul; 234 dms, 27 bbls, 517 cs, Piraeus; (Montreal City) 10 bbls, Bristol; 10 bbls, Cardiff; (Exermont) 200 bbls, Genoa; 50 bbls, Marseilles; (Sarcoxie) 210 bbls, 20 pkgs, Havre; 19 dms, 50 bbls, Dunkirk; (Sandgate Castle) 1,338 pkgs, Cape Town; 910 pkgs, Algoa Bay; 2,190 pkgs, Port Natal; 1,000 pkgs, East London; 3,655 pkgs, Lourenco Marques; 370 pkgs, Majunga; 269 pkgs, Tamatave; 190 pkgs, Diego Juarez; 110 pkgs, Port Dauphin
MINERAL, PURE—(Sarcoxie) 452 bbls, 20 dms, 6 cs, Havre; 85 bbls, Rouen; 274 bbls, 5 cs, Dunkirk
NEATSFOOT—6 bbls, Sarcoxie, Havre
TRANSFORMER—20 pkgs, Speybank, Madras; (Sandgate Castle) 5 pkgs, Cape Town; 10 pkgs, Port Natal; (Clan Mackellar) 15 pkgs, Beira; 250 pkgs, Lourenco Marques
PAINT—1 bx, San Rafael, Cristobal; 1 dm, 4 crts, Scanmail, Copenhagen
PARAFFIN, REFD—140 pkgs, Sandgate Castle, Lourenco Marques
UNREFINED—21 bgs, 26 bbls, Scanmail, Copenhagen
PLASTER PARIS—10 bxs, Scanmail, Copenhagen; 1 bx, 1 bbl, Exermont, Genoa
VARNISH—3 dms, Exermont, Genoa

Clearance Dates

Christian Krohg, October 27; Clan Mackellar, October 9; Exarch, October 16; Exermont, October 23; General Gassouin, October 24; Mahout, October 20; Montreal City, October 20; Sandgate Castle, October 16; San Rafael, October 13; Santa Ana, October 18; Sarcoxie, October 20; Scanmail, October 16; Speybank, October 17; Svolder, October 13

Port Arthur Exports

ASPHALT—(South America) 218 bbls, Santa Fe; 607 bbls, Rosario; 150 bbls, Ruth, Antwerp; 25 dms, Husvik, Maranoas
LIQUID—(Husvik) 1 bx, Port au Prince; 5 dms, Cape Haitien; 4 bxs, Para
PETROLEUM—(San Pedro) 500 dms, 1,804 bbls, Havre; 2,485 dms, Dunkirk; 1,630 dms, Antwerp
GASOLINE—(Stella Lykes) 40 bbls, San Pedro de Macoris; 1,000 cs, 100 dms, Cristobal; (South America) 11,996 bbls, Santa Fe; 28,150 bbls, Rosario; 14,053 bbls, Montevideo; 77,334 bbls, Vanja, Thameshaven; 65,868 bbls, Ruth, Antwerp; (Husvik) 42 dms, Georgetown; 10 bbls, Cape Haitien; 500 cs, Fort de France; 200 cs, Pointe a Pitre; 100 cs, Sanchez; 8,000 cs, Cabedello; 700 cs, Natal; 1,000 cs, Parnahyba; 200 cs, Ceara; 1,250 cs, Maranhao; 8,050 cs, Para; 1,500 cs, Menoas; (Virginia) 4,993 bbls, San Juan; 35,378 bbls, Guanailla; 80 bbls, Ruth Lykes, Port au Prince
GREASE—56 dms, Stella Lykes, Antofagasta
LUBRICATING—(South America) 10 bbls, Rosario; 4 bbls, Montevideo; 55 bbls, 30 dms, 20 cs, Antwerp; 175 bbls, 7 half bbls, 375 ctgs, 15 cs, San Pedro, Havre; (Husvik) 43 dms, 10 cs, Port au Prince; 5 cs, Sanchez; 5 cs, 3 kgs, Cabedello; 14 cs, Ceara; 10 cs, Parnahyba; 6 cs, Menoas; 10 cs, Maranhao; 15 cs, Para; 5 dms, Ruth Lykes, La Guaira
KEROSENE — (South America) 3,994 bbls, Santa Fe; 3,978 bbls, Rosario; 9,813 bbls, 35 dms, Montevideo; (Husvik) 1,000 cs, 600 bbls, Port au Prince; 50 bbls, Cape Haitien; 1,000 cs, Puerto Plata; 3,000 cs, Fort de France; 600 cs, Pointe a Pitre; 1,600 cs, Sanchez; 2,000 cs, Cabedello; 4,000 cs, Ceara; 4,000 cs, Parnahyba; 4,000 cs, Maranhao; 5,000 cs, Para; 2,000 cs, Menoas; 788 bbls, Virginia, San Juan-Guayanilla; 500 cs, Stella Lykes, Cristobal; 2,168 tons, Den Haag, Furg-Rouen; 5 dms, Ruth Lykes, La Guaira
NAPHTHA, DEOD—1,965 tons, Den Haag, Furt-Rouen
OIL, DIESEL—30 cs, South America, Rosario; 22,343 bbls, Campomanes, Vigo; 2,976 bbls, Virginia, San Juan; (Husvik) 30 dms, Puerto Plata; 25 dms, Sanchez; 200 cs, Ceara; 1,500 cs, Menoas
FUEL—53,170 bbls, Compeador, Vigo; 31,196 bbls, Campomanes, Vigo
LUBRICATING — (South America) 107 dms, Santa Fe; 168 dms, Rosario; 36 dms, Montevideo; 50 dms, 171 bbls, Ruth, Antwerp; 254 bbls, 25 dms, San Pedro, Havre; (Husvik) 66 dms, 20 cs, Port au Prince; 40 dms, 5 cs, Cape Haitien; 8 dms, 2 cs, Puerto Plata; 2 dms, 2 cs, Sanchez; 5 cs, Cabedello; 20 bbls, 39 cs, Ceara; 415 cs, Parnahyba; 25 cs, Maranhao; 90 cs, 15 bbls, Para; 100 cs, Menoas; 11 cs, Ruth Lykes, La Guaira
PARAFFIN—10 bgs, Husvik, Cape Haitien; (Stella Lykes) 100 bgs, Salaverry; 100 bgs, Pacasmayo; 100 bgs, Ruth Lykes, Puerto Cabello
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—13,272 bbls, Compeador, Vigo; 89,479 bbls, Nyholt, Montreal; 72,606 bbls, J P Pedersen, Ostermoor
REFINED—513 tons, Den Haag, Furt-Rouen

Clearance Dates

Campomanes, September 24; Compeador, September 15; Den Haag, September 29; Husvik, September 25; J P Pedersen, September 29; Ruth, September 22; Ruth Lykes, September 29; San Pedro, September 22; South America, September 21; Vanja, September 22; Virginia, September 26

San Francisco Exports

ACETONE—1 cs, Manuawili, Hawaiian Islands
ACETYLENE—5 cyls, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
ACID, BORIC—1 bbl, Texada, Vancouver
ELECTROLYTE—3 crbys, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
MURIATIC—(Maunawili) 1 cs, Hilo; 76 crbys, Port Allen
NITRIC—3 crbys, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
ALCOHOL—3 cs, Maunawili, Port Allen
DENATURED—2 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
ALUM AMMONIA—4 kgs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
ALUMINA FLUORIDE—1 dm, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
AMMONIA—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
AQUA—1 dm, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
CARBONATE—2 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
ANT POISON—1 cs, Maunganui, Samarai
ANTISEPTIC—4 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
APRICOT KERNELS—(Seattle) 150 bgs, Germany; 100 bgs, Hamburg; 50 bgs, Gracia, London
ASPHALT—180 bbls, Montebello, Port Moody; 230 dms, Maunganui, Sydney; (Maunawili) 40 bbls, Hawaiian Islands; 189 bbls, Hilo
EMULSIFIED—89 dms, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
GILSONITE—(Seattle) 72 bgs, Antwerp; 118 bgs, Hamburg
SOLID—125 bbls, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
BAKING POWDER—22 cs, Maunganui, Papeete; 127 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
BARIUM SULPHATE—2 cs, Maunganui, Sydney
BATTERY FLUID—2 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
BEESWAX—3 sks, Montebello, Port Moody; 1 cs, Maunawili, Honolulu
BIOLOGICALS—2 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
BLEACHING POWDER—13 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
BLUE VITRIOL—1,350 lbs, Maunawili, Honolulu
BLUE, WASHING—10 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
BORAX—232 sks, 20 cs, Texada, Vancouver
BRONZE POWDER—1 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
BRUSHES—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete; (Maunawili) 8 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 5 cs, Honolulu; 1 cs, Kahului; 1 cs, Port Allen
CALCIMINE—8 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
CALCIUM CARBIDE—3 dms, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
CAMPHOR, REFD—1 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
CARBON BISULPHIDE—4 cs, Texada, Vancouver
DIOXIDE—A quantity, Maunganui, Wellington
CEMENT, LIQUID—40 dms, Texada, Vancouver; 3 cs, Maunganui, Sydney
PLASTIC—1 pl, 4 dms, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
ROOFING—2 pls, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
RUBBER—1 cs, Maunawili, Honolulu; 1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
CHALK, PREPARED—1 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
CHARCOAL—40 sks, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
CHEMICAL GLASSWARE—7 cs, 45 dms, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands; (Maunawili) 1 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 cs, Hilo; 2 cs, Honolulu
CHEMICALS—8 cs, 45 dms, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQUID—(Maunawili) 40 cs, Kahului; 60 cs, Paia; 50 cs, Port Allen; 2 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
CLAY, MOULDING—2 cs, Ruth Alexander, Vancouver
CLEANING COMPOUND—1 crt, 2 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
FLUID—5 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
CLEANSER, HOUSEHOLD—(Maunawili) 45 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 60 cs, Port Allen
COALTAR—7 dms, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
COCONUT, DESIC—(Maunawili) 1 cs, Kahului; 10 cs, Honolulu
COLOR, DRY EARTH—2 kegs, 5 bbls, Seattle, Hamburg; (Maunawili) 16 cs, 1 keg, Hawaiian Islands; 5 cs, 12 kegs, Honolulu
FOOD—1 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
OIL—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
CRAYONS, CHALK—1 cs, Maunawili, Port Allen
DENTIFRICE—1 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia; (Maunawili) 21 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 16 cs, Honolulu; 15 cs, Port Allen
DEODORANT—(Maunawili) 4 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Honolulu
DISINFECTANT—10 pls, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
DRESSING, HARNESS—1 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
SHOE—5 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
DRUG EXTRACT—4 cs Maunawili, Honolulu
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete; (Maunawili) 134 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 147 pkgs, Honolulu; 1 cs, Kahului; 4 cs, Port Allen
DYE, COALTAR—1 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
ENAMEL—6 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
SYNTHETIC—2 cs, Maunganui, Wellington
FERTILIZER—1 sk, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
FILTER CLOTH—(Maunawili) 4 rls, Hawaiian Islands; 3 bls, Maunawili, Hilo
PAPER—1 cs, Maunawili, Hilo
FIRE EXTINGUISHER CHARGES—5 cs, Maunawili, Honolulu
FIRECLAY—25 bbls, Maunganui, Wellington
FISH MEAL—45 sks, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
FLAVORING EXTRACT—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete; (Maunawili) 5 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 4 cs, Port Allen; 10 cs, Hilo; 29 cs, 1 bbl, Honolulu
FLY SPRAY—35 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
GASOLINE—157 dms, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
GELATIN—5 dms, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
POWDERED—1 keg, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
GLASS, PLATE—1 cs, Maunawili, Kahului
SHEET—1 cs, Maunawili, Kahului
WINDOW—250 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
GLAUBER'S SALT—4 bbls, Maunaganui, Papeete
GLUE—1 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
LIQUID—3 cs, Manuawili, Hawaiian Islands
POWDERED—1 bbl, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
SEALING—5 bbls, Manuawili, Port Allen
GLYCERIN—15 dms, Montebello, Port Moody; 2 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
GREASE, AXLE—4 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
CUP—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
LUBRICATING—3 cs, Maunganui, Papeete; 18 dms, Montebello, Port Moody; 50 dms, 21 cs, 19 pls, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
HAIR PREPS—25 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
HERBS, MEDICINAL—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
HOPS—20 cs, Maunawili, Honolulu; 20 cs, Maunawili, Hilo
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—52 cs, 2 bbls, Texada, Vancouver
INK—2 cs, 1 bbl, Maunganui, Papeete
PRINTING—1 cs, 3 kegs, Admiral Day, Vancouver
WRITING—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete; 189 pkgs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
INSECTICIDE, DRY—50 dms, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
HOUSEHOLD—1 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
LIQUID—6 dms, 20 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
IRON CHLORIDE—1 dm, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
ISOPROPANOL—32 dms, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
KEROSENE—(Maunganui) 255 cs, Papeete; 20 cs, Rarotonga; 50 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
LABORATORY APPARATUS—3 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
LACQUER—(Maunganui) 4 cs, Auckland; 4 cs, Christchurch; 4 cs, Wellington; 1 cs, Papeete; 40 cs, 30 pls, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
THINNER—1 cs, Maunganui, Wellington
LARD—8 cs, 2 kegs, Maunganui, Papeete; (Maunawili) 2 cs, 2 trcs, Hawaiian Islands; 70 cs, Honolulu; 15 cs, Hilo
COMPOUND—(Maunawili) 58 cs, 10 crts, Hawaiian Islands; 8 cs, Port Allen
SUBSTITUTE—3 cs, Maunganui, Papeete; (Maunawili) 2 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 33 cs, Port Allen; 22 cs, 1 dm, Kahului; 5 cs, Honolulu; 75 cs, Hilo
LEAD ACETATE—2 bbls, Maunawili, Hilo
RED—3 kegs, 10 pls, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
WHITE—20 kegs, Maunganui, Papeete; 1 cs, Maunawili, Honolulu
WHITE, IN OIL—30 kegs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
LEAD AND ZINC PASTE—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
[illegible]—50 bgs, Maunawili, Hilo
LITHOPONE—6 bbls, Maunganui, Sydney
LYE—2 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
MANGANESE DIOXIDE—1 kg, Texada, Vancouver
MEDICINAL PREPS — (Maunganui) 5 cs, Christchurch; 2 cs, Melbourne; 2 cs, Papeete; (Maunawili) 79 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 20 pkgs, Honolulu
MILK POWDER—(Maunawili) 1 bbl, 39 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 bbl, Kahului; 1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
MINERAL EARTH—40 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
SPIRIT—75 dms, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
MUCILAGE—2 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
NAPHTHA, CLEANER'S—30 dms, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
NAPHTHALENE, BALL—(Maunawili) 15 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 bbl, Honolulu
NITROUS OXIDE—3 crts, Maunganui, Wellington
OCHER—1 kg, Maunganui, Papeete
OIL—1 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
CASTOR—13 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
COCONUT, SOLID—5 cs, 1 sk, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
COTTONSEED—80 cs, 3 dms, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
COTTONSEED, BOILED—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
DIESEL—250 dms, Maunganui, Papeete; 6 dms, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
FUEL—4,000 bbls, Montebello, Shelburn; 8,458 bbls, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
LINSEED—7 cs, Maunganui, Papeete; (Maunawili) 3 dms, 19 cs, 1 kg, Hawaiian Islands; 59 cs, Honolulu
LINSEED, BOILED—4 cs, Maunganui, Papeete

OIL, LUBRICATING—116 dms, 5 cs, Montebello, Port Moody; (Maunganui) 730 dms, Sydney; 152 dms, Wellington; 9 dms, 3 cs, Papeete; 1 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia; 339 dms, 79 cs, 55 pls, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
MACHINE—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
PAINT—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
PETROLEUM—1 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
SALAD—254 cs, 3 dms, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands; 21 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
TRANSFORMER—2 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
OLEOMARGARIN—21 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
OXYGEN—A quantity, Maunganui, Wellington; 1 crt, Texada, Victoria
PAINT—16 cs, Mauganui, Papeete; (Maunawili) 96 cs, 61 kgs, 2 dms, Hawaiian Islands; 3 cs, Honolulu
COALTAR—5 dms, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
LIQUID—12 cs, 5 pls, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
MIXED—(Maunganui), 6 kgs, Christmas Island; 18 cs, Papeete; (Maunawili), 39 cs, 7 kgs, Hawaiian Islands; 1 dm, 302 cs, Honolulu; 6 kgs, 73 cs, Hilo; 3 cs, Port Allen
OIL—(Maunawili), 5 cs, Kahului; 35 cs, Port Allen; 178 cs, 27 pls, Hawaiian Islands
PASTE—5 pls, 11 cs, 20 kgs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
REDUCER—4 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
REMOVER—10 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
ROOFING—3 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
THINNER—5 dms, Montebello, Port Moody; 5 dms, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
PARAFFIN—640 bgs, Maungarui, Wellington
PASTE, ADHESIVE—10 pls, Texada, Vancouver; ½ bbl, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
PERFUMERY—2 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
PETROLATUM—1 bbl, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—75,000 bbls, Montebello, Shellburn; 97,892 bbls, Athelsultan, Kawasaki
PHOSPHATE ROCK—240 bgs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
PIMENTOS—23 bgs, Maunganui, Sydney
PITCH—5 bbls, Maunawili, Honolulu
POLISH, FURNITURE—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
METAL—(Maunawili), 5 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 3 cs, Port Allen
SHOE—18 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
SILVER—5 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
POLISHING MATERIAL—2 cs, Maunganui, Papeete; 1 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
PONTOL—32 dms, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
POTASH, CAUSTIC—1 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
PUTTY—(Maunawili), 4 cs, 5 pls, 27 kgs, 3 kits, Hawaiian Islands; 1 pl, Honolulu
QUASSIA, POWD—42 bgs, Maunganui, Wellington
QUICKSILVER—2 flsks, Maunawilli, Honolulu
SALT—335 pkgs, Maunganui, Papeete; (Texada), 8,000 sks, Green Cove, B C; 1,600 sks, Ecole, B C; 280 sks, 600 blks, Vancouver; 23 sks, Maunawili, Honolulu
SALTPETER—1 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
SEALING COMPOUND—2 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
SHELLAC—1 cs, Maunganui, Papette; 3 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
SOAP—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete; (Maunawili) 66 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 28 cs, Hilo; 115 cs, Honolulu; 50 cs, Port Allen; 1,016 cs, Hilo
GRANULATED—1 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
LAUNDRY—(Maunawili) 80 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 75 pkgs, Honolulu
LIQUID—1 dm, Montebello, Port Moody; 23 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
PASTE—26 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
POWDER—18 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
SCOURING—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete; (Maunawili) 40 cs, Honolulu; 20 cs, Hawaiian Islands
TOILET—667 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
SODA—3 cs, Maunawili, Hilo
ASH—3 bbls, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
BICARBONATE—12 cs, Muanawili, Hawaiian Islands; 3 kegs, Maunganui, Papeete
CAUSTIC—6 dms, Maunganui, Papeete; 5 dms, Providencia, Santa Rosalia; 400 lbs, Maunawili, Honolulu
CAUSTIC, FLAKE—100 dms, Texada, Vancouver
CAUSTIC, SOLID—229 dms, Texada, Vancouver
SODA, HYPOSULPHITE—2 pkgs, Maunganui, Papeete
SAL—(Maunawili) 18 bbls, 5 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 5 kegs, Kahului
SILICOFLUORIDE—1 bbls, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
SULPHITE—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
SOLVENT—10 dms, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
CLEANER'S—25 dms, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
DRAIN PIPE—5 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
SPONGES—1 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
STAIN, MIXED—2 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
WOOD—(Maunawili), 5 dms, 15 pls, 8 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 9 pkgs, Port Allen
STARCH, CORN—9 cs, Maunganui, Papeete; 11 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
LAUNDRY—1 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
SULPHUR—200 sks, Maunganui, Sydney; 2 bbls, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
SURGICAL DRESSINGS—(Maunawili), 6 bls, 1 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 9 cs, Honolulu; 5 cs, Hilo
TALLOW, INED—300 dms, Seattle, Rotterdam
TANBARK EXTRACT—25 bgs, Admiral Day, Vancouver
TANNING MATERIAL—3 cs, Maunganui, Sydney
TAR—(Maunawili), 30 dms, Hawaiian Islands; 5 cs, Maunawili, Honolulu
TEMPERING COMPOUND—8 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
TECSOL—64 dms, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete; (Maunawili), 105 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 17 cs, Honolulu; 3 cs, Maunawili, Hilo
TURPENTINE—2 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
GUM—1 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia; 4 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
WOOD—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
VARNISH—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete; 2 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia; (Maunawili), 22 cs, Hawaiian Islands; 2 cs, Port Allen
WASHING COMPOUND—2 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
POWDER—2 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
WAX—1 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
AUTO—3 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
FLOOR—1 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
LIQUID—29 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
YEAST—156 cs, Maunawili, Hawaiian Islands
ZINC HYDROSULPHITE—10 dms, Admiral Day, Ocean Falls

Clearance Dates

Admiral Day, September 28; Athelsultan, September 26; Gracia, September 27; Maunawili, September 27; Maunganui, September 27; Montebello, September 27; Providencia, September 27; Ruth Alexander, September 26; Seattle, September 27; Texada, September 30

Savannah Exports

ROSIN, GUM—(Allegrete) 1,249 bbls, Bahia; 300 bbls, Rio de Janeiro; 235 bbls, Santos; (Tokai) 1,350 bbls, Yokohama; 40 bbls, Nagoya; 1,300 bbls, Osaka; 250 bbls, Kobe; 500 bbls, Moji
WOOD—50 bbls, Tokai, Osaka
TURPENTINE, GUM—738 bbls, Allegrete, Rio de Janeiro

Clearance Dates

Allegrete, October 24; Tokai, October 26

Tampa Exports

CEMENT—4,500 bbls, Fairport, San Juan
GASOLINE—10 dms, W M Delphia, Belize
INSECTICIDE, AGRIC—320 lbs, Fairport, San Juan
KEROSENE—10 dms, W M Delphia, Belize
OIL, FUEL—(W M Delphia) 15 dms, Ruatan; 40 dms, Belize
LUBRICATING—8 dms, W M Delphia, Belize
PHOSPHATE ROCK—2,201 tons, West Ekonk, Genoa; 2,005 tons, Prusa, Pasages; 2,495 tons, Berengar, Nordenham; 3,352 tons, Arizpa, Hamburg; 4,494 tons, Cripple Creek, Riga; 1 lot, Narbo, Hamburg
SOAP, LAUNDRY—3,000 lbs, Fairport, Ponce
SUPERPHOSPHATE—22 tons, Fairport, San Juan

Clearance Dates

Arizpa, October 12; Berengar, October 23; Cripple Creek, October 17; W M Delphia, October 21; Fairport, October 12; Narbo, October 17; Prusa, October 23; West Ekonk, October 18

MILK POWDER—39 tons, Walter A Luckenbach, New York; 200 bbls, Iowan, New York
OIL—200 pkgs, Dorothy Wintermote, Seattle; 27 tons, Caddopeak, Seattle
FLOOR—1 cs, Hawaiian, Portland
SALAD—10 dms, 20 cs, Texan, Seattle; 30 dms, Admiral Chase, Seattle
SARDINE—1,259.8 3 lbs, Atlantic, Bayway
PAINT AND VARNISH—(Admiral Chase) 1,702 pkgs, Seattle; 284 cs, Tacoma; 13 tons, Caddopeak, Seattle
PEPPER—100 bgs, Point Gorda, Houston
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS—(Charles Christenson) 125 pkgs, Long View; 20 tons, Portland; 20 tons, Cascade, Tacoma
PHARMACEUTICALS—195 cs, Texan, Seattle
POLISH, METAL—11 cs, Texan, Seattle
RAPESEED—16 bgs, Point Gorda, New Orleans; 5,443 bgs, Mathew Luckenbach, New Orleans
SALT—(Point San Pablo) 480 sks, Portland; 800 bgs, Tacoma; 1,475 pkgs, Charles Christenson, Portland; 330 pkgs, Admiral Chase, Bellingham; 600 sks, Admiral Wood, Portland; 3,200 pkgs, Dorothy Wintermote, Seattle; (Caddopeak) 30 tons, Everett; 35 tons, Olympia; 18 tons, Bellingham; (Brookings) 240 sks, Astoria; 2,800 pkgs, Portland
SALTCAKE—1,000 sks, Admiral Wood, Portland
SOAP—9 cs, Hawaiian, Portland; 850 cs, Point San Pedro, Wilmington; 52 tons, Caddopeak, Seattle; 11 tons, Paul Luckenbach, New York.
SODA SILICATE—40 dms, Point San Pablo, Seattle; 75 dms, Charles Christenson, Aberdeen; 18 tons, Caddopeak, Everett
SULPHIDE—24 tons, Paul Luckenbach, Boston
SOLVENT—95 dms, Kentuckian, Philadelphia
SUNFLOWER SEED—(Walter A Luckenbach) 10 tons, Boston; 17 tons, New York
SURGICAL DRESSINGS—16 cs, Hawaiian, Portland
TOILET PREPS—73 cs, Hawaiian, Portland
TURPENTINE, WOOD—1 cs, Texan, Seattle
VANILLA BEANS—5 cs, Walter A Luckenbach, New York
VARNISH—5 dms, Texan, Seattle
WAX, FLOOR—(Texan) 4 cs, Seattle; 4 cs, Tacoma

Cargo Ship Arrivals

October 29 to November 10

New York

Agwistar	Tampico	Nov 7
Amapala	La Ceiba	Nov 3
American Merchant	London*	Nov 6
American Trader	London	Oct 31
Astrea	Maracaibo*	Oct 30
Atlantida	La Ceiba	Nov 10
Berengaria	Southampton*	Nov 7
Binnendijk	Rotterdam	Nov 9
Black Hawk	Antwerp	Nov 5
Borinquen	S Domingo City*	Oct 30
Bremen	Bremen*	Nov 6
Buenaventura	Port au Prince*	Nov 6
Canadian Leader	Sydney*	Nov 7
Cathlamet	Takorodi*	Nov 4
Champlain	Havre*	Nov 8
Coamo	S Domingo City*	Nov 6
Coldbrook	Buenos Aires*	Nov 3
Collamer	Havre	Nov 6
Condor	Valparaiso*	Oct 31
Cristobal	Cristobal*	Oct 30
Darien	Puerto Barrios*	Nov 9
Eastern Prince	Buenos Aires*	Nov 1
Exchange	Genoa*	Oct 30
Exeter	Beirut*	Nov 2
Exhibitor	Tarragona*	Oct 30
Exilona	Piraeus*	Nov 8
Flora	Maracaibo*	Nov 6
Granada	La Ceiba	Nov 6
Haiti	Cristobal*	Oct 30
Independence Hall	Bordeaux	Oct 30
Isarco	Palermo	Nov 4
Javanese Prince	Batavia*	Oct 30
Jean	San Juan	Oct 30
Kelso	Hull	Nov 2
L A Christensen	Marseilles*	Nov 3
Lara	Maracaibo*	Nov 1
Maclaren	Kemi*	Nov 5
Manaar	Calcutta*	Nov 9
Maria	Trieste*	Nov 10
Martinique	Petit Goave*	Nov 2
Metapan	Santa Marta*	Nov 1
Munargo	Havana*	Nov 3
Musa	Porto Barrios*	Nov 2
Nerissa	Port au Spain*	Nov 4
Norfolk	Yokohama*	Nov 9
Norway	Kobe*	Nov 2
Oriente	Havana	Nov 4
Orizaba	Vera Cruz*	Oct 31
Pastores	Cristobal*	Nov 6
Peten	Port Limon*	Nov 5
Peter Maersk	Manila*	Nov 2
Ponce	San Juan	Oct 30
President Lincoln	Manila*	Nov 4
President Polk	Manila*	Nov 7
Rex	Naples*	Nov 9
Rosalind	Montreal*	Nov 2
Rosario	San Juan	Nov 6
Rydboholm	Gothenburg*	Nov 7
San Jacinto	San Juan	Nov 6
Santa Barbara	Valparaiso*	Oct 31
Santa Marta	Santa Marta*	Nov 8
Scanyork	Copenhagen*	Nov 9
Scythia	Liverpool*	Nov 7
Sembilan	Batavia*	Oct 30
Siboney	Vera Cruz*	Nov 7
Southern Cross	Buenos Aires*	Nov 9
Steel Traveler	Batavia*	Nov 4
Tarchel	Yokohama*	Oct 31
Tana	La Plata*	Nov 8
Tercero	Buenos Aires*	Nov 1
Uruguayo	Buenos Aires*	Nov 7
Waukegan	Havre	Nov 10
West Humhaw	Lagos*	Oct 31

*And other ports

Recent Charters

PETROLEUM—3,000 tons, Belg M S Spidoleine, lubricating oil, Port Arthur and Texas City to Antwerp and Hamburg, 15s 6d, December
7,500 tons, Ital S S Superga, clean, Constanza to U K-Continent, 7s 3d, October
9,000 tons, M S ——, clean, Russian Black Sea to Vladivostock and/or Amur Bay, 15s 9d, November 5-15
11,500 tons, Nor M S Noveg, crude, Gulf to Teneriffe, 6s 6d, November 20
9,300 tons, Nor M S Bello, gas oil, Aruba to North Africa, 6s 9d, W C Italy, 7s, E C, Italy, 7s 6d, end October
13,000 tons, Swed M S Procyon, crude, consecutive voyages over next year, commencing December, Gulf to Dunkirk
8,500 tons, Nor M S Gylfe, gas oil, Russian Black Sea to U K-Continent, 7s, November
8,000 tons, Nor M S Bianca, Mazout oil, Russian Black Sea to Continent, 6s 9d, November
8,000 tons, Ger M S Hansa, lubricating oil, Russian Black Sea to Continent, 7s, November
8,500 tons, Ger M S Kattegat, gas oil/fuel, Diesel, U S, Gulf to U K-Continent, 8s, November 10-20
12,000 tons, Nor M S Drafu, crude/fuel, Aruba or Curacao, 7s 4½d, Gulf 8s 4½d, to U K-Continent, October-November
8,500 tons, Nor M S Nina Borthen, clean, California to China, 8s 9d, November
—— tons, Tanker ——, dirty, 12 to 18 months' consecutive voyages, Gulf to U K-Continent, B/H, November 25
13,500 tons, Tanker, crude/fuel, Gulf to Havre, November 15-30
8,500 tons, Ger M S Skagerrak, gas/lub, Gulf to U K-Continent, November
8,500 tons, Nor M S Chr Th Boe, lub., Gulf to U K-Continent, November 5-20
9,600 bbls, U S S S Nora, crude, California to North Hatteras, 45c, October
8,500 tons, Nor M S Ranja, clean, North Atlantic, 7s 3d, Gulf 8s 3d, to U K-Continent, December
6,700 tons, Du M S Sliedrecht, clean, Black Sea to Montevideo, 13s 9d; November 5-20 cancelling

Shipments Between Domestic Ports

Corpus Christi Coast Trade

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—63,341 bbls, Federal, Baytown; 69,883 bbls, L J Drake, Baytown; 78,133 bbls, Dean Emery, Baytown

Galveston Coast Trade

SULPHUR—(American Oriole) 4,950 tons, Los Angeles; 1,000 tons, Oakland

Houston Coast Trade

OIL, COTTONSEED—(Gertrude Kellogg) 2,500 tons, Long Beach; 150 tons, San Francisco

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—5,201 bbls, S & C No 2, San Diego; 7,094 bbls, Lebec, Seattle; 51,802 bbls, Kekoskee, San Francisco; 3,987 bbls, S & C No 41, San Diego; 4,166 bbls, S & C No 2, San Diego; 33,545 bbls, Edwin B de Golio, San Francisco; 115,000 bbls, Sunoil, Chester; 112,032 bbls, Brilliant, New York
KEROSENE—2,784 bbls, Edwin B de Golio
OIL, DIESEL—16,004 bbls, Lebec, Seattle; 4,262 bbls, Kekoskee, San Francisco; 718 bbls, S & C No 41, San Diego; 7,619 bbls, Brilliant, New York
FUEL—51,607 bbls, Lebec, Seattle; 71,620 bbls, Mojave, Portland; 62,678 bbls, Frank H Buck, Port Costa; 72,627 bbls, Paul Shoup, Seattle; 48,376 bbls, Cuyama, San Diego; 52,310 bbls, Torres, Portland; 80,097 bbls, W H Libby, Portland, Me; 102,499 bbls, Charles G Pratt, New York; 67,000 bbls, Franklin K Lane, Portland

San Francisco Coast Trade

ACID, BORIC—16 tons, Paul Luckenbach, New York
MURIATIC—165 crbys, Admiral Chase, Seattle
ALCOHOL—185 pkgs, Point San Pablo, Portland; 360 pkgs, Brookings, Portland
ALBUMEN, EGG, HEN—22 cs, Walter A Luckenbach, New York
ALUMINA SULPHATE—1,000 sks, Admiral Wood, Portland
ASPHALT—92 bbls, Point San Pablo, Seattle
BONE MEAL—500 sks, Dorothy Wintermote, Tacoma
BRUSHES—12 cs, San Lucas, Albany
CASEIN—23 tons, Kentuckian, Boston
CEMENT, LINOLEUM—36 tons, Walter A Luckenbach, Philadelphia
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQ—1,600 cs, Kentuckian, New York; 181 tons, Point Gorda, New Orleans; (Golden Mountain) 5,700 cs, Baltimore; 625 cs, Bridgeport; 625 cs, Atlantic, Portland, Maine; (Paul Luckenbach) 30 tons, New York; 28 tons, Boston; 14 tons, Providence
CLEANING COMPOUND—1 cs, Texan, Seattle
COCONUT, DESIC—205 cs, Kentuckian, Norfolk; (Point Gorda) 60 cs, Houston; 75 cs, New Orleans; 16 tons, San Lucas, Baltimore
COLOR, BUTTER—2 cs, Hawaiian, Portland, Ore
DRY EARTH—16 tons, Iowan, New York; 15 tons, Charles Christenson, Portland
CREAM TARTAR—15 tons, Iowan, Boston
DENTIFRICE—1 cs, Texan, Seattle; 66 pkgs, Hawaiian, Portland
DRUGS, DRY—1 dm, Hawaiian, Portland
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—3 cs, Kentuckian, Los Angeles; 19 cs, Texan, Seattle; 66 pkgs, Hawaiian, Portland
ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE—21 tons, Kentuckian, Philadelphia
GLUE—(Walter A Luckenbach) 42 tons, Boston; 20 tons, New York; 176 bbls, 55 bgs, Admiral Chase, Seattle; 31 tons, Paul Luckenbach, Philadelphia
GUM, COPAL—62 sks, Walter A Luckenbach, New York; 516 bgs, Paul Luckenbach, New York
ELEMI—28 cs, Walter A Luckenbach, New York
HONEY—25 tons, Kentuckian, Boston
HOPS—18 tons, Mathew Luckenbach, New Orleans
INK—150 pkgs, Dorothy Wintermote, Seattle
INSECTICIDE—2 cs, Texan, Tacoma
LACQUER—3 cs, Hawaiian, Portland
THINNER—2 pls, Hawaiian, Portland
LIME—120 sks, Admiral Senn, Wilmington; 700 sks, Point San Pablo, Portland; 1,200 pkgs, Charles Christenson, Portland; 706 pkgs, Brookings, Portland
LITHOPONE—490 bgs, Charles Christenson, Portland
MAGNESIA PASTE AND HYDROXIDE—22 tons, Walter A Luckenbach, New York
MEDICINAL PREPS—4 cs, Hawaiian, Portland

Imports Detained on F. & D. A. Findings

Detentions recently effected at various ports by United States authorities on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drugs act or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reasons stated:—

New York

Week Ended November 1

Caraway seed, 700 bags; filthy.
Cassia oil, 20 drums; not U.S.P.
Celery seed, 55 bags; filthy.
Chlorophyl derivative, 1 case; contains lead, arsenic, and copper.
Cod oil, 100 casks; restricted use.
Codliver oil, 150 drums; restricted use.
Coriander seed, 250 bags; filthy.
Cumin seed, 21 bags; filthy.
Dill seed, 96 bags; filthy.
Fennel seed, 115 bags; filthy.
Mace, 29 cases; insect infestation.
Magnesia, 2 cases; not U.S.P.
Medicinal preparation, 1 case; false therapeutic claims, misleading statement as to composition.
Medicinal preparations, 30 boxes; false therapeutic claims.
Mineral water, 10 cases; artificially carbonated and not so labeled.
Nutmegs, 378 bags; moldy and wormeaten.
Sabadilla seed, 115 bags; excessive ash and foreign matter.
Squill, red, 10 bags; restricted use.
Zinc oxide, 75 barrels; not U.S.P.

Baltimore

Week Ended November 1

Codliver oil, 7,875 gallons; restricted use.
Medicinal preparations, 2 bottles and 4 boxes; false therapeutic claims.

Boston

Week Ended November 1

Chamomile flower dust, 79 bags; not N. F.

Los Angeles

Week Ended October 26

Medicinal preparations, 1 case and 65 packages; false therapeutic claims.

San Francisco

Week Ended October 26

Medicinal preparations, 236 packages; false therapeutic claims.
Mineral water, 3 cases; false therapeutic claims.

Seattle

Week Ended October 26

Codliver oil, 25 barrels; misbranded, not U.S.P.

Personal Paragraphs

E. S. Davis, vice-president of Rogers & Hubbard Company, fertilizer mixers, Middletown, Conn., was a visitor to New York during the week of October 30.

H. V. B. Smith of H. J. Baker & Bro., importers and dealers in fertilizer materials, this city, returned October 31, from a month's visit to England and the Continent.

H. W. Scott, Chicago, has been appointed assistant professor of geology at the Montana School of Mines, Butte, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Andrew C. Corry.

R. J. Merigeault, export and sales manager, of Potasas, Ibericas, S. A., important potash miners of Salient, Spain, arrived here November 1 for a short visit with the company's United States representatives, the International Selling Corporation, this city.

A. J. Posselt has opened up a new deposit of fluorspar at Poncha Springs, Colo., and intends to develop it. Colorado has fluorspar deposits near Jamestown, Boulder county and Wagon Wheel Gap, Chaffee county. The latter two have been producing for years.

Frank E. McMillan, jr., new president of the Reiter-Foster Oil Corporation, Tulsa, has been elected a director of the company. Other new directors elected included Charles Schirmer, investment banker, Boston; and Frank Mason, oil producer, Fort Worth. The last two succeed Felix Bodovitz and W. Z. Miller, resigned.

Carroll Dunham Smith, of the Carroll Dunham Smith Pharmacal Company, has accepted the chairmanship of the pharmaceutical group which is assisting the New York chapter of the American Red Cross in its 1933 membership drive, which will begin November 11. Mr. Smith has issued a statement outlining the relief work which the chapter performed last year in aid of the city's needy persons, and in which he urges all to join in the membership roll call.

Business Opportunities—Classified

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LARGE COMPANY, established over 50 years and doing business with the rubber, printing ink, paint and allied industries and having branches and agents throughout the world, will be glad to act as distributors for companies who desire foreign representation. BOX 127, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Agents Wanted

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED by shellac bleacher and manufacturer of shellac varnishes to represent concern in Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit on strictly commission basis. Only those with experience need apply. State experience. BOX 131, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE at a sacrifice: 1 electric American powder weighing machine, 10-lb. capacity; 1—2,000-lb. powder mixer; 2—25 ft. 6 in. electric belt conveyors; 200-lb. powder mixer; 2 shellac cutters; 1—250-gal. jacketed copper kettle and agitator; 1—3x5 hydraulic press and pump; 2 paint grinding burr stone mills; 1—36-in. dry burr stone mustard mill; 1—11,000-gal. iron storage tank. BOX 128, Walbrook, Baltimore, Md.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Twenty 26 and 30 inch stone paint mills, 50 gallon Twin paste mixers, 100 gallon lead mixers, 9x24. 12x30 and 16x40 3-Steel roller mills, pebble mills, 15 and 40 gallon Pony mixers. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church street, New York City. Cortlandt 7-2195.

Materials Offered

SALE OF rough unground tankage. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Meat Processing Section, Washington, D. C. —Sealed bids will be received in this office until 1.00 o'clock p. m., November 20, 1933, and then publicly opened, for the sale of rough unground tankage resulting from the Emergency Hog Program, under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Bids are requested on any or all specified lots, now located at various points of production, of (a) approximately thirty-four hundred and fifty tons produced by the wet rendering process; and (b) approximately sixteen hundred and seventy tons produced by the dry rendering process. Separate bidding forms will be provided for each kind of tankage. Details of specifications, and forms of proposals may be obtained at Room 4546, South Building, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., G. C. Shepard, Chief, Meat Processing Section.

Materials Offered

SALE OF inedible hog grease. Department of Agriculture. Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Meat Processing Section, Washington, D. C.—Sealed bids will be received in this office until 1.00 o'clock p. m., November 20, 1933, and then publicly opened, for the sale of twenty million pounds of inedible hog grease resulting from the Emergency Hog Program, under the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Bids are requested on any or all specified lots now located at various points of production. Details of specifications, and forms of proposals may be obtained at Room 4546, South Building, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Positions Wanted

AUDITOR, Cost Accountant, Credit Man, 20 years' experience, in manufacturing end of paint business. Highest class references. Age, 45 years, married, two children. Available at once, any place, modest salary. BOX 125, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMIST, 38, analytical and plant work in dyes and heavy chemicals. Capable of handling men. BOX 128, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

CHEMIST, 28, analytical, control, and plant work; 5 years' experience in linoleum and drying oils. BOX 129, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER, 43, married; 20 years' experience in recovery of solvents (plant operation). Printing inks and manufacture of glue. Pigment and paint research (in charge). Power production, fuels, platinum and palladium recovery. BOX 130, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

PAINT and varnish maker, practical and technical, wants position in any capacity; thorough knowledge of paint and varnish making for dealers and maintenance trade, formulating and cost finding. Expert tinter and production man. Moderate salary. BOX 132, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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Trade News Briefs

Boots Pure Drug Company, London, has elected as directors Viscount Mersey, Viscount Wolmer, and Colonel Francis Powell Braithwaite.

British Match Company, London, has declared an interim dividend of 2 percent on its ordinary stock. An interim dividend of the same amount was declared at this time last year. The dividend is tax free.

Tartaric acid exports from Spain in the first seven months of this year amounted to 6,091 metric quintals, compared with 7,105 quintals in the corresponding period in 1932. Great Britain and France were the largest markets.

Chemists' Relief Group In Need of More Funds

A. Cressy Morrison heads the new finance committee named by the Committee on Unemployment and Relief for Chemists and Chemical Engineers to solicit funds for relief work in the coming year. The other members of the committee are William Buffin, George Hasslacher, and Dean W. T. Reid, of Rutgers University.

This committee will conduct a campaign to solicit funds from chemists and chemical houses, and the need for contributions remains large. The main committee has on file the names of 410 chemists and chemical engineers who are known to be in need of work, 155 of them being in dire straits. The committee has had 1,044 registrations of persons seeking employment. It has been able to place 188 in permanent positions and 162 temporarily.

The committee has solicited some 4,500 chemists in its efforts to raise relief funds. It has received contributions from 931 persons, raising a total of $24,861.52. To carry on—and the work is most necessary—the committee must get more money. Its funds are practically exhausted.

Obituaries

(Continued from page 14)

in East Stroudsburg, Pa. He was about sixty years old.

Mr. Rupprecht was known wherever shellac is used in this country. For more than twenty years he traveled for the Rogers-Pyatt Shellac Company. When that company was wound up, James W. Byrnes, then secretary of that company, formed a new concern to deal in shellac and Mr. Rupprecht joined the new organization. He served it for five years.

About a year ago Mr. Rupprecht had an accident so severe as to incapacitate him during the succeeding twelve months. His death came as the result of a heart attack. A widow, two sons, and a daughter survive.

T. R. Stauf

Theodore R. Stauf, chemist for the Peaslee Gaulbert Paint & Varnish Company, Louiscille, and president for about thirty days of the Louisville Paint & Varnish Production Club, died at the Norton Infirmary, Louisville, October 29, of an attack of pneumonia and typhoid after an illness of about a week. Mr. Stauf, who was thirty-one years old, was a native of Muncie, Ind., graduate of Purdue University, and was with Sherwin Williams, in Chicago, prior to coming with the Peaslee Gaulbert interests in 1925. "Ted" Stauf was an able chemist and very popular in the organization as well as in the production club. He is survived by his father, mother, a sister and one brother. He was a widower.

The funeral was held November 1 and burial was in Muncie.

Freeman Clarke Allen, assistant credit manager for the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., died of a heart attack in that city October 26. He was forty-eight years old and a grandson of the first Controller of the Currency under President Lincoln. He was a captain in the quartermasters corps, A. E. F., during the war.

Hamilton A. Gregg, superintendent of the Lance Creek, Wyo., plant of the Continental Oil Company, died October 20 from burns received in a gasoline blast about two weeks previous.

Frederick Phillips Bagley, president of the George S. Morrill Company which is the Boston division of the General Printing Ink Corporation, died October 29 at his home in Boston. He was seventy-three years old and a native of Detroit, going to Boston in 1908 from Chicago. He was a member of a number of Boston clubs and of the City Club and India House, this city. His wife and two daughters survive.

Maurice Barnett, retired chemical engineer and former secretary of the Casein Company of America, died October 26 at his home in this city after a long illness. He was sixty-eight years old and retired in 1929. For many years he was secretary of the Electric Submarine Company and was associated with the early development of the electric automobile.

Dr. A. J. Brown, prominent in veterinary research and also well known in the oil industry, died at Petrolia, Ont., October 24. Born in Petrolia in 1884 and graduating from the Ontario Veterinary College in 1907, Dr. Brown practiced for fourteen years in Fayetteville, Tenn. He then went to Montabella, Calif., where he was employed by the Kern River oil fields as a rotary driller. In 1928 he went to Peru with the International Petroleum Company, five months later being sent to Colombia. Because of ill health he returned to California, and later to Fayetteville, where he was employed by the State of Tennessee with a group of veterinarians on the eradication of tuberculosis from cattle. He returnded to Petrolia a few months ago. His wife, two children and his mother survive him.

Frank Nathaniel Clapp, who had been for the last twenty years manager of the Hunt fireworks plant in Weymouth, Mass., died October 3 at his home in that city. He was born in Framingham, Mass., and was 63 years old. His wife survives.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hawkins Davis, wife of Arthur Vining Davis, chairman of the board of the Aluminum Company of America, died of a heart ailment November 1 at her home in this city. She was born in Pleasantville, Pa., and was a daughter of Federic and Harriet Kirby Hawkins. She was married to Mr. Davis in 1912. In addition to her husband, a daughter by a first marriage, and a brother survive.

James Neal McCabe, who had been associated with the sales engineering department of the Armstrong Cork and Insulation Company for the last eight years, died November 1 in a Brookline, Mass., hospital following a surgical operation. His home was in Boston, where he had represented the company for the last four years. He was thirty years old, native of Lynchburg, Va., and a graduate of Pennsylvania State College. His wife and parents survive him.

Willard C. Morrison, more than thirty years with the American Dyewood Company, most of that time as manager of the Boston branch, died October 12 at his home in Medford, Mass. He was seventy-six years old, and during most of his business life had lived in Riverside Court, Cambridge. The funeral was held October 30 at the Hartwell funeral chapel, Arlington, Mass.

Dr. Oliver Cummings Farrington, curator of geology at the Field Museum of Natural History since 1894, died in Billings Memorial Hospital, Chicago, November 2, after an illness of several months. He was sixty-nine years old and one of the world's leading authorities on meteorites, gems and gem minerals. His wife and a brother survive.

Andrew Sherwood, widely known geologist and author of numerous geological works and maps, died October 31 at his home in Portland, Oregon. He was eighty-five years old and was born in Mansfield, Pa. Graduating from Chicago University in 1868, he subsequently served as assistant State geologist for New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, doing considerable geological work in the oil and coal fields in those states. He was particularly interested in structural geology, mineralogy, paleontology and horticulture.

Frank Greville Williams, eminent British chemist, has died in London, thereby removing one of the last remaining links with the early days of the British dyestuffs industry. He was the youngest son of Greville Williams, a scientific chemist of great distinction, who during the '60s was an assistant to the late Sir William Perkin. For many years F. G. Williams had been the managing director of Williams (Hounslow), Ltd., formerly Williams Brothers, aniline dye manufacturing firm, which was founded by his brothers over fifty years ago.

Dividends Declared Since Last Issue

	Stock.	Class.	Amount.	Payable.	Of record.
Affiliated Products, Inc.	Com.	Mo.	05c.	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
American Chicle Company	Com.	Q.	50c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
American Chicle Company	Com.	Ext.	25c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
American Home Prod. Corporation	Com.	Mo.	20c.	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Archer Daniels Midland Company	Com.	..	25c.	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Borden Company	Com.	Q.	40c.	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Canadian Eagle Oil Company	1st pfd.	S-A	2s. 9½d.	.....	.....
Coca Cola Company	Com.	Q.	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Coca Cola Company	A	S-A	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 12
Columbian Carbon Company	V.t.c.	Q.	50c.	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Freeport Texas Company	6% pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Feb. 2	Jan. 15
Garner Royalties Company	A	..	12½c.	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Glidden Company	Com.	..	25c.	Dec. 30	Dec. 14
Glidden Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 14
Hancock Oil Company of Calif.	A com.	..	10c.	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Hancock Oil Company of Calif.	B com.	..	10c.	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Lehn & Fink Products Company	Com.	Q.	50c.	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Mexican Eagle Oil Company	1st pfd.	S-A	2s. 9½d.	.....	.....
Midland Royalty Corporation	Pfd.	..	50c.	Nov. 15	Nov. 2
Parker Rust Proof Company	Com.	Q.	75c.	Nov. 20	Nov. 10
Parker Rust Proof Company	Com.	Ext.	75c.	Nov. 20	Nov. 10
Parker Rust Proof Company	Pfd.	S-A	35c.	Nov. 20	Nov. 10
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company	Com.	Q.	25c.	Jan. 2	Dec. 9
Socony-Vacuum Corporation	Com.	..	25c.	Dec. 15	Nov. 17
Standard Oil Company of Calif.	Com.	Q.	25c.	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Standard Oil Company of N. J.	Com.	S-A	50c.	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Venezuelan Oil Concessions, Ltd.	Ord.	Interim	5%	.....	.....
Vick Chemical Corporation	Com.	Q.	50c.	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Vick Chemical Corporation	Com.	Ext.	10c.	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.00	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp.	Com.	Q.	10c.	Dec. 1	Nov. 15

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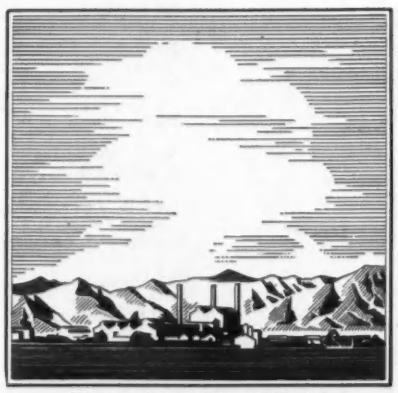
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